



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

September 21, 2011

Mr. Charles H. Weir  
Assistant City Attorney  
City of San Antonio  
P.O. Box 839966  
San Antonio, Texas 78283-3966

OR2011-13612

Dear Mr. Weir:

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# 430586 (COSA File No. W002088).

The City of San Antonio (the "city") received a request for information related to a specified incident. 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 city's obligations under the Act. Section 552.301(e) requires the governmental body to submit to this office, not later than the fifteen-business-day deadline after the date of its receipt of the request, (1) written comments stating why the governmental body's claimed exceptions apply to the information that it seeks to withhold; (2) a copy of the request for information; (3) a signed statement of the date on which the governmental body received the request or evidence sufficient to establish that date; and (4) the specific information that the governmental body seeks to withhold or representative samples if the information is voluminous. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(e)(1)(A)-(D). You inform us that the city received this request on July 1, 2011. Although you submitted some of the responsive records by the fifteen-business-day deadline, a portion of the responsive information was not submitted until August 2, 2011. Consequently, with respect to the additional information submitted in your August 2, 2011, correspondence, we find that the city failed to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301.

Pursuant to section 552.302 of the Government Code, a governmental body's failure to comply with the requirements of section 552.301 results in the legal presumption 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; *Simmons v. Kuzmich*, 166 S.W.3d 342, 350 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2005, no pet.); *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); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 630 (1994). A compelling reason exists when third-party interests are at stake or when information is confidential by law. *See* Open Records Decision No. 150 (1977). Because section 552.101 can provide a compelling reason to overcome the presumption of openness, we will consider your arguments against disclosure of the information submitted with your August 2, 2011, correspondence as well as the timely 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. Section 552.101 encompasses information protected by other statutes, such as section 261.201 of the Family Code. Section 261.201 provides in part as follows:

(a) Except as provided by Section 261.203, the following information is confidential, is not subject to public release under [the Act] 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 this chapter 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 this chapter or in providing services as a result of an investigation.

...

(k) Notwithstanding Subsection (a), an investigating agency, other than the [Department of Family and Protective Services] or the Texas Youth Commission, on request, shall provide to the parent, managing conservator, or other legal representative of a child who is the subject of reported abuse or neglect, or to the child if the child is at least 18 years of age, information concerning the reported abuse or neglect that would otherwise be confidential under this section. The investigating agency shall withhold information under this subsection if the parent, managing conservator, or other legal representative of the child requesting the information is alleged to have committed the abuse or neglect.

(1) Before a child or a parent, managing conservator, or other legal representative of a child may inspect or copy a record or file concerning the child under Subsection (k), the custodian of the record or file must redact:

...

(2) any information that is excepted from required disclosure under [the Act], or other law; and

(3) the identity of the person who made the report.

Fam. Code § 261.201(a), (k), (1)(2)-(3). We note the submitted report pertains to an investigation of indecency with a child. Thus, the submitted report consists of files, reports, records, communications, and working papers used or developed in the investigation. *See id.* § 261.001(1)(E) (definition of abuse includes indecency with a child under Penal Code section 21.11); *see also* Penal Code § 21.11(a) (defining “child” for purposes Penal Code section 21.11 as person under 17 years of age). Accordingly, we find the submitted information is generally confidential under section 261.201. We note, however, the requestor is the mother of the child victim listed in the submitted report. Further, the requestor is not alleged to have committed the suspected abuse. Thus, the city may not withhold the submitted information from this requestor on the basis of section 261.201(a). Gov’t Code § 261.201(k). However, section 261.201(1)(3) states the identity of the reporting party shall be withheld from disclosure. *Id.* § 261.201(1)(3). Accordingly, the city must withhold the reporting party’s identity, which we have marked, under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 261.201(1)(3). Additionally, section 261.201(1)(2) states any information that is excepted from required disclosure under the Act or other law may be withheld from disclosure. *Id.* § 261.201(1)(2). Accordingly, we will consider your remaining argument under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 58.007 of the Family Code which provides in relevant part:

(c) Except as provided by Subsection (d), law enforcement records and files concerning a child and information stored, by electronic means or otherwise, concerning the child from which a record or file could be generated may not be disclosed to the public and shall be:

(1) if maintained on paper or microfilm, kept separate from adult files and records;

(2) if maintained electronically in the same computer system as records or files relating to adults, be accessible under controls that are separate and distinct from controls to access electronic data concerning adults; and

(3) maintained on a local basis only and not sent to a central state or federal depository, except as provided by Subchapters B, D, and E.

*Id.* § 58.007(c). Juvenile law enforcement records relating to conduct that occurred on or after September 1, 1997 are confidential under section 58.007(c). *See id.* § 51.03(a) (defining “delinquent conduct”). For purposes of section 58.007(c), a “child” is a person who is ten years of age or older and under seventeen years of age. *See id.* § 51.02(2). Section 58.007(c) is not applicable to information that relates to a juvenile as a complainant, victim, witness, or other involved party and not as a suspect or offender. Upon review, we find the submitted report does not identify any juvenile suspects or offenders for the purposes of section 58.007. As such, section 58.007 is not applicable and the city may not withhold the submitted information under section 552.101 on this basis.

Section 552.101 also encompasses the common-law right of privacy, which protects information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, such that its release would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) not of legitimate concern to the public. *See Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be established. *Id.* at 681-82. The types of information considered intimate or embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. *See id.* at 683. This office has found that some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses are excepted from required public disclosure under common-law privacy. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 470 (1987) (illness from severe emotional and job-related stress), 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps). Upon review, we find that portions of the submitted information are highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public concern. Thus, the city must withhold the information we have marked pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

In summary, the city must withhold the reporting party’s identity, which we have marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201(1)(3) of the Family Code. the city must withhold the information we have marked pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The remaining information must be released.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>We note that the requestor has a right of access the information being released, which is information that is confidential with respect to the general public. *See* Fam. Code § 261.201(k). Therefore, if the city receives another request for this information from an individual other than this requestor, the city must again seek a ruling from this office. We further note the information being released includes a social security number that does not belong to the requestor or her child. 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. under the Act. Gov’t Code § 552.147.

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.oag.state.tx.us/open/index\\_orl.php](http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index_orl.php), 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 must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tamara Wilcox". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "T" and "W".

Tamara Wilcox  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

TW/dls

Ref: ID# 430586

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)