



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

July 7, 2016

Ms. Cynthia Rincón  
General Counsel  
Fort Bend Independent School District  
16431 Lexington Boulevard  
Sugar Land, Texas 77479

OR2016-15367

Dear Ms. Rincón:

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# 618095 (ORR No. 2015-16-1011).

The Fort Bend Independent School District (the "district") received a request from an investigator with the Texas Education Agency (the "TEA") for certain information pertaining to a specified investigation. You state the district has released some of the requested information to the requestor. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.107 of the Government Code and privileged under rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence.<sup>1</sup> We have considered your arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note the submitted information is a completed investigation subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code, which provides in pertinent part:

(a) [T]he following categories of information are public information and not excepted from required disclosure unless made confidential under this chapter or other law:

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<sup>1</sup>Although the district also raises section 552.101 in conjunction with the attorney-client privilege, this office has concluded section 552.101 does not encompass discovery privileges. Open Records Decision Nos. 676 at 1-2 (2002), 575 at 2 (1990) (predecessor statute).

(1) a completed report, audit, evaluation, or investigation made of, for, or by a governmental body, except as provided by Section 552.108 [of the Government Code][.]

Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(1). This information must be released unless it is either excepted under section 552.108 of the Government Code or is confidential under the Act or other law. You do not claim section 552.108. Although you assert this information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.107 of the Government Code, this section is discretionary and does not make information confidential under the Act. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 676 at 6 (attorney-client privilege under section 552.107(1) may be waived), 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally). Therefore, the district may not withhold the submitted information under section 552.107 of the Government Code. However, the Texas Supreme Court has held the Texas Rules of Evidence are “other law” that make information expressly confidential for the purposes of section 552.022. *In re City of Georgetown*, 53 S.W.3d 328, 336 (Tex. 2001). Therefore, we will consider your assertion of the attorney-client privilege under Texas Rule of Evidence 503.

Texas Rule of Evidence 503(b)(1) provides as follows:

A client has a privilege to refuse to disclose and to prevent any other person from disclosing confidential communications made to facilitate the rendition of professional legal services to the client:

(A) between the client or the client's representative and the client's lawyer or the lawyer's representative;

(B) between the client's lawyer and the lawyer's representative;

(C) by the client, the client's representative, the client's lawyer, or the lawyer's representative to a lawyer representing another party in a pending action or that lawyer's representative, if the communications concern a matter of common interest in the pending action;

(D) between the client's representatives or between the client and the client's representative; or

(E) among lawyers and their representatives representing the same client.

TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1). A communication is “confidential” if it is 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).

Thus, in order to withhold attorney-client privileged information from disclosure under rule 503, a governmental body must (1) show the document is a communication transmitted between privileged parties or reveals a confidential communication; (2) identify the parties involved in the communication; and (3) show the communication is confidential by explaining it was not intended to be disclosed to third persons and it was made in furtherance of the rendition of professional legal services to the client. Upon a demonstration of all three factors, the information is privileged and confidential under rule 503, provided the client has not waived the privilege or the document does not fall within the purview of the exceptions to the privilege enumerated in rule 503(d). *See Pittsburgh Corning Corp. v. Caldwell*, 861 S.W.2d 423, 427 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1993, orig. proceeding).

The district asserts the completed investigation must be withheld in its entirety under Texas Rule of Evidence 503. The district informs us the information at issue was communicated between an attorney for the district and district employees in their capacities as clients. The district explains the information was created in furtherance of the rendition of professional legal services to the district. The district states the information at issue was not intended for release to third parties, and the district states it has maintained the confidentiality of the information at issue. Based on these representations and our review, we find the district has demonstrated the applicability of the attorney-client privilege to the submitted information. *See Harlandale Indep. Sch. Dist. v. Cornyn*, 25 S.W.3d 328 (Tex. App.—Austin 2000, pet. denied) (concluding attorney’s entire investigative report was protected by attorney-client privilege where attorney was retained to conduct investigation in her capacity as attorney for purpose of providing legal services and advice). Accordingly, the district may generally withhold the submitted information under rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence.

However, as noted above, the requestor is an investigator with the TEA and states she is seeking the requested information under the authority provided to the State Board for Educator Certification (“SBEC”) by section 249.14 of title 19 of the Texas Administrative Code. Chapter 249 of title 19 of the Texas Administrative Code governs disciplinary proceedings, sanctions, and contested cases involving SBEC. *See* 19 T.A.C. § 249.4. Section 249.14 provides in relevant part:

(a) The [TEA] staff may obtain and investigate information concerning alleged improper conduct by an educator, applicant, examinee, or other person subject to this chapter that would warrant the [SBEC] denying relief to or taking disciplinary action against the person or certificate.

...

(c) The TEA staff may also obtain and act on other information providing grounds for investigation and possible action under this chapter.

*Id.* § 249.14(a), (c). The requestor states the TEA has opened an investigation regarding the alleged misconduct or criminal history information of the named former educator, and she requires the requested records in order to conduct a full and complete investigation. Thus,

we find the requestor may have a right of access to the submitted information under section 249.14. However, because the submitted information is privileged under rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence, we find there is a conflict between rule 503 and the right of access afforded to the TEA under section 249.14.

Where information falls within both a general and a specific provision of law, the specific provision typically prevails over the general provision. *See* Gov't Code § 311.026(b); *City of Lake Dallas v. Lake Cities Mun. Util. Auth.*, 555 S.W.2d 163, 168 (Tex. Civ. App.—Fort Worth 1977, writ ref'd n.r.e.). Although section 249.14 generally allows the TEA access to information related to suspected misconduct on the part of an educator, rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence specifically protects the disclosure of privileged attorney-client communications. Thus, we find rule 503 is more specific than the general right of access provided by section 249.14. Accordingly, we conclude, notwithstanding section 249.14 of title 19 of the Texas Administrative Code, the district may withhold the submitted information under Texas Rule of Evidence 503.

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.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl\\_ruling\\_info.shtml](http://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl_ruling_info.shtml), 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 may be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Lee Seidlits  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

CLS/bw

Ref: ID# 618095

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)