



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

October 29, 2013

Mr. Charles J. Breaux, Jr.
Assistant District Attorney
Cherokee County
P.O. Box 450
Rusk, Texas 75785

OR2013-18807

Dear Mr. Breaux:

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# 504716.

The Cherokee County District Attorney's Office (the "district attorney's office") received a request for information pertaining to a specified case. You claim the submitted 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 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 relevant 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 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). We note the submitted information consists of a report of alleged or suspected child abuse. *See id.* § 261.001(1)(E) (definition of child abuse includes sexual assault under Penal Code section 22.011); *see also* Penal Code § 22.011(c)(1) (defining “child” for purposes of Penal Code section 22.011 as person under 17 years of age). Accordingly, we find this information is subject to chapter 261 of the Family Code. However, we note the requestor is a parent of the child victim named in the report, and is not alleged to have committed the abuse. Therefore, the district attorney’s office may not withhold the submitted information from the requestor under section 261.201(a). *See id.* § 261.201(k). However, we note section 261.201(l)(2) states any information excepted from required disclosure under the Act or other law may still be withheld from disclosure. *See* Fam. Code § 261.201(l)(2). Accordingly, we will consider your argument against disclosure of the submitted information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. Common-law privacy protects information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person and (2) not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*,

540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be satisfied. *Id.* at 681-82. Types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. In Open Records Decision No. 393 (1983), this office concluded generally, only information that either identifies or tends to identify a victim of sexual assault or other sex-related offense may be withheld under common-law privacy; however, because the identifying information was inextricably intertwined with other releasable information, the governmental body was required to withhold the entire report. Open Records Decision No. 393 at 2 (1983); *see* Open Records Decision No. 339 (1982); *see also Morales v. Ellen*, 840 S.W.2d 519 (Tex. App.—El Paso 1992, writ denied) (identity of witnesses to and victims of sexual harassment was highly intimate or embarrassing information and public did not have a legitimate interest in such information); Open Records Decision No. 440 (1986) (detailed descriptions of serious sexual offenses must be withheld).

The submitted information pertains to a report of alleged sexual assault. The requestor in this case knows the identity of the alleged victim. Thus, the entire report is generally protected by common-law privacy. However, as noted above, the requestor is a parent of the minor child whose privacy interest is at issue. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023(a) ("person's authorized representative has special right of access, beyond right of general public, to information held by governmental body that relates to person and that is protected from public disclosure by laws intended to protect that person's privacy interests"); Open Records Decision No. 481 at 4 (1987) (privacy theories not implicated when individual requests information concerning herself). Thus, the requestor has a right of access to information pertaining to her child that would otherwise be confidential under common-law privacy. Accordingly, the district attorney's office may not withhold the submitted information from this requestor under section 552.101 on the basis of common-law privacy. As you raise no further exceptions to disclosure, the submitted information must be released to this requestor.¹

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, or call the Office of the Attorney General's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for

¹We note the requestor in this case has a right of access to information that would otherwise be confidential with respect to the general public. *See* Fam Code § 261.201(k). Thus, if the district attorney's office receives another request for this same information from a different requestor, the district attorney's office must again seek a ruling from this office.

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 black ink that reads "Paige Thompson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "P".

Paige Thompson
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

PT/eb

Ref: ID# 504713

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)