



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

May 10, 2005

Ms. Karol H. Davidson
Staff Attorney
Texas Youth Commission
P.O. Box 4260
Austin, Texas 78765

OR2005-04031

Dear Ms. Davidson:

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# 223888.

The Texas Youth Commission (the "commission") received a request for information pertaining to an allegation of sexual misconduct of a foster child. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we must address the commission's obligations under section 552.301 of the Government Code, which prescribes the procedures that a governmental body must follow in asking this office to decide whether requested information is excepted from public disclosure. Pursuant to section 552.301(b), a governmental body must ask for a decision from this office and state the exceptions that apply not later than the tenth business day after the date of receiving the written request. You inform us the commission received the request for information on February 16, 2005, but it did not request a decision from this office until March 4, 2004. *See Gov't Code § 552.301(b)*. Thus, the commission failed to comply with the procedural requirements mandated by section 552.301.

Pursuant to section 552.302 of the Government Code, a governmental body's failure to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301 results in the legal presumption that the requested information is public and must be released unless the governmental body demonstrates a compelling reason to withhold the information from disclosure. *See id.* § 552.302; *Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379, 381-82 (Tex. App.—Austin 1990, no writ) (governmental body must make compelling demonstration to overcome presumption of openness pursuant to statutory predecessor to section 552.302); Open Records Decision No. 319 (1982). A compelling reason exists when third-party interests are at stake or when

information is confidential under other law. Open Records Decision No. 150 (1977). Section 552.101 of the Government Code provides a compelling reason to overcome this presumption; therefore, we will consider whether this section requires you to withhold the submitted information.

Section 552.101 excepts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” This section encompasses information protected by other statutes. Section 61.073 of the Human Resources Code provides the following:

The commission shall keep written records of all examinations and conclusions based on them and of all orders concerning the disposition or treatment of each child subject to its control. Except as provided by Section 61.093(c), these records and all other information concerning a child, including personally identifiable information, are not public and are available only according to the provisions of Section 58.005, Family Code, Section 61.0731, Human Resources Code, and Chapter 61, Code of Criminal Procedure.

Hum. Res. Code § 61.073. For purposes of chapter 61 of the Human Resources Code, a child is defined as “a person 10 years old or older and under 21 years old who is committed to the commission under Title 3, Family Code.” *Id.* § 61.001(6). We find that the submitted information falls within the scope of section 61.073. There is no indication that the requestor has a right of access to this information.¹ Therefore, the commission must withhold the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code.²

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

¹Section 61.0731 of the Human Resources Code provides for the disclosure of information to a child or a child’s parent or to a person having a legitimate need for information regarding a child’s location and committing court. Section 61.093(c) of the Human Resources Code provides for disclosure of information relating to a child who has escaped from custody. Section 58.005(a) of the Family Code provides that information obtained for the purpose of diagnosis, examination, evaluation, or treatment of a child by an agency providing supervision of a child by arrangement of the juvenile court or having custody of the child under order of the juvenile court may be disclosed only to certain specified persons or under certain specified circumstances. Chapter 61 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is applicable to information pertaining to criminal combinations and criminal street gangs.

²As we are able to resolve this under section 61.073, we do not address your other argument for exception.

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 appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, 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).

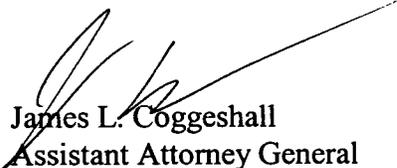
If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records 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 appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Tex. 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 Texas Building and Procurement Commission 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. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. 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,



James L. Coggeshall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JLC/seg

Ref: ID# 223888

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Francisco Rivera, Jr.
1122 Platt Drive
Plano, Texas 75023
(w/o enclosures)