



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

September 29, 2014

Ms. Ramona Soto  
Attorney  
Fort Worth Independent School District  
100 North University Drive, Suite SW 172  
Fort Worth, Texas 76107

OR2014-17299

Dear Ms. Soto:

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# 537656.

The Fort Worth Independent School District (the "district") received a request for information pertaining to a named employee. We note you have redacted information subject to section 552.117 of the Government Code pursuant to section 552.024(c) of the Government Code. You claim the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.111, and 552.135 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, 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 ruling process under the Act.<sup>1</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

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<sup>1</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>.

“personally identifiable information” is disclosed. *See* 34 C.F.R. § 99.3 (defining “personally identifiable information”); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 224 (1979) (student’s handwritten comments protected under FERPA because they would make identity of student easily traceable through handwriting, style of expression, or particular incidents related in the comments). You have submitted redacted and unredacted education records for our review. 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. We will, however, address the applicability of the claimed exceptions to the submitted information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov’t Code § 552.101. This section encompasses information protected by other statutes. Section 21.355 of the Education Code provides, in relevant part, “[a] document evaluating the performance of a teacher or administrator is confidential.” Educ. Code § 21.355(a). 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 administrator. *See* Open Records Decision No. 643 (1996). Additionally, a court has concluded that a written reprimand constitutes an evaluation for purposes of section 21.355, as it “reflects the principal’s judgment regarding [a teacher’s] actions, gives corrective direction, and provides for further review.” *Abbott v. North East Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 212 S.W.3d 364 (Tex. App.—Austin 2006, no pet.). In Open Records Decision No. 643, we determined 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 and who is in the process of teaching, as that term is commonly defined, at the time of the evaluation. *See id.* at 4.

You state Exhibit B constitutes written reprimands of an individual who was employed by the district as a teacher at the time of the reprimand. Upon review, we find the information we have marked constitutes documents evaluating the performance of a teacher. Therefore, if the teacher was required to hold and did hold the appropriate certificate and was serving as a teacher at the time of the reprimand, the district must withhold the marked information under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 21.355 of the Education Code.<sup>2</sup> If the teacher did not hold the appropriate certificate or was not acting as a teacher at the time of the reprimand, the district may not withhold the marked information on this basis. However, we find you have failed to demonstrate how any of the remaining information at issue consists of documents evaluating the performance of a teacher for purposes of section 21.355 of the Education Code. Accordingly, none of the remaining information may be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis.

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<sup>2</sup>As our ruling on this information is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against its disclosure.

Section 552.135 of the Government Code provides the following:

(a) "Informer" means a student or former student or an employee or former employee of a school district who has furnished a report of another person's possible violation of criminal, civil, or regulatory law to the school district or the proper regulatory enforcement authority.

(b) An informer's name or information that would substantially reveal the identity of an informer is excepted from [required public disclosure].

Gov't Code § 552.135. Because the legislature limited the protection of section 552.135 to the identity of a person who reports a possible violation of "law," a school district that seeks to withhold information under this exception must clearly identify to this office the specific civil, criminal, or regulatory law that is alleged to have been violated. *See id.* §§ 552.135, .301(e)(1)(A). However, an individual who is a witness to the incident but did not report the alleged violation of law is not an informer for purposes of section 552.135. Thus, section 552.135 protects the identity of an informer but does not protect witness information or statements.

You state the remaining information in Exhibit B contains personally identifiable information of informers who reported possible violations of civil, criminal, or regulatory law. Based on your representation and our review, we find the information we have marked reveals the identity of an informer for purposes of section 552.135. Therefore, the district must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.135 of the Government Code. However, we find the district has failed to demonstrate how any portion of the remaining information reveals the identity of an informer for section 552.135 purposes. Therefore, none of the remaining information may be withheld on that basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the common-law informer's privilege, which Texas courts have long recognized. *See Aguilar v. State*, 444 S.W.2d 935, 937 (Tex. Crim. App. 1969). The informer's privilege protects the identities of persons who report activities over which the governmental body has criminal or quasi-criminal law-enforcement authority, provided the subject of the information does not already know the informer's identity. *See Open Records Decision Nos. 515 at 3 (1998), 208 at 1-2 (1978)*. The privilege protects the identities of individuals who report violations of statutes to the police or similar law-enforcement agencies, as well as those who report violations of statutes with civil or criminal penalties to "administrative officials having a duty of inspection or of law enforcement within their particular spheres." *See Open Records Decision No. 279 at 2 (1981) (citing 8 John H. Wigmore, Evidence in Trials at Common Law, § 2374, at 767 (J. McNaughton rev. ed. 1961))*. The report must involve a violation of a criminal or civil statute. *See Open Records Decision Nos. 582 at 2 (1990), 515 at 4-5*. The privilege excepts the informer's statement only to the extent necessary to protect the informer's identity. *See Open Records Decision No. 549 at 5 (1990)*.

You argue the remaining information reveals the identity of individuals “who furnished information relevant to possible violations of criminal and civil law and [d]istrict policy regarding teacher ethics and code of conduct to [d]istrict officials.” Upon review, we find you have not demonstrated how any of the remaining information identifies an individual who made a report of a violation of any criminal or civil law for purposes of the informer’s privilege. Accordingly, the district may not withhold any of the information at issue under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law informer’s privilege.

Section 552.111 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “[a]n interagency or intraagency memorandum or letter that would not be available by law to a party in litigation with the agency[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.111. This exception encompasses the deliberative process privilege. *See* Open Records Decision No. 615 at 2 (1993). The purpose of section 552.111 is to protect advice, opinion, and recommendation in the decisional process and to encourage open and frank discussion in the deliberative process. *See Austin v. City of San Antonio*, 630 S.W.2d 391, 394 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 1982, no writ); Open Records Decision No. 538 at 1-2 (1990).

In Open Records Decision No. 615, this office re-examined the statutory predecessor to section 552.111 in light of the decision in *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ). We determined section 552.111 excepts from disclosure only those internal communications that consist of advice, recommendations, opinions, and other material reflecting the policymaking processes of the governmental body. *See* ORD 615 at 5. A governmental body’s policymaking functions do not encompass routine internal administrative or personnel matters, and disclosure of information about such matters will not inhibit free discussion of policy issues among agency personnel. *Id.*; *see also City of Garland v. Dallas Morning News*, 22 S.W.3d 351 (Tex. 2000) (section 552.111 not applicable to personnel-related communications that did not involve policymaking). A governmental body’s policymaking functions do include administrative and personnel matters of broad scope that affect the governmental body’s policy mission. *See* Open Records Decision No. 631 at 3 (1995).

Further, section 552.111 does not protect facts and written observations of facts and events severable from advice, opinions, and recommendations. *Arlington Indep. Sch. Dist. v. Tex. Attorney Gen.*, 37 S.W.3d 152 (Tex. App.—Austin 2001, no pet.); *see* ORD 615 at 5. But if factual information is so inextricably intertwined with material involving advice, opinion, or recommendation as to make severance of the factual data impractical, the factual information also may be withheld under section 552.111. *See* Open Records Decision No. 313 at 3 (1982). You state the remaining information consists of opinions and recommendations about administrative matters. You assert the remaining information is subject to section 552.111. As previously stated, the deliberative process privilege only excepts communications pertaining to administrative and personnel matters of a broad scope that affect a governmental body’s policy mission. *See* ORD 631 at 3. Upon review, we find

the information at issue reflects it pertains to administrative and personnel issues involving a single district employee, and you have failed to explain how the information pertains to administrative or personnel matters of a broad scope that affect the district's policy mission. Therefore, you have failed to demonstrate how the deliberative process privilege applies to the information at issue. Accordingly the district may not withhold the remaining information under section 552.111 of the Government Code.

In summary, if the teacher at issue was required to hold and did hold the appropriate certificate and was serving as a teacher at the time of the reprimand, the district must withhold the marked information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 21.355 of the Education Code. The district must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.135 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released.

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](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,



Jennifer Luttrall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

JL/akg

Ref: ID#537656

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)