



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

December 3, 2013

Ms. Linda Pemberton
Paralegal
City of Killeen
P.O. Box 1329
Killeen, Texas 76540-1329

OR2013-20873

Dear Ms. Pemberton:

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# 507346 (Killeen ID# W011603).

The City of Killeen (the "city") received a request for the report for a specified case number. You claim 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 information.

Initially, we note some of the submitted information is subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code. Section 552.022(a) provides, in relevant part:

(a) [T]he following categories of information are public information and not excepted from required disclosure unless made confidential under this chapter or other law:

...

(17) information that is also contained in a public court record[.]

Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(17). The submitted information contains two court-filed documents and an order signed by a judge that are subject to section 552.022(a)(17) and must

be released unless they are made confidential under the Act or other law. *See id.* Although you assert this information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy, we note information that has been filed with a court is not protected by common-law privacy. *See Star-Telegram v. Walker*, 834 S.W.2d 54 (Tex. 1992) (common-law privacy not applicable to court-filed document). Additionally, although you also raise section 552.108 of the Government Code for this information, this section is discretionary and does not make information confidential under the Act. *See Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 177 at 3 (1977) (governmental body may waive statutory predecessor to section 552.108).* Therefore, the city may not withhold the information subject to section 552.022, which we have marked, under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy or under section 552.108. However, we will consider your remaining argument under section 552.101 of the Government Code for the information subject to section 552.022. We will also consider your arguments under sections 552.101 and 552.108 for the remaining information that is not subject to section 552.022.

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 [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 [chapter 261 of the Family Code] 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 [chapter 261 of the Family Code] 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). The submitted information pertains to an investigation of alleged or suspected child abuse; thus, the information is within the scope of section 261.201 of the Family Code. *See id.* §§ 101.003(a) (defining “child” for purposes of this section as person under 18 years of age who is not and has not been married or who has not had the disabilities of minority removed for general purposes), 261.001(1) (defining “abuse” for purposes of chapter 261 of the Family Code). However, upon review, we find the requestor is a parent of the child victim. Additionally, the requestor is not the individual alleged to have committed the alleged or suspected abuse. *See id.* § 261.201(k). Thus, the information at issue may not be withheld from this requestor on the basis of section 261.201(a). *Id.* Section 261.201(l)(2), however, states that any information that is excepted from required disclosure under the Act or other law may still be withheld from disclosure. *Id.* § 261.201(l)(2). Thus, we will address your remaining arguments against disclosure.

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(a)(1) 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 pertains to a criminal case that is pending prosecution by the district attorney’s office, which objects to the release of the information at issue. Based on your representation, we conclude the release of the information at issue 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) (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). Thus, section 552.108(a)(1) is applicable to the information at issue.

However, 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). Basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*. See 531 S.W.2d at 186-88; Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information considered to be basic information). Thus, with the exception of the basic information and the information that is subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code, the city may withhold the submitted information under section 552.108(a)(1).¹

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the common-law right of privacy, which protects information if it (1) contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) is 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 established. *Id.* at 681-82. Types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. This common-law privacy right to privacy protects the identifying information of a complainant in certain situations based on the facts of the case. See Open Records Decision No. 394 (1983); see also Open Records Decision No. 339 (1982) (concluding common-law privacy protects identifying information of victim of serious sexual offense). We find the identity of a victim of child abuse or neglect is private. *Cf.* Fam. Code § 261.201.

As previously discussed, the requestor is a parent of the individual whose private information is at issue. Section 552.023 of the Government Code provides that “[a] person . . . has a special right of access, beyond the right of the general public, to information held by a governmental body that relates to the person and that is protected from public disclosure by laws intended to protect that person’s privacy interests.” Gov’t Code § 552.023(a); see also 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 the private information of his child pursuant to section 552.023. Furthermore, we find you have not demonstrated how any of the basic information that pertains to individuals other than the requestor or his child is highly intimate or embarrassing information that is of no legitimate public concern. Accordingly, the city may not withhold the basic information from this requestor under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

In summary, the city must release the information we have marked under section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code. With the exception of basic information,

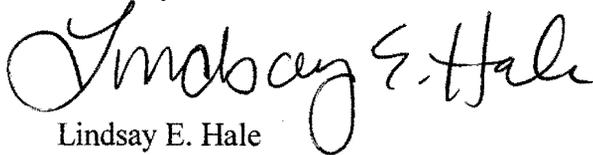
¹As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

which must be released to this requestor, the city may withhold the remaining information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.²

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 providing public information under the Act may be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Lindsay E. Hale
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

LEH/tch

Ref: ID# 507346

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

²We note the basic information being released contains a social security number of an arrested person. 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(b). We also note the information being released in this instance includes 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.