



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

September 4, 2007

Mr. Don M. Dean
Underwood, P.C.
P.O. Box 9158
Amarillo, Texas 79105-9158

OR2007-11442

Dear Mr. Dean:

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# 288334.

The Amarillo Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for information "relating to the injuries to student [named student] as the result of an auto accident on February 5, 2007." You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, and 552.114 of the Government Code.¹ We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Recently, the United States Department of Education Family Policy Compliance Office (the "DOE") informed this office that the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA"), 20 U.S.C. § 1232(a), does not permit state and local educational authorities to disclose to this office, without parental consent, unredacted, personally identifiable information contained in education records for the purpose of our review in the open records

¹You also raise section 552.101 in conjunction with the attorney-client privilege. We note that section 552.101 does not encompass discovery privileges. *See* Open Records Decision No. 676 at 1-3 (2002). Also, although you raise section 552.026 of the Government Code as an exception to disclosure, we note that section 552.026 is not an exception to disclosure. Rather, section 552.026 provides that the Act does not require the release of information contained in education records except in conformity with FERPA. Gov't Code § 552.026.

ruling process under the Act.² Consequently, state and local educational authorities that receive a request for education records from a member of the public under the Act must not submit education records to this office in unredacted form, that is, in a form in which “personally identifiable information” is disclosed. *See* 34 C.F.R. § 99.3 (defining “personally identifiable information”). Determinations under FERPA must be made by the educational authority in possession of the education records.³ We note that FERPA is not applicable to law enforcement records maintained by the district police department that were created by the department for a law enforcement purpose. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(4)(B)(ii); 34 C.F.R. §§ 99.3, 99.8. You have submitted, among other things, education records that you have redacted pursuant to FERPA for our review. However, some of the submitted records still contain student identifying information. Because our office is prohibited from reviewing these education records to determine whether appropriate redactions under FERPA have been made, we will not address the applicability of FERPA to any of the submitted records. However, we will consider the applicability of your claimed exceptions to disclosure of the submitted information.

The submitted documents include a CRB-3 accident report form completed pursuant to chapter 550 of the Transportation Code. *See* Transp. Code § 550.064 (Texas Peace Officer’s Accident Report form). Section 550.065(b) of the Transportation Code states that except as provided by subsection (c), accident reports are privileged and confidential. Section 550.065(c)(4) provides for the release of accident reports to a person who provides two of the following three pieces of information: (1) date of the accident; (2) name of any person involved in the accident; and (3) specific location of the accident. Transp. Code § 550.065(c)(4). Under this provision, the Department of Public Safety or another governmental body is required to release an unredacted copy of an accident report to a person who provides the governmental body with two or more pieces of information specified by the statute. *Id.* In the present request, the requestor has provided the required information. Accordingly, the district must release the accident report in its entirety pursuant to section 550.065(c).

We now address your argument under section 552.103 of the Government Code for the remaining submitted information. Section 552.103 provides as follows:

- (a) Information is excepted from [required public disclosure] if it is information relating to litigation of a civil or criminal nature to which the state or a political subdivision is or may be a party or to which an officer or

²A copy of this letter may be found on the Office of the Attorney General’s website: http://www.oag.state.tx.us/opinopen/og_resources.shtml.

³In the future, if the district does obtain parental consent to submit unredacted education records and the district seeks a ruling from this office on the proper redaction of those education records in compliance with FERPA, we will rule accordingly.

employee of the state or a political subdivision, as a consequence of the person's office or employment, is or may be a party.

...

(c) Information relating to litigation involving a governmental body or an officer or employee of a governmental body is excepted from disclosure under Subsection (a) only if the litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date that the requestor applies to the officer for public information for access to or duplication of the information.

Gov't Code § 552.103(a), (c). The district has the burden of providing relevant facts and documents to show that the section 552.103(a) exception is applicable in a particular situation. The test for meeting this burden is a showing that (1) litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date the governmental body received the request, and (2) the information at issue is related to that litigation. *Univ. of Tex. Law Sch. v. Tex. Legal Found.*, 958 S.W.2d 479, 481 (Tex. App.—Austin 1997, no pet.); *Heard v. Houston Post Co.*, 684 S.W.2d 210, 212 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, writ ref'd n.r.e.); Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4 (1990). The district must meet both prongs of this test for information to be excepted under section 552.103(a).

To establish that litigation is reasonably anticipated, a governmental body must provide this office "concrete evidence showing that the claim that litigation may ensue is more than mere conjecture." Open Records Decision No. 452 at 4 (1986). Whether litigation is reasonably anticipated must be determined on a case-by-case basis. *Id.* In Open Records Decision No. 638 (1996), this office stated that a governmental body has met its burden of showing that litigation is reasonably anticipated when it received a notice of claim letter and the governmental body represents that the notice of claim letter is in compliance with the requirements of the Texas Tort Claims Act ("TTCA"), chapter 101 of the Civil Practice and Remedies Code, or an applicable municipal ordinance. If a governmental body does not make this representation, the claim letter is a factor that this office will consider in determining whether a governmental body has established that litigation is reasonably anticipated based on the totality of the circumstances.

You claim that the district reasonably anticipates litigation relating to the subject of the present request. You have also included a notice of claim statement which the district received prior to the date the district received this request for information. We note, however, that you have not represented that this notice of claim statement meets the requirements of the TTCA. Therefore, we will only consider the claim statement as a factor in determining whether the district reasonably anticipated litigation over the information at issue. Based on your representations, our review of the submitted information, and the totality of the circumstances, we agree that litigation was reasonably anticipated on the date the request was received. Furthermore, we find that the remaining information relates to the

anticipated litigation for purposes of section 552.103(a). Accordingly, the district may withhold the remaining information under section 552.103 of the Government Code.⁴

We note, however, that once information has been obtained by all parties to the litigation through discovery or otherwise, no section 552.103(a) interest exists with respect to that information. Open Records Decision Nos. 349 (1982), 320 (1982). Further, the applicability of section 552.103(a) ends once the litigation has been concluded. Attorney General Opinion MW-575 (1982); Open Records Decision No. 350 (1982).

In summary, this ruling does not address the applicability of FERPA to the submitted information. Should the district determine that all or portions of those documents consist of "education records" that must be withheld under FERPA, the district must dispose of that information in accordance with FERPA, rather than the Act. The CRB-3 accident report form must be released in its entirety pursuant to section 550.065 of the Transportation Code. The district may withhold the remaining submitted information under section 552.103 of the Government Code.

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).

⁴As our ruling on this issue is dispositive, we need not address the district's remaining arguments.

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. 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,



Heather Pendleton Ross
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

HPR/mcf

Ref: ID# 288334

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Mr. Jesse Quackenbush
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(w/o enclosures)