



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

September 11, 2009

Ms. Jenny Gravley
Taylor, Olson, Adkins, Sralla, Elam, L.L.P.
Attorney for City of Joshua
6000 Western Place, Suite 200
Fort Worth, Texas 76107-4654

OR2009-12859

Dear Ms. Gravley:

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# 355245.

The City of Joshua (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for a police report pertaining to a specified incident. You claim that 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.

Initially, you acknowledge, and we agree, that the city failed to comply with section 552.301 of the Government Code in seeking an open records ruling from this office. Gov't Code § 552.301(b), (e). A governmental body's failure to comply with the procedural requirements of the Act results in the legal presumption that 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; *City of Dallas v. Abbott*, 279 S.W.3d 806, 811 (Tex. App.—2007, pet. granted); *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 (Tex. App.—Austin 1990, no writ); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 630 (1994). The presumption that information is public under section 552.302 can be overcome by demonstrating that the information is confidential by law or third-party interests are at stake. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 630 at 3 (1994), 325 at 2 (1982). Section 552.101 can provide a compelling reason to overcome this presumption; therefore, we will consider your argument under this exception.

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 section 261.201 of the Family Code, which provides as follows:

(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 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 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:

(1) any personally identifiable information about a victim or witness under 18 years of age unless that victim or witness is:

(A) the child who is the subject of the report; or

(B) another child of the parent, managing conservator, or other legal representative requesting the information;

(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.

Act of May 28, 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., ch. 263, § 12, 2007 Tex. Gen. Laws 421, 428, amended by Act of June 1, 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., S.B. 1050, § 1 and Act of June 3, 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., S.B. 1182, § 13 (to be codified as amendments of Fam. Code § 261.201). Upon review, we find that the submitted information consists of a report of alleged or suspected child abuse or neglect made under chapter 261. See Fam. Code § 261.001(1), (4) (definition of “abuse” and “neglect” for purposes of chapter 261 of the Family Code); see also *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). Therefore, the submitted information is generally confidential under section 261.201. However, the requestor is a parent of the child victim listed in the report, and the parent is not alleged to have committed the suspected abuse or neglect. In this instance, the city may not use section 261.201(a) to withhold this information from this requestor. *Id.* § 261.201(k). Section 261.201(l)(2), however, states that information subject to any other exception to disclosure under the Act or other law must also be redacted. *Id.* § 261.201(l)(2). We note the submitted report contains information subject to sections 552.101 and 552.130 of the Government Code.¹ Therefore, we will address these exceptions pursuant to section 261.201(l)(2) of the Family Code.

Section 552.101 also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which 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). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be met. *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. *Id.* at 683. This office has also 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 No. 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps). Upon review, we find that the information we have marked is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public concern. Therefore, the city must withhold the marked information under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “information [that] relates to . . . a motor vehicle operator’s or driver’s license or permit issued by an agency of this state[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.130. Accordingly, the city must withhold the Texas driver’s license number we have marked pursuant to section 552.130 of the Government Code.

¹The Office of the Attorney General will raise mandatory exceptions on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

In summary, 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 city must withhold the Texas driver's license number we have marked pursuant to section 552.130 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released.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.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,



Christina Alvarado
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CA/rl

Ref: ID# 355245

Enc. Submitted documents

cc: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

²We note the remaining information being released contains confidential information regarding the alleged child victim to which the requestor has a right of access as the child's parent. *See* Fam. Code § 261.201(k). If the city receives another request for this particular information from a different requestor, then the city should again seek a decision from this office. Further, we note the remaining information contains a social security number. 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.