



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

May 29, 2012

Ms. Ylise Janssen  
Senior School Law Attorney  
Austin Independent School District  
1111 West Sixth Street  
Austin, Texas 78703

OR2012-08127

Dear Ms. Janssen:

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# 454877.

The Austin Independent School District (the “district”) received a request for all documents that discuss or refer to standardized testing during the year 2012 and all documents from every meeting in the year 2012 in which standardized testing was discussed. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.107 of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup> We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note a portion of the submitted information, which we have marked, is not responsive to the instant request because it was created prior to the year 2012. This ruling does not address the public availability of non-responsive information, and the district is not required to release non-responsive information in response to this request.

Next, we note the United States Department of Education Family Policy Compliance Office (the “DOE”) has informed this office that the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (“FERPA”), 20 U.S.C. § 1232g, 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

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<sup>1</sup>Although you raised section 552.101, you have not submitted arguments in support of this exception; therefore, we assume you have withdrawn it. *See* Gov’t Code §§ 552.301, .302.

ruling process under the Act.<sup>2</sup> 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”). The submitted information may contain unredacted education records. Because our office is prohibited from reviewing these records to determine the applicability of FERPA, we will not address the applicability of FERPA to any of the submitted records. Such determinations under FERPA must be made by the educational authority in possession of such records.<sup>3</sup> We will, however, address the applicability of the claimed exception to the submitted information.

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 that 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 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)(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, *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.” *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.

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

<sup>3</sup>In the future, if the district does obtain parental consent to submit unredacted education records and the district seeks a ruling from this office on the proper redaction of those education records in compliance with FERPA, we will rule accordingly.

App.—Waco 1997, no pet.). 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).

You state the information in Exhibit B consists of confidential communications made in furtherance of professional legal services rendered to the district. You state these communications were exchanged between district staff, the district's general counsel and the district's senior school law attorney and contain the attorneys' legal advice and strategies. You state these communications were intended to be confidential and that the confidentiality has been maintained. Based on your representations and our review, we find you have demonstrated the applicability of the attorney-client privilege to the information at issue in Exhibit B. Accordingly, the district may generally withhold the information in Exhibit B under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. However, we note some of the individual e-mails contained in otherwise privileged e-mail strings are communications with persons you have not shown to be privileged parties, and these e-mails are separately responsive to the request. Thus, to the extent these non-privileged e-mails, which we have marked, exist separate and apart from the otherwise privileged e-mail strings, they may not be withheld under section 552.107(1), and must be released.

In the event the non-privileged e-mails we have marked exist separate and apart from the otherwise privileged e-mail strings, we address section 552.137 of the Government Code for the information we have marked.<sup>4</sup> Section 552.137 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 owner of the e-mail address consents to its release or the e-mail address falls within the scope of section 552.137(c). *See Gov't Code* § 552.137(a)-(c). Section 552.137 is not applicable to the work e-mail address of an employee of a governmental body because such an address is not that of the employee as a "member of the public" but is instead the address of the individual as a government employee. The district must withhold the e-mail addresses we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners affirmatively consent to their public disclosure.<sup>5</sup>

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

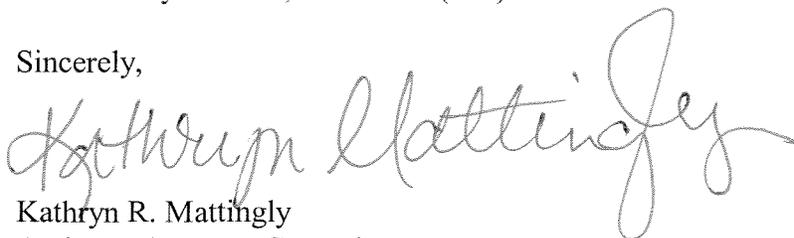
<sup>5</sup>We note Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009) is a previous determination to all governmental bodies authorizing them to withhold ten categories of information, including an e-mail address of a member of the public under section 552.137 of the Government Code, without the necessity of requesting an attorney general opinion.

In summary, the district may generally withhold the submitted information under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. However, if the non-privileged e-mails we have marked exist separate and apart from the privileged e-mail strings in which they were included, the district may not withhold them under section 552.107(1). In that event, the district must withhold the e-mail addresses of members of the public we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners affirmatively consent to their public disclosure, and release the remaining information to the requestor.

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, toll free at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Kathryn R. Mattingly  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

KRM/dls

Ref: ID# 454877

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)