



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

July 26, 2005

Mr. Juan J. Cruz
Escamilla & Poneck, Inc.
5219 McPherson Road, Suite 306
Laredo, Texas 78041

OR2005-06670

Dear Mr. Cruz:

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# 229349.

The United Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for a copy of specific surveillance video footage from United South High School. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.108 and 552.114 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted video footage.

Section 552.114 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure student records at an educational institution funded completely or in part by state revenue. Gov't Code § 552.114. This office generally applies the same analysis under section 552.114 and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 ("FERPA"), section 1232g of title 20 of the United States Code. *See* Open Records Decision No. 539 (1990). FERPA provides that no federal funds will be made available under any applicable program to an educational agency or institution that releases personally identifiable information, other than directory information, contained in a student's education records to anyone but certain enumerated federal, state, and local officials and institutions, unless otherwise authorized by the student's parent. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(b)(1); *see also* 34 C.F.R. § 99.3 (defining personally identifiable information). Section 552.026 of the Government Code incorporates FERPA

into chapter 552 of the Government Code. *See* Open Records Decision No. 634 at 6-8 (1995). Section 552.026 provides as follows:

This chapter does not require the release of information contained in education records of an educational agency or institution, except in conformity with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, Sec. 513, Pub. L. No. 93-380, 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1232g.

Gov't Code § 552.026. "Education records" under FERPA are those records that contain information directly related to a student and that are maintained by an educational agency or institution, or by a person acting for such agency or institution. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(4)(A). Section 552.114(a) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information in a student record at an educational institution funded wholly or partly by state revenue." This office generally has treated "student record" information under section 552.114(a) as the equivalent of "education record" information that is protected by FERPA. *See* Open Records Decision No. 634 at 5 (1995).

You state that the submitted information consists of a surveillance video maintained by the district's police department for law enforcement purposes. As the submitted surveillance video is maintained for law enforcement purposes, it does not constitute an "education record" for purposes of FERPA. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(4)(B)(ii); 34 C.F.R. § 99.8(b)(1) (2003) (defining law enforcement records); Open Records Decision No. 612 (1992) (term "education records" does not include records maintained by law enforcement unit of educational agency or institution created by that law enforcement unit for purpose of law enforcement). Accordingly, the district may not withhold the video pursuant to FERPA or section 552.114 of the Government Code.

Section 552.108(a) excepts from disclosure "[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime . . . if: (1) release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime." Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1). Generally, a governmental body claiming section 552.108 must reasonably explain how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.108(a)(1), (b)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). You state that the requested surveillance video is directly related to an ongoing criminal investigation by the district police department. Additionally, you have submitted a statement from the district police department's Chief of Police who argues that the release of the video would interfere with the ongoing investigation. Based upon these representations, we conclude that the release of this video would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime. *See Houston Chronicle Publ'g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975), *writ ref'd n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases); Open Records Decision Nos. 474 (1987), 372 (1983) (where incident involving allegedly criminal conduct

is still under active investigation or prosecution, section 552.108 may be invoked by any proper custodian of information that relates to incident); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 586 (1991). Thus, the district may withhold the submitted information pursuant to section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.

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 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).

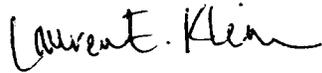
If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Tex. Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lauren E. Klein". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Lauren E. Klein
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

LEK/jev

Ref: ID# 229349

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Ms. Graciela Sanchez
8800 McPherson Road
Laredo, Texas 78045
(w/o enclosures)



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

July 26, 2005

Mr. Miles Risley
Senior Assistant City Attorney
City of Victoria
P. O. Box 1758
Victoria, Texas 77902-1758

OR2005-06671

Dear Mr. Risley:

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# 228844.

The City of Victoria (the "city") received a request for information relating to when a named individual moved to and from a specified address. You state the submitted city utility customer account record contains information responsive to the request.¹ 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.

Section 552.101 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 182.052 of the Utilities Code provides in relevant part:

- (a) Except as provided by Section 182.054, a government-operated utility may not disclose personal information in a customer's account record, or any information relating to the volume or units of utility usage or the amounts

¹ A governmental body must make a good faith effort to relate a request to information it holds. Open Records Decision Nos. 561 (1990), 87 (1975); see Gov't Code § 552.353 (providing penalties for failure to permit access to public information).