



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

March 20, 2020

Ms. Patsy Spaw  
Secretary of the Senate  
The Senate of the State of Texas  
P.O. Box 12068  
Austin, Texas 78711

OR2020-08801

Dear Ms. Spaw:

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# 815466.

The Senate of the State of Texas (the "senate") received a request for information pertaining to the requestor and the Texas Workforce Commission (the "commission"). You state the senate released some of the requested information. We understand the senate will withhold the information you marked pursuant to section 306.003 of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup> You claim some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.111 of the Government Code. Additionally, you state release of the submitted information may implicate the interests of the commission. Accordingly, you state, and provide documentation showing, you notified the commission of the request for information and of its right to submit arguments to this office as to why the submitted information should not be released. *See* Gov't Code § 552.304 (interested party may submit comments stating why information should or should not be released). We have considered submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Release of information subject to section 306.003(a) of the Government Code is governed by chapter 306, not the Act, and it is within the discretion of a legislator to either withhold or release such information. *See* Gov't Code §§ 306.003(a), .004(a); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 648 at 3-7 (1996).

<sup>2</sup> We assume 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 3616 of title 42 of the United States Code authorizes the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) to utilize the services of state and local fair housing agencies to assist in meeting its statutory mandate to enforce laws prohibiting discrimination. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 3616. The commission states, pursuant to this authorization, the commission’s Civil Rights Division (“CRD”) is currently operating under a cooperative agreement with HUD in the investigation and resolution of complaints of housing discrimination. Section 301.063 of the Property Code states the commission shall receive, investigate, seek to conciliate, and act on complaints alleging violations of the Texas Fair Housing Act. *See* Prop. Code § 301.063. Then, upon the filing of a complaint, both federal and state law mirror each other in language and encourage conciliation to the extent feasible. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 3610(b) (providing during the period beginning with the filing of a complaint and ending with the filing of a charge or a dismissal the Secretary of HUD shall, to the extent feasible, engage in conciliation); Prop. Code § 301.085 (providing that the commission shall, during the period beginning with the filing of a complaint and ending with the filing of a charge or a dismissal by the commission, to the extent feasible, engage in conciliation with respect to the complaint).

The commission states the information it marked relates to a housing discrimination complaint filed with the commission under its cooperative agreement. The commission claims the information it marked excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with both federal and state law. Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov’t Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses section 301.085 of the Property Code, which provides in pertinent part as follows:

(e) Statements made or actions taken in the conciliation may not be made public or used as evidence in a subsequent proceeding under this chapter without the written consent of the persons concerned.

Prop. Code § 301.085(e). Section 301.085(e) prohibits release of statements made or actions taken during conciliation efforts without written consent from all concerned persons. *See id.* § 301.085(e). The commission states the information at issue is excepted from disclosure because the CRD’s efforts at conciliation are confidential under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 301.085(e) of the Property Code. We note section 301.085(e) does not protect “conciliation efforts[;]” it protects “statements made or actions taken in the conciliation[.]” *Id.* Upon review, we find the senate must withhold the information the commission marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 301.085 of the Property Code.

Section 552.107(1) of the Government Code protects information coming within the attorney-client privilege. 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. Open Records Decision No. 676 at 6-7 (2002). First, a governmental body must demonstrate that the information constitutes or documents a communication. *Id.* at 7. Second, the communication must have been made “to facilitate 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 only to 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 only to a *confidential* communication, *id.*, meaning it was “not intended to be disclosed to third persons other than those: (A) to whom disclosure is made to further the rendition of professional legal services to the client; or (B) reasonably necessary to transmit 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).

The commission states the information it marked consists of or reveals communications between commission employees and attorneys. The commission states the communications at issue were made for the purpose of providing legal services to the commission. Further, the commission represents these communications were not intended to be disclosed and have not been disclosed to non-privileged parties. Based on these representations and our review, we find the commission has demonstrated the applicability of the attorney-client privilege to the information at issue. Thus, the senate may withhold the information the commission marked under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code.

Section 552.111 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “[a]n interagency or intraagency memorandum or letter that would not be available by law to a party in litigation with the agency[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.111. This exception encompasses the deliberative process privilege. *See Open Records Decision No. 615 at 2 (1993)*. The purpose of section 552.111 is to protect advice, opinion, and recommendation in the decisional process and to encourage open and frank discussion in the deliberative process. *See Austin v. City of San Antonio*, 630 S.W.2d 391, 394 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 1982, writ ref’d n.r.e.); *Open Records Decision No. 538 at 1-2 (1990)*.

In Open Records Decision No. 615, this office re-examined the statutory predecessor to section 552.111 in light of the decision in *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ). We determined section 552.111 excepts from disclosure only those internal communications that consist of

advice, recommendations, opinions, and other material reflecting the policymaking processes of the governmental body. *See* ORD 615 at 5. A governmental body's policymaking functions do not encompass routine internal administrative or personnel matters, and disclosure of information about such matters will not inhibit free discussion of policy issues among agency personnel. *Id.*; *see also City of Garland v. Dallas Morning News*, 22 S.W.3d 351 (Tex. 2000) (section 552.111 not applicable to personnel-related communications that did not involve policymaking). A governmental body's policymaking functions do include administrative and personnel matters of broad scope that affect the governmental body's policy mission. *See* Open Records Decision No. 631 at 3 (1995).

Further, section 552.111 does not protect facts and written observations of facts and events that are severable from advice, opinions, and recommendations. *Arlington Indep. Sch. Dist. v. Tex. Attorney Gen.*, 37 S.W.3d 152 (Tex. App.—Austin 2001, no pet.); *see* ORD 615 at 5. But if factual information is so inextricably intertwined with material involving advice, opinion, or recommendation as to make severance of the factual data impractical, the factual information also may be withheld under section 552.111. *See* Open Records Decision No. 313 at 3 (1982).

Section 552.111 can also encompass communications between a governmental body and a third party, including a consultant or other party with a privity of interest. *See* Open Records Decision No. 561 at 9 (1990) (section 552.111 encompasses communications with party with which governmental body has privity of interest or common deliberative process). For section 552.111 to apply, the governmental body must identify the third party and explain the nature of its relationship with the governmental body. Section 552.111 is not applicable to a communication between the governmental body and a third party unless the governmental body establishes it has a privity of interest or common deliberative process with the third party. *See* ORD 561.

You assert some of the remaining information consists of communications between "members of the legislature, legislative staff, and privileged state agency personnel." You also state "[t]he subject matter of the withheld documents is a policy matter before the highest-ranking governmental body in the legislative branch of state government, the Texas Legislature." However, upon review, we find you have not demonstrated any portion of the information at issue consists of internal communications containing advice, opinions, or recommendations on the policymaking matters of the Senate. Accordingly, the senate may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.111 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be satisfied. *Id.* at 681 -82. Types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. This office has found personal financial information not relating to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is generally

highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 523 (1989) (common-law privacy protects credit reports, financial statements, and other personal financial information), 373 (1983) (sources of income not related to financial transaction between individual and governmental body protected under common-law privacy). The court of appeals has concluded public citizens' dates of birth are protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code. *See Paxton v. City of Dallas*, No. 03-13-00546-CV, 2015 WL 3394061, at \*3 (Tex. App.—Austin May 22, 2015, pet. denied), (mem. op.). Upon review, we find some of the remaining information satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the senate must withhold all public citizens' dates of birth and the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.<sup>3</sup>

Section 552.130 of the Government Code provides information relating to a motor vehicle operator's license, driver's license, motor vehicle title or registration, or personal identification document issued by an agency of this state or another state or country is excepted from public release. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130. Accordingly, the senate must withhold the motor vehicle record information the commission marked and we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

Section 552.137 of the Government Code provides, "an e-mail address of a member of the public that is provided for the purpose of communicating electronically with a governmental body is confidential and not subject to disclosure under [the Act]," unless the owner of the e-mail address has affirmatively consented to its release or the e-mail address is specifically excluded by subsection (c). *Id.* § 552.137(a)-(c). Section 552.137 is not applicable to an institutional e-mail address, an Internet website address, the general e-mail address of a business, an e-mail address of a person who has a contractual relationship with a governmental body, or an e-mail address maintained by a governmental entity for one of its officials or employees. *See id.* § 552.137(c). We are unable to determine if the e-mail addresses within the submitted information fall within the scope of subsection 552.137(c). Accordingly, we must rule conditionally. To the extent the e-mail addresses within the remaining information are not excluded by subsection 552.137(c) of the Government Code, the senate must withhold such e-mail addresses under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the individuals to whom the e-mail addresses belong affirmatively consent to their release. *See id.* § 552.137(b). However, to the extent an e-mail address within the remaining information is excluded by subsection 552.137(c), that e-mail address may not be withheld under section 552.137 of the Government Code.

Section 552.147 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure the social security number of a living person. *Id.* § 552.147. Upon review, the senate may withhold the information the commission marked under section 552.147 of the Government Code.

In summary, the senate must withhold the information the commission marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 301.085 of the

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<sup>3</sup> As our ruling is dispositive, we need not consider the remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

Property Code. The senate may withhold the information the commission marked under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. The senate must withhold all public citizens' dates of birth and the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The senate must withhold the motor vehicle record information the commission marked and we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. To the extent the e-mail addresses within the remaining information are not excluded by subsection 552.137(c) of the Government Code, the senate must withhold such e-mail addresses under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the individuals to whom the e-mail addresses belong affirmatively consent to their release. The senate may withhold the information the commission marked under section 552.147 of the Government Code. The senate must release the remaining information.

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 <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open-government/members-public/what-expect-after-ruling-issued> or call the OAG's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Public Information Act may be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the OAG, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,

Matthew Taylor  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

MHT/rm

Ref: ID# 815466

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)

cc: Third Party  
(w/o enclosures)