



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

September 8, 2005

Ms. Ellen B. Huchital
McGinnis, Lochridge & Kilgore, L.L.P.
1221 McKinney Street, Suite 3200
Houston, Texas 77010

OR2005-08196

Dear Ms. Huchital:

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# 234211.

The Eanes Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received two requests for certain e-mails sent and received by a district employee. You claim that some of the requested e-mails are not subject to the Act. Alternatively, you claim that those requested e-mails, along with the remaining e-mails, are excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, and 552.137 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we must address the applicability of the Act. The Act is only applicable to "public information." *See* Gov't Code § 552.021. Section 552.002(a) defines public information as "information that is collected, assembled, or maintained under a law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business: (1) by a governmental body; or (2) for a governmental body and the governmental body owns the information or has a right of access to it." Gov't Code § 552.002(a). Information that is collected, assembled, or maintained by a third party may be subject to disclosure under the Act if it is maintained for a governmental body, the governmental body owns or has a right of access to the information, and the information pertains to the transaction of official business. *See* Open Records Decision No. 462 (1987).

After reviewing the submitted information, we find that most of the submitted e-mails do not constitute “information that is collected, assembled, or maintained under a law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business” by or for the district. *See* Gov’t Code § 552.021; *see also* Open Records Decision No. 635 (1995) (statutory predecessor not applicable to personal information unrelated to official business and created or maintained by state employee involving de minimis use of state resources). We have marked the e-mails that do not constitute public information and need not be released under the Act. As our ruling is dispositive for this information, we need not address your remaining arguments for withholding this information. We will address your arguments for withholding the remaining e-mails.

We note that the remaining e-mails are subject to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (“FERPA”), 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(b)(1). FERPA provides that no federal funds will be made available under any applicable program to an educational agency or institution that releases personally identifiable information, other than directory information, contained in a student’s education records to anyone but certain enumerated federal, state, and local officials and institutions, unless otherwise authorized by the student’s parent. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(b)(1). “Education records” means those records that contain information directly related to a student and are maintained by an educational agency or institution or by a person acting for such agency or institution. *Id.* § 1232g(a)(4)(A).

Under FERPA, a student’s parents or guardians have an affirmative right of access to their child’s education records. 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(1)(A); 34 C.F.R. § 99.3. Here, the requestor is the parent of the student to whom the e-mails in question pertain. Sections 552.101 and 552.103 of the Government Code are state statutes that are preempted by federal law to the extent they conflict with that federal law. *See, e.g., Equal Employment Opportunity Comm’n v. City of Orange*, 905 F. Supp 381, 382 (E.D. Tex. 1995); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 431 (1985) (information subject to right of access under FERPA may not be withheld pursuant to statutory predecessor to section 552.103). Thus, the remaining e-mails may not be withheld from the requestor under sections 552.101 and 552.103 of the Government Code. Consequently, we conclude that the district must release the remaining e-mails to the requestor upon receipt of a proper written consent as required by section 1232g(b)(2). *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(b)(2) (prescribing elements of proper written authorization by student’s parent or legal guardian).

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records 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 records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov’t Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by

filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

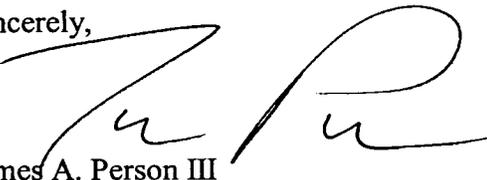
If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Office of the Attorney General at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



James A. Person III
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JAP/sdk

Ref: ID# 234211

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Ms. Mary Lou Taylor
1503-B Terrapin Court
Austin, Texas 78746
(w/o enclosures)