



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

October 1, 2012

Mr. Clyde A. Pine, Jr.  
Mounce, Green, Myers, Safi, Paxson & Galatzan, P.C.  
P.O. Box 1977  
El Paso, Texas 79999-1977

OR2012-15605

Dear Mr. Pine:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under the Public Information Act (the "Act"), chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 466434.

The El Paso Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for information related to The Princeton Review for a specified time period. You state you have released some of the requested information to the requestor. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.107 of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup> We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Although you raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the attorney-client privilege in Texas Rule of Evidence 503, this office has concluded section 552.101 does not encompass discovery privileges. See Open Records Decision Nos. 676 at 1-2 (2002), 575 at 2 (1990). We also note section 552.101 does not encompass of the Texas Disciplinary Rule of Professional Conduct 1.05. Further, although you assert the attorney-client privilege under Texas Rule of Evidence 503, we note none of the information for which you claim this privilege is subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code. Therefore, section 552.107 of the Government Code is the proper exception to raise for your attorney-client privilege claim.

<sup>2</sup>We assume that the "representative sample" of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. See Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988). This open records letter does not reach, and therefore does not authorize the withholding of, any other requested records to the extent that those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

Section 552.107(1) of the Government Code protects information coming within the attorney-client privilege. *See* Gov't Code § 552.107(1). When asserting the attorney-client privilege, a governmental body has the burden of providing the necessary facts to demonstrate the elements of the privilege in order to withhold the information at issue. ORD 676 at 6-7. First, a governmental body must demonstrate that the information constitutes or documents a communication. *Id.* at 7. Second, the communication must have been made "for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services" to the client governmental body. TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1). The privilege does not apply when an attorney or representative is involved in some capacity other than that of providing or facilitating professional legal services to the client governmental body. *In re Tex. Farmers Ins. Exch.*, 990 S.W.2d 337, 340 (Tex. App.—Texarkana 1999, orig. proceeding) (attorney-client privilege does not apply if attorney acting in a capacity other than that of attorney). Governmental attorneys often act in capacities other than that of professional legal counsel, such as administrators, investigators, or managers. Thus, the mere fact that a communication involves an attorney for the government does not demonstrate this element. Third, the privilege applies to only communications between or among clients, client representatives, lawyers, and lawyer representatives. TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1). Thus, a governmental body must inform this office of the identities and capacities of the individuals to whom each communication at issue has been made. Lastly, the attorney-client privilege applies to only a confidential communication, *id.*, meaning it was "not intended to be disclosed to third persons other than those to whom disclosure is made in furtherance of the rendition of professional legal services to the client or those reasonably necessary for the transmission of the communication." *Id.* 503(a)(5). Whether a communication meets this definition depends on the intent of the parties involved at the time the information was communicated. *Osborne v. Johnson*, 954 S.W.2d 180, 184 (Tex. App.—Waco 1997, orig. proceeding). Moreover, because the client may elect to waive the privilege at any time, a governmental body must explain that the confidentiality of a communication has been maintained. Section 552.107(1) generally excepts an entire communication that is demonstrated to be protected by the attorney-client privilege unless otherwise waived by the governmental body. *See Huie v. DeShazo*, 922 S.W.2d 920, 923 (Tex. 1996) (privilege extends to entire communication, including facts contained therein).

You inform us the submitted information consists of e-mail communications between the district's outside counsel and district employees that were made for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services to the district. You also inform us that these communications were intended to be, and have remained, confidential. As such, we find the district may generally the submitted information under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. We note some of the individual e-mails contained in otherwise privileged e-mail strings are communications with an individual whom you have not shown to be a privileged party. Thus, to the extent these non-privileged e-mails, which we have marked, exist separate and apart from the e-mail strings in which they are included, they may not be withheld under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code and must be released.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular information at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other information or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For more information concerning those rights and responsibilities, please visit our website at [http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index\\_orl.php](http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index_orl.php), or call the Office of the Attorney General's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Act must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General, toll free at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Vanessa Burgess  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

VB/akg

Ref: ID# 466434

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)