



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

April 26, 2013

Mr. Mark LaForge
Assistant District Attorney
Fort Bend County
301 Jackson
Richmond, Texas 77469

OR2013-06938

Dear Mr. LaForge:

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# 485668.

The Fort Bend County District Attorney's Office (the "district attorney's office") received a request for information related to specified criminal case files. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.¹

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, such as section 261.201 of the Family Code, which provides in part:

(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:

¹We assume the "representative sample" of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988). This open records letter does not reach, and therefore does not authorize the withholding of, any other requested records to the extent those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

(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 [Texas 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.

(l) 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[.]

Fam. Code § 261.201(a), (k), (l)(2). Upon review, we find the submitted information was used or developed in child abuse investigations under chapter 261 of the Family Code, so as to fall within the scope of section 261.201(a). *See id.* § 261.001(1)(E) (definition of “abuse” for purposes of chapter 261 of Family Code includes indecency with child, sexual assault, and aggravated sexual assault under Penal Code sections 21.11, 22.011, and 22.021); *see also* Penal Code §§ 21.11 (defining “child” for purposes of section 21.11 as minor younger than 17 years of age), 22.011 (c)(1) (defining “child” for purposes of sections 22.011 and 22.021 as “a person younger than 17 years of age”), 22.021 (b)(1). Thus, the submitted information is generally confidential under section 261.201 of the Family Code. In this instance, however, the requestor represents a parent of one of the child victims listed in the submitted report who is not suspected to have committed the alleged abuse. Therefore, the district attorney’s office may not withhold the submitted report from this requestor under section 261.201(a). Fam. Code § 261.201(k). However, section 261.201(l)(2) states that before a parent may inspect or copy a record concerning the child, any information that is

excepted from required disclosure under the Act or other law may still be withheld from disclosure. *Id.* § 261.201(1)(2). Accordingly, we will consider your remaining arguments for the submitted information.

Section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime [if] release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.108(a)(1). 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 id.* §§ 552.108(a)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). You state the submitted information relates to criminal prosecutions which are currently on appeal. Based on this representation and our review, we conclude the release of this information 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. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases), *writ ref’d n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976).

We note section 552.108 does not except from disclosure “basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime.” Gov’t Code § 552.108(c). Section 552.108(c) refers to the basic front-page information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*. *See* 531 S.W.2d at 186-88; *see also* Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information deemed public by *Houston Chronicle*). We note basic information includes the identity of the complainant but does not include the identity of a witness or victim, unless the victim is also the complainant. *See* ORD 127 at 3-4. Thus, with the exception of basic information, the district attorney’s office may withhold the submitted information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.²

Finally, we understand the district attorney’s office to raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy for the basic information. Section 552.101 also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. Common-law privacy 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 elements of this test must be satisfied. *See id.* at 681-82. The type of information considered intimate and 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. 540 S.W.2d at 683. We note, however, the requestor represents a parent of the minor child whose private information is at issue and, therefore, has a special right of access

²As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

to information that would ordinarily be withheld to protect the minor's privacy interests. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023(b) (governmental body may not deny access to person or person's representative to whom information relates on grounds that information is considered confidential under privacy principles). Therefore, the district attorney's office may not withhold any of the basic information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

In summary, with the exception of basic information, the district attorney's office may withhold the submitted information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.³

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, 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,



Sarah Casterline
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

SEC/tch

Ref: ID# 485668

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

³We note the requestor has a special right of access to the information being released in this instance. *See* Fam. Code § 261.201(k). Because such information is confidential with respect to the general public, if the district attorney's office receives another request for this information from a different requestor, the district attorney's office must again seek a ruling from this office.