



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

December 10, 2013

Ms. Holly B. Wardell
Eichelbaum Wardell Hansen Powell & Mehl, P.C.
4201 West Parmer Lane, Suite A-100
Austin, Texas 78727

OR2013-21405

Dear Ms. Wardell:

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# 508867.

The Killeen Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for sixteen categories of information regarding the requestor's child, including at-risk policies, teacher evaluations, health history forms, student attendance reports, and student SRI and SMI reports. The district claims the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.107 of the Government Code.¹ We have considered the claimed exception and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note the district has submitted communications that are responsive to the request for information, but not any information responsive to the other requested categories of information. Although you state the district submitted a representative sample of the requested information, we find the submitted information is not representative of the other types of information to which the requestor seeks access. Please be advised, this open records letter ruling applies only to the type of information you have submitted for our review. This ruling does not authorize the district to withhold any information that is substantially different from the type of information you submitted to this office. *See* Gov't Code § 552.302. Accordingly, to the extent any information responsive to the remainder of

¹Although you also raise section 552.101 of the Government Code, you have not submitted arguments explaining how this exception applies to the submitted information. Therefore, we presume the district no longer asserts this exception. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.301, .302.

the request for information existed in the possession of the district when it received the request, we assume the district has released this information to the requestor. *See* Open Records Decision No. 664 (2000) (if governmental body concludes that no exceptions apply to requested information, it must release information as soon as possible). If the district has not released any such information, it must do so at this time. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.301(a), .302.

We next note the United States Department of Education Family Policy Compliance Office has informed this office 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 or an adult student's consent, unredacted, personally identifiable information contained in education records for the purpose of our review in the open records 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"). You have submitted unredacted education records for our review. 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, except to note the requestor has a right of access under FERPA to her child's education 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. However, the DOE also has informed our office the right of access of a student or a student's legal representative under FERPA to information about the student does not prevail over an educational institution's right to assert the attorney-client privilege. Accordingly, we will consider your argument under section 552.107 of the Government Code.

Section 552.107(1) of the Government Code protects information coming within the attorney-client privilege. 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. Open Records Decision No. 676 at 6-7 (2002). 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. 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. *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 a capacity other than that of attorney). Governmental

²A copy of this letter may be found on the Office of the Attorney General's website at <http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/20060725usdoe.pdf>.

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. 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. *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).

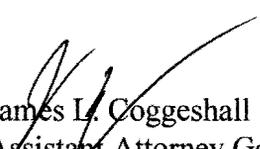
You explain the submitted information constitutes confidential e-mail communications between attorneys for and staff of the district that were made in furtherance of the rendition of professional legal services. You also assert the communications were intended to be confidential and their confidentiality has been maintained. After reviewing your arguments and the submitted information, we find you have demonstrated the applicability of the attorney-client privilege to the submitted information. Thus, the district may generally withhold the submitted e-mails under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. However, we note one of these e-mail strings includes an e-mail received from or sent to a non-privileged party. Furthermore, if the e-mail received from or sent to the non-privileged party is removed from the e-mail string and stands alone, it is responsive to the request for information. Therefore, if the non-privileged e-mail, which we have marked, is maintained by the district separate and apart from the otherwise privileged e-mail string in which it appears, then the district may not withhold this non-privileged e-mail under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code but, instead, must release it to the requestor.³

³We note the non-privileged information contains an e-mail address to which the requestor has a right of access under section 552.137(b) of the Government Code. *See Gov't Code* § 552.137(b). However, Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009) is a previous determination authorizing all governmental bodies to withhold specific categories of information without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision, including e-mail addresses of members of the public under section 552.137 of the Government Code. Thus, if the district receives another request for this same information from a person who does not have a right of access to it, Open Records Decision No. 684 authorizes the district to redact the requestor's e-mail address without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision.

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.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl_ruling_info.shtml, 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 may be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



James L. Coggeshall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JLC/tch

Ref: ID# 508867

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)