



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

March 23, 2009

Ms. Ylise Janssen
Senior School Law Attorney
Austin Independent School District
1111 West Sixth Street
Austin, Texas 78703-5338

OR2009-03740

Dear Ms. Janssen:

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# 338034.

The Austin Independent School District (the "district") received a request for a specified offense report. You claim that the requested 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.

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. Section 58.003 of the Family Code generally provides that a court may seal certain juvenile records. *See* Fam. Code § 58.003(a). Although you assert that release of the requested information "would potentially violate a juvenile's right to have these documents sealed," you do not inform us that the requested information has been ordered sealed; therefore, the district may not withhold the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.003 of the Family Code.

Section 552.101 also encompasses section 58.007 of the Family Code. Juvenile law enforcement records relating to conduct that occurred on or after September 1, 1997 are confidential under section 58.007. For purposes of section 58.007, "child" means a person who is ten years of age or older and under seventeen years of age. *See id.* § 51.02(2). The relevant language of section 58.007 reads as follows:

(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 Subchapter B, D, and E.

(e) Law enforcement records and files concerning a child may be inspected or copied by a juvenile justice agency as that term is defined by Section 58.101, a criminal justice agency as that term is defined by Section 411.082, Government Code, the child, and the child's parent or guardian.

(j) Before a child or a child's parent or guardian may inspect or copy a record or file concerning the child under Subsection (e), the custodian of the record or file shall redact:

(1) any personally identifiable information about a juvenile suspect, offender, victim, or witness who is not the child; and

(2) any information that is excepted from required disclosure under Chapter 552, Government Code, or other law.

Id. § 58.007(c), (e), (j). We have reviewed the submitted information and find it involves allegations of juvenile conduct in violation of penal statutes that occurred after September 1, 1997. Thus, this information is subject to section 58.007. You assert the requestor should not have access to submitted information because she has not established she is qualified to access these records under section 58.007(b). However, section 58.007(e) allows the review or copy of juvenile law enforcement records by a child's parent or

guardian. *Id.* § 58.007(e). We note the requestor is the parent of the juvenile offender; therefore, the information pertaining to the requestor's child may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007(c). *See id.* § 58.007(e). However, any personally identifiable information concerning another juvenile suspect, offender, victim, or witness must be redacted. *Id.* § 58.007(j)(1). Furthermore, section 58.007(j)(2) states that the district may raise any other exceptions to disclosure under the Act or other law. *Id.* § 58.007(j)(2). Accordingly, we will consider your remaining arguments against disclosure of the submitted information.

The district asserts that the submitted information is excepted under section 552.108 of the Government Code. Section 552.108(a)(1) 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 that the submitted information relates to an ongoing criminal investigation by the district's police department. Based on this representation and our review of the submitted documents, we conclude that 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. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975), *writ ref'd n.r.e.*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases).

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*. The district must release basic information, including a detailed description of the offense, even if this information does not literally appear on the front page of an offense or arrest report. *See Houston Chronicle*, 531 S.W.2d at 186-88; Open Records Decision No. 127 at 3-4 (1976) (summarizing types of information deemed public by *Houston Chronicle*). Thus, with the exception of basic information, the district may withhold the submitted information under section 552.108(a)(1). However, in releasing this basic information, the district must redact the marked information identifying the juvenile arrestee who is not the requestor's child pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007(j)(1) of the Family Code.

The district also claims that a portion of the basic information is subject to the doctrine of common-law privacy, which is also encompassed by section 552.101. Common-law privacy protects information that (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). The type of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas

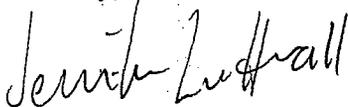
Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. *Id.* at 683. We note the doctrine of common law privacy generally protects the identifying information of juvenile offenders. *See* Open Records Decision No.394 (1983); *cf.* Fam. Code § 58.007. We find that the district would normally have to withhold some of the remaining submitted information under common-law privacy. However, as a parent of the minor with the privacy interest, the requestor has a special right of access to information that would ordinarily be withheld to protect the minor's common-law privacy, and such information cannot be withheld from her on that basis. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023(b) (governmental body may not deny access to person to whom information relates or person's agent on grounds that information is considered confidential by privacy principles). Accordingly, the district may not withhold any of the remaining information pursuant to section 552.101 on the basis of common-law privacy.

In summary, with the exception of basic information, the district may withhold the submitted information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. However, in releasing this basic information, the district must redact the marked information identifying the juvenile arrestee who is not the requestor's child pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007(j)(1) of the Family Code. The remaining basic information must be released.

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 at (512) 475-2497.

Sincerely,



Jennifer Luttrall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JL/eeg

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Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)