



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

March 23, 2009

Mr. Fred A. Stormer  
Underwood Attorneys and Counselors at Law  
P.O. Box 9158  
Amarillo, Texas 79105-9158

OR2009-03743

Dear Mr. Stormer:

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# 337835.

The Panhandle Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for six categories of information related to a teacher formerly employed by the district. You state the district has released some of the responsive information. You state the district has no information responsive to one of the requested categories.<sup>1</sup> You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.102 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. This section encompasses information protected by other statutes. Section 21.355 of the Education Code provides that "[a] document evaluating the performance of a teacher or administrator is confidential." This office has interpreted section 21.355 to apply to any document that evaluates, as that term is commonly understood, the performance of a teacher. *See* Open Records Decision No. 643 at 3 (1996). We also determined that a

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<sup>1</sup>We note that the Act does not require a governmental body to disclose information that did not exist at the time the request was received. *Econ. Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266 (Tex.Civ.App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dism'd); Open Records Decision No. 452 at 3 (1986).

“teacher” for purposes of section 21.355 means a person who (1) is required to and does in fact hold a teaching certificate under subchapter B of chapter 21 of the Education Code or a school district teaching permit under section 21.055 and (2) is engaged in the process of teaching, as that term is commonly defined, at the time of the evaluation. *See id.* at 4; *Abbott v. North East Independent School District*, 212 S.W.3d 364, 367 (Tex. App.—Austin 2006, no pet.) (holding that a document evaluates a teacher when it “reflects the principal’s judgment regarding [the teacher’s] actions, gives corrective direction, and provides for further review.”). You state the individual at issue holds the appropriate teaching certification. Based on your representations and our review of the information at issue, we conclude that the letter in Exhibit 5 constitutes a teacher evaluation for the purposes of section 21.355 and is therefore confidential under section 552.101 of the Government Code. However, the memorandum submitted as Exhibit 4 was written after the resignation of the individual at issue. It does not contain any evaluation or comments regarding the performance of a teacher, only a summary of the events leading to the resignation of the teacher in question. We therefore find that the memorandum in Exhibit 4 is outside of the scope of section 21.355 of the Education Code, and may not be withheld pursuant to section 552.101 on that basis.

We note that the requestor is a representative of the Texas Education Agency (the “TEA”) and is seeking this information under the authority provided to the State Board for Educator Certification (“SBEC”) by section 249.14 of title 19 of the Texas Administrative Code.<sup>2</sup> Accordingly, we will consider whether section 249.14 of title 19 of the Texas Administrative Code permits the TEA to obtain information otherwise protected by the exception discussed above. *See* Open Records Decision No. 451 at 4 (1986) (specific access provision prevails over generally applicable exception to public disclosure).

Chapter 249 of title 19 of the Texas Administrative Code governs disciplinary proceedings, sanctions, and contested cases involving SBEC. *See* 19 T.A.C. ch. 249. Section 249.14 provides in relevant part:

- (a) [TEA] staff may obtain and investigate information concerning alleged improper conduct by an educator, applicant, examinee, or other person subject to this chapter that would warrant the [SBEC] denying relief to or taking disciplinary action against the person or certificate.

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<sup>2</sup>Chapter 21 of the Education Code authorizes SBEC to regulate and oversee all aspects of the certification, continuing education, and standards of conduct of public school educators. *See* Educ. Code § 21.031(a). Section 21.041 of the Education Code states that SBEC may “provide for disciplinary proceedings, including the suspension or revocation of an educator certificate, as provided by Chapter 2001, Government Code.” *Id.* § 21.041(b)(7). Section 21.041 also authorizes SBEC to “adopt rules as necessary for its own procedures.” *Id.* § 21.041(a).

(c) The TEA staff may also obtain and act on other information providing grounds for investigation and possible action under this chapter.

19 T.A.C. § 249.14. We note these regulations do not specifically grant access to information subject to section 21.355 of the Education Code. We further note section 21.355 of the Education Code has its own access provisions governing release of information. Generally, if confidentiality provisions or another statute specifically authorize release of information under certain circumstances or to particular entities, then the information may only be released or transferred in accordance therewith. *See* Attorney General Opinions GA-0055 at 3-4 (2003) (SBEC not entitled to access teacher appraisals made confidential by section 21.355 of the Education Code where section 21.353 of the Education Code expressly authorizes limited release of appraisals to other school districts in connection with teachers' employment applications), DM-353 at 4-5 n.6 (1995) (detailed provisions in state law for disclosure of records would not permit disclosure "to other governmental entities and officials . . . without violating the record's confidentiality"), JM-590 at 5 (1986) ("express mention or enumeration of one person, thing, consequence, or class is tantamount to an express exclusion of all others"); Open Records Decision No. 655 (1997) (because statute permitted Department of Public Safety to transfer confidential criminal history information only to certain entities for certain purposes, county could not obtain information from the department regarding applicants for county employment). We also note an interagency transfer of this information is not permissible where, as here, the applicable statute enumerates the specific entities to which information encompassed by the statute may be disclosed, and the enumerated entities do not include the requesting governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 655 at 8-9, 516 at 4-5 (1989), 490 at 2 (1988); *see also* Attorney General Opinion GA-0055.

Furthermore, where general and specific statutes are in irreconcilable conflict, the specific provision typically prevails as an exception to the general provision unless the general provision was enacted later and there is clear evidence the legislature intended the general provision to prevail. *See* Gov't Code § 311.026(b); *City of Lake Dallas v. Lake Cities Mun. Util. Auth.*, 555 S.W.2d 163, 168 (Tex. Civ. App.—Fort Worth 1977, writ ref'd n.r.e.). Although section 249.14 generally allows the TEA access to information relating to suspected misconduct on the part of an educator, section 21.355 of the Education Code specifically protects teacher evaluations. This section specifically permits release to certain parties and in certain circumstances that do not include the TEA's request in this instance. We therefore conclude that, notwithstanding the provisions of section 249.14, the district must withhold the information that is excepted from disclosure under section 21.355 of the Education Code. *See* Open Records Decision No. 629 (1994) (provision of Bingo Enabling Act that specifically provided for non-disclosure of information obtained in connection with examination of books and records of applicant or licensee prevailed over provision that generally provided for public access to applications, returns, reports, statements and audits submitted to or conducted by Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission).

You assert that the remaining information is excepted under section 552.102 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.<sup>3</sup> However, this section does not have its own release provisions. Therefore, because a specific access provision prevails over the Act's exceptions to disclosure, TEA has a right of access to the remaining information pursuant to section 249.14. *See* Open Records Decision No. 525 (1989) (exceptions to disclosure do not apply to information made public by other statutes).

In summary, the district must withhold the letter in Exhibit 5 pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 21.355 of the Education Code. The memorandum in Exhibit 4 must be released to the TEA pursuant to section 249.14 of Title 19 of the Texas Administrative Code.<sup>4</sup>

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

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For more information concerning those rights and responsibilities, please visit our website at [http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index\\_orl.php](http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index_orl.php), or call the Office of the Attorney General's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Act must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General at (512) 475-2497.

Sincerely,



Karen E. Stack  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

KES/sdk

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<sup>3</sup>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 information is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668 (Tex. 1976). Section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy. Gov't Code § 552.102.

<sup>4</sup>We note that some information being released is confidential and not subject to release to the general public. However, the requestor in this instance has a special right of access to the information. Because such information may be confidential with respect to the general public, if the district receives another request for this information from an individual other than this requestor, the district should again seek our decision.

Ref: ID# 337835

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)