



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

April 11, 2008

Ms. Lisa A. Brown  
Bracewell & Giuliani, L.L.P.  
711 Louisiana Street, Suite 2300  
Houston, Texas 77002-2770

OR2008-04879

Dear Ms. Brown:

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# 306254.

The Humble Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for notes taken at two specified meetings by an attorney representing the district. You state that you do not have any information responsive to the request for notes taken at the earlier of the two specified meetings.<sup>1</sup> You argue that the remaining information is not subject to the Act because the information is not maintained by the district. In the alternative, you claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.103, 552.107, and 552.111 of the Government Code.<sup>2</sup> We have considered the

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<sup>1</sup>We note that the Act does not require a governmental body to release information that did not exist when it received a request or create responsive information. See *Econ. Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266 (Tex. Civ. App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dismissed); Open Records Decision Nos. 605 at 2 (1992), 555 at 1 (1990), 452 at 3 (1986), 362 at 2 (1983).

<sup>2</sup>The district also asserts the information is protected under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the attorney-client privilege pursuant to Texas Rule of Evidence 503 and the work product privilege pursuant to Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 192.5 and 193.3(c), as well as rule 1.05 of the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct. 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. It does not encompass the discovery privileges found in these rules because they are not constitutional law, statutory law, or judicial decisions. Open Records Decision No. 676 at 1-2 (2002).

arguments you make and reviewed the submitted information. We have also considered comments submitted by the requestor. *See* Gov't Code § 552.304 (interested party may submit comments stating why information should or should not be released).

Initially, we address your argument that because the submitted information was prepared and is maintained by an attorney representing the district, rather than the district itself, it is not subject to the Act. The Act is applicable to "public information." *See* Gov't Code § 552.021. "Public information" is defined 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.

*Id.* § 552.002(a). Thus, virtually all information in the physical possession of a governmental body is public information that is encompassed by the Act. *Id.* § 552.022(a); *see also* Open Records Decision Nos. 549 at 4 (1990), 514 at 1-2 (1988). Likewise, the Act is applicable to information that a governmental body does not physically possess, if the information is collected, assembled, or maintained 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)(2). Conversely, the Act does not require a governmental body to release information if the governmental body that receives the request has neither possession of the information nor a right of access to it. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 534 at 2-3 (1989), 518 at 2-3 (1989). You state that the attorney attended the meeting as the district's legal representative. You further state that the notes she took were used in formulating her advice to the district regarding this special education matter and were used in preparing for hearings related to this student. *See* Open Records Decision No. 499 at 4 (1988) (records held by private attorney that are related to legal services performed by attorney at the request of a governmental body are subject to Act). Upon review, we conclude that the submitted information relates to the transaction of the official business of the district, the district has access to the information, and, therefore, the information constitutes "public information" of the district. *See* ORD 534 at 2-3, 518 at 2-3. Consequently, the district may only withhold this information from the requestor if it is excepted from disclosure pursuant to a provision of the Act. Thus, we will address your claimed exceptions to disclosure.

Next, we note that the submitted information constitutes education records. The United States Department of Education Family Policy Compliance Office (the "DOE") has informed this office that the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA"), section 1232g of title 20 of the United States Code, 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

ruling process under the Act.<sup>3</sup> 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”). You have submitted unredacted education records for our review. Because our office is prohibited from reviewing these education records to determine the applicability of FERPA, we will not address FERPA with respect to these records. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(1)(A); 34 C.F.R. § 99.3. Such determinations under FERPA must be made by the educational authority in possession of the education records.<sup>4</sup> The DOE also has informed this office, however, that a parent’s right of access under FERPA to information about that parent’s child does not prevail over an educational institution’s right to assert the attorney-client and attorney work product privileges.<sup>5</sup> Therefore, we will consider your claims.

The district argues the information at issue may be withheld under the work product privilege. Section 552.111 of the Government Code 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. Section 552.111 encompasses the attorney work product privilege found at rule 192.5 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure. *See* TEX. R. CIV. P. 192.5; *City of Garland v. Dallas Morning News*, 22 S.W.3d 351, 360 (Tex. 2000); Open Records Decision No. 677 at 4-8 (2002). Rule 192.5 defines attorney work product as consisting of:

(1) material prepared or mental impressions developed in anticipation of litigation or for trial by or for a party or a party’s representatives, including the party’s attorneys, consultants, sureties, indemnitors, insurers, employees, or agents; or

(2) a communication made in anticipation of litigation or for trial between a party and the party’s representatives or among a party’s representatives, including the party’s attorneys, consultants, sureties, indemnitors, insurers, employees or agents.

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<sup>3</sup>A copy of this letter may be found on the attorney general’s website, [http://www.oag.state.tx.us/opinopen/og\\_resources.shtml](http://www.oag.state.tx.us/opinopen/og_resources.shtml).

<sup>4</sup>In 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.

<sup>5</sup>Ordinarily, FERPA prevails over an inconsistent provision of state law. *See Equal Employment Opportunity Comm’n v. City of Orange, Tex.*, 905 F.Supp. 381, 382 (E.D. Tex. 1995); Open Records Decision No. 431 at 3 (1985).

TEX.R.CIV.P. 192.5. A governmental body that seeks to withhold information on the basis of the attorney work product privilege under section 552.111 bears the burden of demonstrating that the information was created or developed for trial or in anticipation of litigation by or for a party or a party's representative. *See id.*; ORD 677 at 6-8. In order for this office to conclude that information was created or developed in anticipation of litigation, we must be satisfied that:

- (a) a reasonable person would have concluded from the totality of the circumstances surrounding the investigation that there was a substantial chance that litigation would ensue; and (b) the party resisting discovery believed in good faith that there was a substantial chance that litigation would ensue and [created or obtained the information] for the purpose of preparing for such litigation.

*Nat'l Tank Co. v. Brotherton*, 851 S.W.2d 193, 207 (Tex. 1993). A "substantial chance" of litigation does not mean a statistical probability, but rather "that litigation is more than merely an abstract possibility or unwarranted fear." *Id.* at 204; ORD 677 at 7.

Upon review of your arguments and the information at issue, we find that the information at issue constitutes attorney work product created by the district's representative in anticipation of litigation. Accordingly, the district may withhold the information at issue as attorney work product under section 552.111 of the Government Code.<sup>6</sup>

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 file suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such a challenge, 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

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<sup>6</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not consider your remaining claimed exceptions to disclosure.

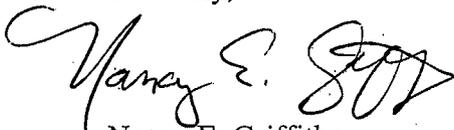
statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental 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 challenge 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,



Nancy E. Griffiths  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

NEG/jb

Ref: ID# 306254

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Ms. Cheryl Burbano  
8103 Hurst Forest  
Humble, Texas 77346  
(w/o enclosures)