



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

April 25, 2008

Mr. David G. Petter  
Hoodenpyle & Lobert, P.C.  
Commerce Center  
519 East Border Street  
Arlington, Texas 76010-7402

OR2008-05602

Dear Mr. Petter:

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# 309223.

The Glen Rose Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for the notice given to a named employee placing the employee on administrative leave. You claim that the submitted letter is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.101 excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. This exception encompasses information that other statutes make confidential. You raise section 552.101 in conjunction with section 21.355 of the Education Code, which provides that "[a] document evaluating the performance of a teacher or administrator is confidential." Educ. Code § 21.355. 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 or an administrator. *See* Open Records Decision No. 643 (1996). In Open Records Decision No. 643, we determined that for purposes of section 21.355, the word "teacher" means a person who 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 who is engaged in the process of teaching, as that term is commonly

defined, at the time of the evaluation. *See* ORD 643 at 4. The Third Court of Appeals has held that a written reprimand constitutes an evaluation for purposes of section 21.355. *See Abbott v. North East Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 212 S.W.3rd 364 (Tex. App.—Austin, 2006).

You claim that the submitted letter placing the named employee on administrative leave constitutes an evaluation of an individual who held a teaching certificate and was employed as a teacher at the time of the evaluation. Upon review, we find that although the letter reflects a disciplinary decision made by the district superintendent, it is not a document that evaluates the job performance of a district employee for purposes of section 21.355. Accordingly, we find that you have failed to demonstrate that the disciplinary letter is confidential under section 21.355 of the Education Code, and thus, the letter may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code. As you raise no other exceptions to disclosure, the submitted letter must be released.

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), (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).

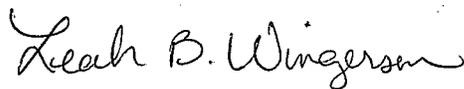
If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records 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,



Leah B. Wingerson  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

LBW/ma

Ref: ID# 309223

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Ms. Debbie Harper  
P.O. Box 2640  
Glen Rose, Texas 76043  
(w/o enclosures)