



OFFICE of the ATTORNEY GENERAL
GREG ABBOTT

October 8, 2003

Mr. Juan J. Cruz
Escamilla & Poneck, Inc.
5219 McPherson, Suite 306
Laredo, Texas 78041

OR2003-7124

Dear Mr. Cruz:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 189026.

The United Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for the "full report of Investigation conducted on the Month of June." You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.026, 552.107, and 552.114 of the Government Code, and under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 ("FERPA"), section 1232g(b)(1) of title 20 of the United States Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information. To the extent any other responsive information exists, we assume that it has been released to the requestor. If not, you must release it immediately. See Gov't Code §§ 552.006, .301, .302; Open Records Decision No. 664 (2000) (concluding that section 552.221(a) requires that information not excepted from disclosure must be released as soon as possible under the circumstances).

Section 552.107(1) of the Government Code protects information that is encompassed by the attorney-client privilege. When asserting the attorney-client privilege, a governmental body maintains the burden of providing the necessary facts to demonstrate the elements of the privilege in order to withhold the information at issue. See Open Records Decision No. 676 at 6-7 (2002). First, a governmental body must demonstrate that the information constitutes or documents a communication. See *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 Texas 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)(A), (B), (C), (D), (E). 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, *see id.* 503(b)(1), 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." *See 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, no writ). Moreover, because the client may elect to waive the privilege at any time, a governmental body must explain that 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).

Based on our review of your representations and the information at issue, we agree that the information that you seek to withhold from the requestor under section 552.107(1) reflects confidential communications exchanged between privileged parties in furtherance of the rendition of legal services to a client. Accordingly, we conclude that the district may withhold the information in Exhibit B pursuant to section 552.107(1) of the Government Code.

You claim that the submitted records in Exhibit C are student statements that are excepted from public disclosure under sections 552.026 and 552.114 of the Government Code, and

under FERPA. Section 552.026 provides as follows: "This chapter does not require the release of information contained in education records of an educational agency or institution, except in conformity with [FERPA]." FERPA provides that no federal funds will be made available under any applicable program to an educational agency or institution that releases personally identifiable information (other than directory information) contained in a student's education records to anyone but certain enumerated federal, state, and local officials and institutions, unless otherwise authorized by the student's parent. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(b)(1). "Education records" means those records that contain information directly related to a student and are maintained by an educational agency or institution or by a person acting for such agency or institution. *Id.* § 1232g(a)(4)(A).

Section 552.114 excepts from disclosure student records at an educational institution funded completely or in part by state revenue. Gov't Code § 552.114(a). This office generally applies the same analysis under section 552.114 and FERPA. *See* Open Records Decision No. 634 at 5 (1995).

In Open Records Decision No. 634 (1995), this office concluded that (1) an educational agency or institution must withhold from public disclosure information that is protected by FERPA and excepted from required public disclosure by sections 552.026 and 552.101 without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision as to those exceptions, and (2) an educational agency or institution that is state-funded must withhold from public disclosure information that is excepted from required public disclosure by section 552.114 as a "student record," insofar as the "student record" is protected by FERPA, without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision as to that exception. Nevertheless, you have submitted documents at issue to this office for consideration; therefore, we will consider whether Exhibit C contains information excepted from disclosure under sections 552.026 and 552.114 of the Government Code.

In this instance, the district maintains the information at issue, a portion of which directly relates to a student. However, after careful review of your arguments and the submitted records, we find that the remaining information in Exhibit C, however, does not relate to a student. Therefore, we conclude that the records we have marked in Exhibit C constitute education records as defined by FERPA. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(4)(A); Open Records Decision No. 539 (1990) (tape recordings of interview between university officials and former student is education record protected by FERPA to extent that tapes contain information about former student's attendance at university). FERPA requires an educational

institution to withhold information from required public disclosure only to the extent "reasonable and necessary to avoid personally identifying a particular student or one or both of the student's parents." Open Records Decision Nos. 332 (1982), 206 (1978). Information that directly identifies a student includes information that, if released, would allow the student's identity to be easily traced. See Open Records Decision No. 224 (1979) (finding student's handwritten comments protected under FERPA because they make identity of student easily traceable through handwriting, style of expression, or particular incidents related). We conclude that the district must withhold the student records that we have marked under FERPA.

In summary, the information submitted in Exhibit B may be withheld under section 552.107. The district must withhold the marked student records in Exhibit C under FERPA. The remaining submitted information in Exhibit C must be released to the requestor.

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 appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, 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 statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body

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fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, 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 appeal 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 Texas Building and Procurement Commission 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. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. 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,



Cindy Nettles
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CN/jh

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Enc. Submitted documents

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**c: Mr. Ernesto Montemeyor
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(w/o enclosures)**