



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

June 7, 2013

Ms. Ellen H. Spalding
Counsel for Eanes Independent School District
Rogers, Morris & Grover, LLP
5718 Westheimer Road, Suite 1200
Houston, Texas 77057

OR2013-09501

Dear Ms. Spalding:

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# 489686 (PIR# 3472).

The Eanes Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for all information with the requestor's name on it and any information supporting specified accusations against the requestor. We understand the district has redacted some information pursuant to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA"), section 1232g of title 20 of the United States Code.¹ You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.103, 552.107, and 552.137 of the Government Code.² We have considered your arguments and reviewed the submitted

¹The United States Department of Education Family Policy Compliance Office (the "DOE") has informed this office 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 purpose of our review in the open records ruling process under the Act. The DOE has determined FERPA determinations must be made by the educational authority in possession of the education records. We have posted a copy of the letter from the DOE to this office on the Attorney General's website: <http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/20060725usdoe.pdf>.

²Although you raise Texas Rule of Evidence 503 for some of the submitted information, we note the proper exception to raise when asserting the attorney-client privilege for information not subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code is section 552.107 of the Government Code. See Open Records Decision No. 676 at 1-2 (2002).

representative sample of information.³ We have also received and considered comments from the requestor. *See* Gov't Code § 552.304 (interested party may submit comments stating why information should or should not be released).

Initially, you inform us some of the submitted information was the subject of a previous request for information, as a result of which this office issued Open Records Letter No. 2013-05176 (2013). In that ruling, we determined the district may withhold the information we marked under section 552.103 of the Government Code, but may not withhold any of this information if the district previously released it in accordance with Open Records Letter No. 2013-02342 (2013). In this instance, you inform us the administrative proceeding at issue in Open Records Letter No. 2013-05176 was heard by the district's board of trustees (the "board") prior to the date the district received the present request for information. Thus, this proceeding has concluded. Accordingly, we find the law, facts, and circumstances on which Open Records Letter No. 2013-05176 was based have changed, and the district may not rely on this ruling as a previous determination. *See* Open Records Decision No. 673 (2001) (so long as law, facts, and circumstances on which prior ruling was based have not changed, first type of previous determination exists where requested information is precisely same information as was addressed in prior attorney general ruling, ruling is addressed to same governmental body, and ruling concludes that information is or is not excepted from disclosure).

You now seek to withhold the submitted information under sections 552.103, 552.107, and 552.137 of the Government Code. Section 552.007 of the Government Code provides if a governmental body voluntarily releases information to any member of the public, the governmental body may not withhold such information from further disclosure unless its public release is expressly prohibited by law or the information is confidential by law. *See* Gov't Code § 552.007; Open Records Decision No. 518 at 3 (1989); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 400 (1983) (governmental body may waive right to claim permissive exceptions to disclosure under Act, but it may not disclose information made confidential by law). Accordingly, pursuant to section 552.007, the district may not now withhold any previously released information unless its release is expressly prohibited by law or the information is confidential by law. Although you raise sections 552.103 and 552.107, these sections do not prohibit the release of information or make information confidential. *See Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News*, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475-76 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1999, no pet.) (governmental body may waive section 552.103); Open Records Decision Nos. 676 at 10-11, 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally). Accordingly, to the extent the district released any portion of the requested information in accordance with Open Records Letter No. 2013-05176, the district may not

³We assume the "representative sample" of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988). This open records letter does not reach, and therefore does not authorize the withholding of, any other requested records to the extent those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

now withhold such information under section 552.103 or section 552.107 of the Government Code. To the extent the information was not previously released in accordance with this prior ruling, we will address your arguments under sections 552.103 and 552.107. We will also address the applicability of sections 552.101 and 552.137 of the Government Code to all of the information because these sections can make information confidential under the Act.⁴

Section 552.103 of the Government Code provides in relevant part 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 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). A governmental body has the burden of providing relevant facts and documents to show section 552.103(a) is applicable in a particular situation. The test for meeting this burden is a showing that (1) litigation was pending or reasonably anticipated on the date the governmental body received the request for information, and (2) the information at issue is related to that litigation. *See 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). A governmental body must meet both prongs of this test for information to be excepted under section 552.103(a). *See* ORD 551.

This office has long held "litigation," for purposes of section 552.103, includes "contested cases" conducted in a quasi-judicial forum. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 474 (1987), 368 (1983), 336 (1982), 301 (1982). In determining whether an administrative proceeding is conducted in a quasi-judicial forum, some of the factors this office considers are whether the administrative proceeding provides for discovery, evidence to be heard, factual questions to be resolved, the making of a record, and whether the

⁴The Office of the Attorney General will raise mandatory exceptions on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

proceeding is an adjudicative forum of first jurisdiction with appellate review of the resulting decision without a re-adjudication of fact questions. *See* Open Records Decision No. 588 (1991).

Whether litigation is reasonably anticipated must be determined on a case-by-case basis. *See* Open Records Decision No. 452 at 4 (1986). To establish litigation is reasonably anticipated, a governmental body must provide this office with "concrete evidence showing that the claim that litigation may ensue is more than mere conjecture." *Id.* Concrete evidence to support a claim litigation is reasonably anticipated may include, for example, the governmental body's receipt of a letter containing a specific threat to sue the governmental body from an attorney for a potential opposing party. *See* Open Records Decision No. 555 (1990); *see also* ORD 518 at 5 (litigation must be "realistically contemplated"). In addition, this office has concluded litigation was reasonably anticipated when the potential opposing party hired an attorney who made a demand for disputed payments and threatened to sue if the payments were not made promptly, or when an individual threatened to sue on several occasions and hired an attorney. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 346 (1982), 288 (1981). On the other hand, this office has determined if an individual publicly threatens to bring suit against a governmental body, but does not actually take objective steps toward filing suit, litigation is not reasonably anticipated. *See* Open Records Decision No. 331 (1982). Further, the fact that a potential opposing party has hired an attorney who makes a request for information does not establish litigation is reasonably anticipated. *See* Open Records Decision No. 361 (1983).

You first assert litigation against the district is currently pending or is reasonably anticipated because prior to the district's receipt of the instant request for information, the requestor filed internal grievances with the district. You state complaints filed with the district are "litigation" in that the district follows administrative procedures in handling such disputes. You explain under the district's grievance policy, the grievant proceeds through a three-level process wherein hearing officers hear the complaint at level one and level two, and the board hears the grievance if the grievant appeals to level three. You state the grievant is allowed to be represented by counsel, present favorable evidence to the district, and present witnesses to testify on the grievant's behalf. Based on your representations, we find you have demonstrated the district's administrative procedures for grievances are conducted in a quasi-judicial forum, and thus, constitute litigation for purposes of section 552.103. However, as noted above, you inform us the board heard the requestor's complaint on March 5, 2013, prior to the district's receipt of the instant litigation. You contend litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated in this matter because the statute of limitations for the requestor to file an appeal to the Commissioner of Education has not yet run. However, because an appeal has not been filed, we find you have not demonstrated the district is a party to pending or anticipated litigation based on the district's grievance hearings.

You also explain the requestor has filed complaints with the State Bar of Texas against three attorneys associated with the district. You have not explained how complaints filed with the

State Bar of Texas are litigation for the purposes of section 552.103. You also have not explained how the district is a party to any litigation involving the State Bar of Texas complaints. Finally, you have provided an e-mail dated March 7, 2013, in which the requestor accuses the district of libel and slander. You state the district interprets this e-mail to be a threat of litigation. However, upon review of your arguments, you have not provided this office with evidence the requestor had taken any objective steps toward filing a lawsuit prior to the date the district received the instant request for information. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(e)(1)(A); ORD 331. Thus, based on your representations and our review, we find you have failed to demonstrate litigation was pending or reasonably anticipated on the date the district received the request for information. Therefore, the district may not withhold any portion of the submitted information under section 552.103 of the Government Code.

Section 552.107(1) excepts from disclosure “information that . . . an attorney of a political subdivision is prohibited from disclosing because of a duty to the client under the Texas Rules of Evidence or the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct[.]” Gov't Code § 552.107(1). 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. *See* ORD 676 at 6-7. First, a governmental body must demonstrate 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. *See* 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. *See 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 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. *See* TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1). Thus, 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.*, 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. *See Osborne v. Johnson*, 954 S.W.2d 180, 184 (Tex. App.—Waco 1997, orig. proceeding). Moreover, because the client may elect to waive the privilege at any time, a governmental body must explain 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 inform us the information you have marked consists of attorney-client communications that were made between district employees and officials and in-house and outside attorneys for the district for the purpose of rendering professional legal services to the district. You also inform us these communications were intended to be and remain confidential. Based on your representations and our review, we find you have demonstrated the applicability of the attorney-client privilege to the information at issue. Accordingly, the district may withhold the information you have marked under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code.

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. Section 552.101 encompasses information protected by the doctrine of common-law privacy, which 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, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be met. *Id.* at 681-82. This office has found that some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses are excepted from required public disclosure under common-law privacy. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps). Upon review, we find portions of the remaining information are highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate concern to the public. Accordingly, the district must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.137 of the Government Code 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). Gov’t Code § 552.137(a)-(c). We note you have redacted the requestor’s e-mail address under this section. However, the requestor has a right of access to her own e-mail address pursuant to section 552.137(b) of the Government Code. *See id.* § 552.137(b). Therefore, the district may not withhold the requestor’s e-mail address under section 552.137 of the Government Code. However, the e-mail addresses you have marked and we have marked in the remaining information are not specifically excluded by section 552.137(c). *See id.* § 552.137(c). As such, the marked e-mail addresses must be withheld under section 552.137, unless their owners affirmatively consent to their release. *See id.* § 552.137(b).

In summary, to the extent the submitted information was not previously released in accordance with Open Records Letter No. 2013-05176, the district may withhold the

information you have marked under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. The district must withhold (1) the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code and (2) the marked e-mail addresses under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless their owners affirmatively consent to their release. The district must release the remaining information.⁵

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, 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, toll free at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Kenneth Leland Conyer
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

KLC/bhf

Ref: ID# 489686

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

⁵We note the information being released contains information to which the requestor has a special right of access. Accordingly, if the district receives another request for this information from a different requestor, the district must again seek a ruling from this office.