



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

May 16, 2006

Ms. Lydia L. Perry
Law Offices of Robert E. Luna, P.C.
4411 North Central Expressway
Dallas, Texas 75205

OR2006-05054

Dear Ms. Perry:

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# 249169.

The Lewisville Independent School District (the "district"), whom you represent, received a request for copies of all documents relating to the fifth-grade camp/outdoors trips, the superintendent's contract, or any mention of a named newspaper or its employees. You state that you are providing the requestor with a portion of the requested information. You claim that the remaining information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.107, 552.111, 552.114, and 552.137 of the Government Code.¹ We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

You contend that the information in Exhibit C which you have highlighted pursuant to section 552.111 of the Government Code is excepted from disclosure. Section 552.111 excepts from disclosure "an 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. In Open Records Decision No. 615 (1993), this office reexamined the predecessor to the section 552.111 exception in light of the decision in *Tex. Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842

¹ Although you also initially raised section 552.102 of the Government Code, you have not provided any arguments in support of this claim in subsequent correspondence. Thus, we assume that the district no longer asserts section 552.102 against disclosure. See Gov't Code § 552.301(e) (governmental body must provide comments explaining why exceptions raised should apply to information requested).

S.W.2d 408 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ), and held that section 552.111 excepts only those internal communications consisting of advice, recommendations, opinions, and other material reflecting the deliberative or policymaking processes of the governmental body. Open Records Decision No. 615 at 5-6.

An agency's policymaking functions, however, do not encompass internal administrative or personnel matters; disclosure of information relating to such matters will not inhibit free discussion among agency personnel as to policy issues. *Id.* Additionally, section 552.111 does not generally except from disclosure purely factual information that is severable from the opinion portions of internal memoranda. See *Arlington Indep. Sch. Dist. v. Tex. Atty. Gen.*, 37 S.W.3d 152, 160 (Tex. App.—Austin 2001, no writ); Open Records Decision No. 615 at 4-5.

You state that the information you seek to withhold under section 552.111 relates to the superintendent's opinions, recommendations, and advice on a variety of school district policy matters. Upon review, we agree that the information you have marked in Exhibit C contains advice, recommendations, opinions, and other material reflecting the policymaking processes of the district. Thus, the portions of Exhibit C which you have highlighted pursuant to section 552.111 may be withheld.

Next, you claim that the information in Exhibit E may be withheld pursuant to section 552.107 of the Government Code. Section 552.107(1) 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 "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 only to communications between or among clients, client representatives, lawyers, and lawyer representatives. TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1)(A), (B), (C), (D), (E). Therefore, 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.* 503(b)(1), 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, no writ). 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 state that the information you have marked in Exhibit E constitutes confidential attorney-client communications between district attorneys and district staff. You further contend that these communications were made for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services and were intended to be confidential. Having considered your representations and reviewed the information at issue, we agree that the information you have marked in Exhibit E constitutes privileged attorney-client communications and may be withheld pursuant to section 552.107(1) of the Government Code.

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (“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). This office generally applies the same analysis under section 552.114 and FERPA. Open Records Decision No. 539 (1990).

Section 552.114 excepts from disclosure student records at an educational institution funded completely or in part by state revenue. Section 552.026 provides as follows:

This chapter does not require the release of information contained in education records of an educational agency or institution, except in conformity with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, Sec. 513, Pub. L. No. 93-380, 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1232g.

Gov’t Code § 522.026. In Open Records Decision No. 634 (1995), this office concluded that (1) an educational agency or institution may withhold from public disclosure information that is protected by FERPA and excepted from required public disclosure by sections 552.026 and 552.101 without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision as to those exceptions, and (2) an educational agency or institution that is state-funded may withhold from public disclosure information that is excepted from required public disclosure by

section 552.114 as a "student record," insofar as the "student record" is protected by FERPA, without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision as to that exception.

Information must be withheld from required public disclosure under FERPA only to the extent "reasonable and necessary to avoid personally identifying a particular student." See Open Records Decision Nos. 332 (1982), 206 (1978). Any information that may reveal or tend to reveal information about a student must be withheld pursuant to FERPA. Such information includes information that directly identifies a student as well as information that, if released, would allow the student's identity to be easily traced. See Open Records Decision No. 224 (1979). Accordingly, the district must withhold the information you have marked pursuant to section 552.114 in Exhibits C and F that identifies students of the district.

You assert that another portion of Exhibit C which you have highlighted must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code. Section 552.101 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 the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information if it (1) contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). The type of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. *Id.* at 683. In addition, this office has found that some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses are protected by common-law privacy. See Open Records Decision Nos. 470 (1987) (illness from severe emotional and job-related stress), 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, specific illnesses, procedures, and physical disabilities). The medical information you have marked must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Finally, you argue that the information you have highlighted in Exhibits D and E must be excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.137 of the Government Code. Section 552.137 excepts from disclosure "an e-mail address of a member of the public that is provided for the purpose of communicating electronically with a governmental body" unless the member of the public consents to its release or the e-mail address is of a type specifically excluded by subsection (c). See Gov't Code § 552.137(a)-(c). We note that section 552.137 does not apply to the work e-mail addresses of officers or employees of a governmental body. The e-mail addresses at issue are generally not of the type specifically excluded by section 552.137(c). Therefore, the district must withhold most of the e-mail addresses you have highlighted, in addition to those that we have marked, in Exhibits D and E pursuant to section 552.137 of the Government Code. However, we have marked work e-mail addresses

of officers or employers of a governmental body that you have incorrectly highlighted and which must be released to the requestor.

In summary, the district may withhold the information you have highlighted in Exhibit C pursuant to section 552.111 of the Government Code and the information you have highlighted in Exhibit E pursuant to section 552.107 of the Government Code. The district must withhold the student identifying information you have marked in Exhibits C and F pursuant to section 552.114 of the Government Code and the medical information you have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. With the exception of the email addresses we have marked for release, the district must withhold the e-mail addresses you have highlighted, in addition to those that we have marked, in Exhibits D and E pursuant to section 552.137 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released to the requestor.

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).

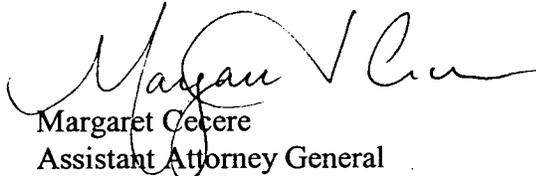
If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records 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*, 342 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. 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,



Margaret Cecere
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

MC/sdk

Ref: ID# 249169

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Jay Parsons
Metro News Department
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(w/o enclosures)