



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

December 10, 2013

Ms. Holly B. Wardell
Counsel for the Killeen Independent School District
Eichelbaum Wardell Hansen Powell & Mehl, P.C.
4201 West Parmer Lane, Suite A-100
Austin, Texas 78727

OR2013-21415

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# 507964.

The Killeen Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for several categories of information regarding a named student. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.107 of the Government Code.¹ We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.²

Initially, you state the requestor clarified her request for information. You inform us the district has asked the requestor for additional clarification of portions of her request. *See* Gov't Code § 552.222 (if request for information is unclear, governmental body may ask requestor to clarify request); *see also City of Dallas v. Abbott*, 304 S.W.3d 380, 387

¹Although you raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 552.107 of the Government Code and Texas Rule of Evidence 503, this office has concluded section 552.101 does not encompass discovery privileges. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 676 at 1-2 (2002), 575 at 2 (1990). Additionally, we note section 552.107 is the proper exception to raise when asserting the attorney-client privilege for information not subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code. *See* ORD 676.

²We 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 that those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

(Tex. 2010) (if governmental entity, acting in good faith, requests clarification of unclear or over-broad request, ten-day period to request attorney general ruling is measured from date request is clarified). You state the district has not received a response to the request for additional clarification. Thus, for the portions of the requested information for which you have sought but have not received clarification, we find the district is not required to release information in response to these portions of the requests. However, if the requestor clarifies these portions of the request for information, the district must seek a ruling from this office before withholding any responsive information from the requestor. See Gov't Code § 552.222; *City of Dallas*, 304 S.W.3d at 387. We note a governmental body has a duty to make a good-faith effort to relate a request for information to information the governmental body holds. Open Records Decision No. 561 (1990). In this case, as you have submitted information responsive to the request for information and have made arguments against disclosure of this information, we will address the applicability of your arguments to the submitted information.

Next, we 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.³ 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 parents have a right of access under FERPA to their children'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. The DOE also has informed our office, however, the right of access of a parent under FERPA to information about the parent's child does not prevail over an educational institution's right to assert the attorney-client privilege. Accordingly, we will consider your arguments under section 552.107 for the submitted information.

Section 552.107(1) of the Government Code protects information that comes 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. See ORD 676 at 6-7. First, a governmental body must demonstrate the information constitutes or documents a communication.

³A 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>.

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, lawyer representatives, and a lawyer representing another party in a pending action and concerning a matter of common interest therein. 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 claim the submitted information is protected by section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. You state the information at issue consists of communications involving an attorney for the district and a district employee. You indicate the communications were made for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services to the district and that these communications have remained confidential. Based on your representations and our review, we find you have demonstrated the applicability of the attorney-client privilege to the submitted information. Thus, the district may generally withhold the submitted information under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. We note, however, one of the submitted e-mail strings includes an e-mail received from a non-privileged party. Furthermore, if the e-mail received from 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 the non-privileged e-mail under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code.

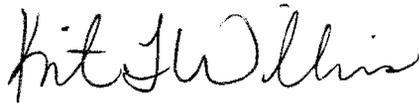
In summary, the district generally withhold the submitted information under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. However, if the marked non-privileged e-mail

is maintained by the district separate and apart from the otherwise privileged e-mail string in which it appears, the district may not withhold the non-privileged e-mail under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code, and it must be released to the requestor.⁴

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,



Kristi L. Wilkins
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

KLW/bhf

Ref: ID# 507964

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

⁴We note the information being released contains e-mail addresses to which the requestor has a right of access. See Gov't Code § 552.137(b) (personal e-mail address of member of public may be disclosed if owner of address affirmatively consents to its disclosure). This office issued Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009) as a previous determination to all governmental bodies authorizing them to withhold certain categories of information without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision, including an e-mail address of a member 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 such a right of access, Open Records Decision No. 684 authorizes the district to redact this requestor's personal e-mail address without requesting a ruling from this office. See ORD 684.