



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

July 14, 2008

Mr. Jerry Wallace
Blanco, Ordonez & Wallace, P.C.
5715 Cromo Drive
El Paso, Texas 79912

OR2008-09491

Dear Mr. Wallace:

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# 315548.

The Ysleta Independent School District (the "district") received a request for all paperwork related to an investigation regarding rumors spread by students at a named high school during a specified period. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.114 and 552.135 of the Government Code, as well as the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA"), 20 U.S.C. § 1232(a).¹ We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

The United States Department of Education Family Policy Compliance Office (the "DOE") has informed this office that FERPA 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 purposes of our review in the open records ruling process under the Act.² Consequently, state and local educational authorities

¹Although 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 the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 ("FERPA"). Gov't Code § 552.026.

²A copy of this letter may be found on the attorney general's website, available at http://www.oag.state.tx.us/opinopen/og_resources.shtml.

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 student handwritten statements to this office. *See* Open Records Decision No. 224 (1979) (student's handwritten comments protected under FERPA because they would make identity of student easily traceable through handwriting, style of expression, or particular incidents related in the comments). Because our office is prohibited from reviewing education records, we will not address the applicability of FERPA to the information at issue. Such determinations under FERPA must be made by the educational authority in possession of the education record. Accordingly, we also do not address your arguments under section 552.114 of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.026 (incorporating FERPA into the Act); .114 (excepting from disclosure "student records"); Open Records Decision No. 539 (1990) (determining that same analysis applies under section 552.114 of the Government Code and FERPA). We will, however, address the applicability of your remaining claimed exception to the submitted information.

Section 552.135 of the Government Code provides in relevant part:

(a) "Informer" means a student or a former student or an employee or former employee of a school district who has furnished a report of another person's possible violation of criminal, civil, or regulatory law to the school district or the proper regulatory enforcement authority.

(b) An informer's name or information that would substantially reveal the identity of an informer is excepted from [required public disclosure].

Gov't Code § 552.135(a)-(b). Section 552.135 protects an informer's identity, but does not encompass protection for witness information or statements. Upon review, we find that you have failed to demonstrate that the remaining information identifies an informer for purposes of section 552.135. Thus, the district may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.135.

We note that a portion of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code.³ Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from public 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. Common-law privacy protects information if (1) the information contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) the

³The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

information is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be satisfied. *Id.* at 681-82. This office has found that some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses is protected by common-law privacy. See Open Records Decision Nos. 470 (1987) (illness from severe emotional and job-related stress), 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps). The district must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

In summary, the district must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The remaining information must be released to the requestor. This ruling does not address the applicability of FERPA to the submitted information. Should the district determine that all or portions of the submitted information 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.

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). If the governmental body does not file suit over 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).

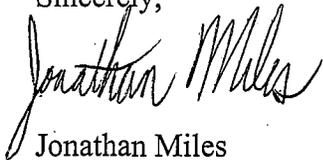
If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can challenge that decision by suing the governmental

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,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jonathan Miles".

Jonathan Miles
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JM/jh

Ref: ID# 315548

Enc. Submitted documents