



KEN PAXTON  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

April 1, 2015

Mr. Darin Darby  
Counsel for the Edgewood Independent School District  
Escamilla & Poneck, L.L.P.  
700 North St. Mary's Street, Suite 850  
San Antonio, Texas 78205

OR2015-06146

Dear Mr. Darby:

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# 558165.

The Edgewood Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for nine categories of information related to a named teacher. You state the district has redacted information pursuant to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA"), 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a).<sup>1</sup> See Gov't Code §§ 552.026 (incorporating FERPA into the Act), .114 (excepting from disclosure "student records"); Open Records Decision No. 539 (1990) (determining the same analysis applies under section 552.114 of the Government Code and FERPA). You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.102, 552.103, 552.111, 552.117 and 552.135 of the

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<sup>1</sup>The United States Department of Education Family Policy Compliance Office (the "DOE") has informed this office FERPA 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. The DOE has determined FERPA determinations must be made by the educational authority in possession of the educational records. We have posted a copy of the letter from the DOE on the Attorney General's website at <http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/20060725usdoe.pdf>.

Government Code.<sup>2</sup> We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, you state you have redacted information pursuant to sections 552.130 and 552.147 of the Government Code. Section 552.130(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to redact the information described in subsection 552.130(a) without the necessity of seeking a decision from the attorney general. Gov't Code § 552.130(c). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.130(e). *See id.* § 552.130(d), (e). Section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person's social security number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office. *See id.* § 552.147(b). However, we note the information you redacted includes the requestor's client's motor vehicle record information and social security number. Section 552.130 of the Government Code provides information relating to a motor vehicle operator's license, driver's license, motor vehicle title or registration, or personal identification document issued by an agency of this state or another state or country is excepted from public release. *Id.* § 552.130(a). Section 552.147(a-1) of the Government Code provides, "[t]he social security number of an employee of a school district in the custody of the district is confidential." *Id.* § 552.147(a-1). The Eighty-third Texas Legislature amended section 552.147 to make the social security numbers of school district employees confidential, without such employees being required to first make a confidentiality election under section 552.024 of the Government Code. *See id.* § 552.024(a-1) (school district may not require employee or former employee of district to choose whether to allow public access to employee's or former employee's social security number). We note sections 552.130 and 552.147 protect personal privacy. Accordingly, the requestor has a right of access to his client's redacted motor vehicle record information and social security number under section 552.023 of the Government Code. *See id.* § 552.023(b) (governmental body may not deny access to person to whom information relates or person's agent on ground that information is considered confidential by privacy principles); Open Records Decision No. 481 at 4 (1987) (privacy theories not implicated when individuals request information concerning themselves). Accordingly, the district may not withhold the requestor's client's motor vehicle record information pursuant to section 552.130 or her social security number under section 552.147.

We further note the district redacted additional information from the submitted information, including dates of birth. You do not assert, nor does our review of our records indicate, that the district has been authorized to withhold this information without seeking a ruling from this office. *See Gov't Code* § 552.301(a); Open Records Decision No. 673 (2001). As such, this information must be submitted in a manner that enables this office to determine whether the information comes within the scope of an exception to disclosure. Because we are able to discern the nature of the remaining redacted information, we will address its public

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<sup>2</sup>Although you do not raise section 552.117 of the Government Code in your brief, we understand you to raise this section based on the substance of your arguments.

availability. In the future, the district should refrain from redacting responsive information that it submits to this office in connection with a request for an open records ruling, unless the information is the subject of a previous determination under section 552.301 of the Government Code or may be withheld pursuant to statutory authority. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.301(e)(1)(D), .302. Failure to do so may result in the presumption the redacted information is public. *See id.* § 552.302.

Next, we note some of the submitted information is subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code. Section 552.022(a) provides, in relevant part:

(a) [T]he following categories of information are public information and not excepted from required disclosure unless made confidential under this chapter or other law:

(1) a completed report, audit, evaluation, or investigation made of, for, or by a governmental body, except as provided by Section 552.108[.]

*Id.* § 552.022(a)(1). The submitted information includes completed evaluations that are subject to subsection 552.022(a)(1). The district must release the completed evaluations pursuant to subsection 552.022(a)(1) unless they are excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code or are made confidential under the Act or other law. *See id.* You seek to withhold the information subject to subsection 552.022(a)(1) under section 552.103 of the Government Code. However, section 552.103 is a discretionary exception and does not make information confidential under the Act. *See Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News*, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475-76 (Tex. App.–Dallas 1999, no pet.) (governmental body may waive Gov't Code § 552.103); *see also* Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 663 at 5 (1999) (waiver of discretionary exceptions). Therefore, the evaluations may not be withheld under section 552.103 of the Government Code. As sections 552.101 and 552.102 of the Government Code make information confidential under the Act, we will consider your arguments under these exceptions for the information at issue. We will also consider your argument under section 552.103 for the information that is not subject to section 552.022.

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. Section 552.101 encompasses information protected by other statutes, such as section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code, which renders tax return information confidential. *See* Attorney General Opinion H-1274 (1978) (tax returns); Open Records Decision No. 600 (1992) (W-4 forms). Section 6103(b) defines the term “return information” as:

a taxpayer's identity, the nature, source, or amount of his income, payments, receipts, deductions, exemptions, credits, assets, liabilities, net worth, tax liability, tax withheld, deficiencies, overassessments, or tax payments . . . or any other data, received by, recorded by, prepared by, furnished to, or collected by the Secretary [of the Treasury] with respect to a return or with respect to the determination of the existence, or possible existence, of liability . . . for any tax, penalty, interest, fine, forfeiture, or other imposition, or offense[.]

26 U.S.C. § 6103(b)(2)(A). Federal courts have construed the term "return information" expansively to include any information gathered by the Internal Revenue Service regarding a taxpayer's liability under title 26 of the United States Code. *See Chamberlain v. Kurtz*, 589 F.2d 827, 840-41 (5th Cir. 1979); *Mallas v. Kolak*, 721 F. Supp. 748, 754 (M.D.N.C. 1989), *aff'd in part*, 993 F.2d 1111 (4th Cir. 1993). As a federal law, section 6103(a) preempts any conflicting state provisions. *See Equal Employment Opportunity Comm'n v. City of Orange, Tex.*, 905 F. Supp. 381, 382 (E.D.Tex. 1995). Thus, the submitted W-4 forms are generally confidential under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with federal law.

However, subsections (c) and (e) of section 6103 are exceptions to the confidentiality provisions of section 6103(a) and provide for disclosure of tax information to the taxpayer or the taxpayer's designee. *See* 26 U.S.C. § 6103(c), (e)(1)(A)(I) (tax return information may be disclosed to taxpayer), (e)(7) (information may be disclosed to any person authorized by subsection(e) to obtain such information if Secretary of Treasury determines such disclosure would not seriously impair tax administration); *see also Lake v. Rubin*, 162 F.3d 113 (D.C. Cir. 1998) (section 6103 represents exclusive statutory route for taxpayer to gain access to own return information and overrides individual's right of access under the federal Freedom of Information Act). The submitted W-4 forms belong to the requestor's client. Therefore, the district must release the submitted W-4 forms to this requestor pursuant to section 6103 of title 26 of the United States Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government code also encompasses section 261.201 of the Family Code, which provides, in part:

(a) [T]he following information is confidential, is not subject to public release under Chapter 552, Government Code, and may be disclosed only for purposes consistent with this code and applicable federal or state law or under rules adopted by an investigating agency:

(1) a report of alleged or suspected abuse or neglect made under [chapter 261 of the Family Code] and the identity of the person making the report; and

(2) except as otherwise provided in this section, the files, reports, records, communications, audiotapes, videotapes, and working papers used or developed in an investigation under [chapter 261 of the Family Code] or in providing services as a result of an investigation.

Fam. Code § 261.201(a); *see also id.* §§ 101.003(a) (defining “child” for purposes of this section as person under 18 years of age who is not and has not been married or who has not had the disabilities of minority removed for general purposes), 261.001(1), (4) (defining “abuse” and “neglect” for purposes of Family Code ch. 261). You contend the submitted information is confidential under section 261.201. We note the district is not an agency authorized to conduct an investigation under chapter 261 of the Family Code. *See id.* § 261.103 (listing agencies that may conduct child abuse investigations). However, we also note the information we have marked reveals the identity of a person who made a report under chapter 261 to the Child Protective Services Division of the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services. Therefore, the district must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201(a)(1) of the Family Code.<sup>3</sup> However, we find you have not established the remaining information consists of a report of alleged or suspected child abuse or neglect made under chapter 261 of the Family Code, information used or developed in an investigation under chapter 261, or identifying information of the person who made a report under chapter 261. We therefore conclude the district may not withhold the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201(a) of the Family Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 21.355 of the Education Code, which provides, in part, “[a] document evaluating the performance of a teacher or administrator is confidential.” *See* 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 an administrator. *See* Open Records Decision No. 643 (1996). We have 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 and who is engaged in the process of teaching, as that term is commonly defined, at the time of the evaluation. *See id.* at 4.

Upon review, we find the information in Exhibit E includes evaluations of a teacher. We understand the teacher at issue held the proper teaching certificate and was acting as a teacher at the time the evaluations were prepared. Therefore, the teacher evaluations we marked are generally confidential under section 21.355.

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<sup>3</sup>As our ruling on this information is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against its disclosure.

However, we note section 21.352(c) of the Education Code specifically provides, “[e]ach teacher is entitled to receive a written copy of the evaluation on its completion.” Educ. Code § 21.352(c); *see id.* § 21.352(a) (prescribing appraisal process and performance criteria each school district shall use). As noted above, the requestor is the authorized representative of the teacher whose evaluations are at issue. Therefore, if the evaluations we marked are of the type contemplated by section 21.352, then this requestor has a right of access to them under section 21.352(c) and the district may not withhold them under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 21.355 of the Government Code. However, if the marked evaluations are not of the type contemplated by section 21.352, the requestor does not have a right of access under section 21.352(c), and the district must withhold them under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 21.355 of the Education Code. Further, we find the remaining information in Exhibit E either consists of teacher self-evaluations or does not evaluate the performance of a teacher for purposes of section 21.355. Accordingly, the district may not withhold the remaining information in Exhibit E under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 21.355.

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 from disclosure 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 No. 208 at 1-2 (1978). The informer’s 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.” Open Records Decision No. 279 at 1-2 (1981) (citing 8 John H. Wigmore, *Evidence in Trials at Common Law*, § 2374, at 767 (J. McNaughton Rev. Ed. 1961)). The report must be of a violation of a criminal or civil statute. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 582 at 2 (1990), 515 at 4 (1988).

You seek to withhold some of the remaining information under the common-law informer’s privilege. However, upon review, we find you have failed to demonstrate the applicability of the common-law informer’s privilege to the remaining information. Accordingly, the district may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law informer’s privilege.

Section 552.102(a) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.102(a). The Texas Supreme Court held section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure the dates of birth of state employees in the payroll database of the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts. *Tex. Comptroller of Pub. Accounts v. Attorney Gen. of Tex.*, 354 S.W.3d 336 (Tex. 2010). As noted above, the requestor is the authorized representative of the named teacher and has a right of access to

that named teacher's information under section 552.023 of the Government Code, including her date of birth. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023; ORD 481. Therefore, the district may not withhold the named teacher's date of birth in Exhibit E under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code.

Section 552.103 of the Government Code provides in relevant part as follows:

(a) Information is excepted from [required public disclosure] if it is information relating to litigation of a civil or criminal nature to which the state or a political subdivision is or may be a party or to which an officer or employee of the state or a political subdivision, as a consequence of the person's office or employment, is or may be a party.

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(c) Information relating to litigation involving a governmental body or an officer or employee of a governmental body is excepted from disclosure under Subsection (a) only if the litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date that the requestor applies to the officer for public information for access to or duplication of the information.

Gov't Code § 552.103(a), (c). A governmental body has the burden of providing relevant facts and documents to show section 552.103(a) is applicable in a particular situation. The test for meeting this burden is a showing that (1) litigation was pending or reasonably anticipated on the date the governmental body received the request for information, and (2) the information at issue is related to that litigation. *See Univ. of Tex. Law Sch. v. Tex. Legal Found.*, 958 S.W.2d 479, 481 (Tex. App.—Austin 1997, orig. proceeding); *Heard v. Houston Post Co.*, 684 S.W.2d 210, 212 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, writ ref'd n.r.e.); Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4 (1990). A governmental body must meet both prongs of this test for information to be excepted under section 552.103(a). *See* ORD 551.

To establish litigation is reasonably anticipated, a governmental body must provide this office "concrete evidence showing the claim that litigation may ensue is more than mere conjecture." *See* Open Records Decision No. 452 at 4 (1986). Whether litigation is reasonably anticipated must be determined on a case-by-case basis. *Id.* Concrete evidence to support a claim litigation is reasonably anticipated may include, for example, the governmental body's receipt of a letter containing a specific threat to sue the governmental body from an attorney for a potential opposing party. *See* Open Records Decision No. 555 (1990); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 518 at 5 (1989) (litigation must be "realistically contemplated"). In addition, this office has concluded litigation was reasonably anticipated when the potential opposing party hired an attorney who made a demand for disputed payments and threatened to sue if the payments were not made promptly, or when an individual threatened to sue on several occasions and hired an attorney. *See* Open Records

Decision Nos. 346 (1982), 288 (1981). In Open Records Decision No. 638 (1996), this office stated a governmental body has met its burden of showing litigation is reasonably anticipated when it received a notice of claim letter and the governmental body represents the notice of claim letter is in compliance with the requirements of the Texas Tort Claims Act (“TTCA”), Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code, ch. 101, or an applicable municipal ordinance. On the other hand, this office has determined if an individual publicly threatens to bring suit against a governmental body, but does not actually take objective steps toward filing suit, litigation is not reasonably anticipated. *See* Open Records Decision No. 331 (1982). Further, the fact that a potential opposing party has hired an attorney who makes a request for information does not establish litigation is reasonably anticipated. *See* Open Records Decision No. 361 (1983).

You state, and provide documentation showing, prior to the date the district received the instant request, the district received a letter from the Texas State Teachers Association (the “TSTA”) stating the TSTA represents the named teacher with regard to the named teacher being placed on administrative leave by the district. Further, you state, and provide documentation showing, on the same date the district received the request, the district received two letters from the requestor stating he represents the named teacher and requesting that the district direct all communications concerning the named teacher to the requestor. However, you have not provided this office with evidence any party had taken any objective steps toward filing a lawsuit prior to the date the district received the request for information. *See* Gov’t Code § 552.301(e); ORD 331. Thus, we find you have not established litigation was reasonably anticipated on the date the district received the request for information. Therefore, the district may not withhold the remaining information not subject to section 552.022(a)(1) of the Government Code under section 552.103 of the Government Code.

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, writ ref’d n.r.e.); 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 that are 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).

Section 552.111 can also encompass communications between a governmental body and a third party, including a consultant or other party with a privity of interest. See Open Records Decision No. 561 at 9 (1990) (section 552.111 encompasses communications with party with which governmental body has privity of interest or common deliberative process). For section 552.111 to apply, the governmental body must identify the third party and explain the nature of its relationship with the governmental body. Section 552.111 is not applicable to a communication between the governmental body and a third party unless the governmental body establishes it has a privity of interest or common deliberative process with the third party. See *id.*

You assert the remaining information in Exhibits C and D consists of opinions and recommendations about district policymaking matters involving the named teacher. However, upon review, we find the information at issue is general administrative and purely factual information or has been shared with individuals with whom you have not demonstrated the district shares a privity of interest. Thus, we find you have failed to show how the information at issue consists of advice, opinions, or recommendations on the policymaking matters of the district. Accordingly, the information at issue may not be withheld under section 552.111 of the Government Code.

We understand you to claim the district must withhold some of the remaining information under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code as permitted by section 552.024(c)(2) of the Government Code.<sup>4</sup> Section 552.117(a)(1) excepts from disclosure the home addresses and telephone numbers, emergency contact information, social security numbers, and family member information of current or former officials or employees of a

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<sup>4</sup>Section 552.024 of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to withhold information subject to section 552.117 without requesting a decision from this office if the current or former employee or official chooses not to allow public access to the information. See Gov't Code § 552.024(c)(2).

governmental body who request that this information be kept confidential under section 552.024 of the Government Code, except as provided by section 552.024(a-1). *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.117(a)(1), .024. Section 552.024(a-1) of the Government Code provides, "A school district may not require an employee or former employee of the district to choose whether to allow public access to the employee's or former employee's social security number." *Id.* § 552.024(a-1). Thus, the district may only withhold under section 552.117 the home address and telephone number, emergency contact information, and family member information of a current or former employee or official of the district who requests this information be kept confidential under section 552.024. We note section 552.117 is also applicable to personal cellular telephone numbers, provided the cellular telephone service is not paid for by a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision No. 506 at 5-6 (1988) (section 552.117 not applicable to cellular telephone numbers paid for by governmental body and intended for official use). Whether a particular piece of information is protected by section 552.117(a)(1) must be determined at the time the request for it is made. *See* Open Records Decision No. 530 at 5 (1989). Thus, information may only be withheld under section 552.117(a)(1) on behalf of a current or former employee who made a request for confidentiality under section 552.024 prior to the date of the governmental body's receipt of the request for information. We note section 552.117 protects personal privacy. Therefore, the requestor has a right of access to his client's private information under section 552.023 of the Government Code, and it may not be withheld from him under section 552.117. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023; ORD 481. Accordingly, if the individual whose information we have marked timely requested confidentiality under section 552.024 of the Government Code, then the district must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code; however, the marked cellular telephone number may be withheld only if a governmental body does not pay for the cellular telephone service. Conversely, if the individual at issue did not timely request confidentiality under section 552.024 or if a governmental pays for the cellular telephone service, then the district may not withhold the marked information under section 552.117(a)(1).

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 the exception must clearly identify to this office the specific civil, criminal, or regulatory law that is alleged to have been violated.

*See id.* § 552.301(e)(1)(A). Additionally, individuals who provide information in the course of the investigation, but do not report a violation of law are not informants for purposes of section 552.135 of the Government Code.

The district claims some of the remaining information reveals the identities of informers who reported possible violations of criminal law and/or district policy to district officials. Upon review, we find the district must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.135 of the Government Code. However, upon review, we find the district has not demonstrated how any of the remaining information at issue identifies an informer who reported a possible violation of civil, criminal, or regulatory law. Therefore, we find the district may not withhold any of the remaining information at issue under section 552.135 of the Government Code.

We note the remaining information contains e-mail addresses that are subject to section 552.137 of the Government Code.<sup>5</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 member of the public consents to its release or the e-mail address is of a type specifically excluded by subsection (c). *See id.* § 552.137(a)-(c). The e-mail addresses at issue are not excluded by subsection (c). Therefore, the district must withhold the personal e-mail addresses we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners affirmatively consent to their public disclosure.

In summary, if the evaluations we have marked are not of the type contemplated by section 21.352 of the Education Code, the district must withhold them under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 21.355 of the Education Code. The district must withhold (1) the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code; (2) the cellular telephone number we have marked under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code, if the individual at issue timely requested confidentiality under section 552.024 of the Government Code and a governmental body does not pay for the cellular telephone service; (3) the information we have marked under section 552.135 of the Government Code; and (4) the personal e-mail addresses we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners affirmatively consent to their public disclosure. The district must release the remaining information.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</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, 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

<sup>6</sup>We note the information being released in this instance includes information that may be confidential with respect to the general public. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023(b); ORD 481 at 4. Therefore, if the district receives another request for this information from an individual other than this requestor or his client, the district must again seek a ruling from this office.

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,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "N. A. Ybarra", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Nicholas A. Ybarra  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

NAY/cbz

Ref: ID# 558165

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)