



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

November 1, 2013

Ms. Leticia D. McGowan  
School Attorney  
Dallas Independent School District  
3700 Ross Avenue  
Dallas, Texas 75204

OR2013-19125

Dear Ms. McGowan:

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# 504301 (DISD ORR#12373).

The Dallas Independent School District (the "district") received a request for the investigation pertaining to an incident involving the requestor's son and a named district administrator and the results of this investigation. You state you will release some information to the requestor. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.135 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note the United States Department of Education Family Policy Compliance Office has informed this office the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA"), section 1232g of title 20 of the United States Code, does not permit state and local educational authorities to disclose to this office, without parental or an adult student's consent, unredacted, personally identifiable information contained in education records for the purpose of our review in the open records ruling process under the Act.<sup>1</sup> Consequently, state and local educational authorities that receive a request for education records from a member of the public under the Act must not submit education records to this office in

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<sup>1</sup>A copy of this letter may be found on the Office of the Attorney General's website at <http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/20060725usdoe.pdf>.

unredacted form, that is, in a form in which “personally identifiable information” is disclosed. *See* 34 C.F.R. § 99.3 (defining “personally identifiable information”). You have submitted unredacted education records for our review. Because our office is prohibited from reviewing education records, we will not address the applicability of FERPA to the submitted records, except to note the requestor, as a parent, has a right of access under FERPA to her child’s education records and her right of access generally prevails over inconsistent provisions of state law. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(1)(A) (no funds shall be made available to educational agency that prevents parents of students, who have been in attendance at school, review of student’s education records); 34 C.F.R. § 99.3; *see also* *Equal Employment Opportunity Comm’n v. City of Orange, Tex.*, 905 F. Supp. 381, 382 (E.D. Tex. 1995) (holding FERPA prevails over inconsistent provision of state law). Because the educational authority in possession of the education records is now responsible for determining the applicability of FERPA, we will only consider the claimed exception under the Act for the requested 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. Section 552.101 encompasses section 261.201 of the Family Code, which provides, in 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 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:

...

(3) the identity of the person who made the report.

Fam. Code § 261.201(a), (k), (l)(3); *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), 261.001(1) (defining “abuse” for purposes of Family Code ch. 261). You contend the submitted information is confidential under section 261.201. We note the district is not an agency authorized to conduct an investigation under chapter 261 of the Family Code. *See id.* § 261.103 (listing agencies that may conduct child abuse investigations). You assert the submitted information was obtained from the Dallas Police Department, the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, or the district police department. You also state the district has on staff an employee who is shared with the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services to receive and investigate child abuse claims. Upon review, we find a portion of the submitted information was not obtained from the Dallas Police Department, the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, or the district police department. Rather, this information relates to an administrative investigation by the district. This information does not consist of files, reports, records, communications, audio tapes, video tapes, or working papers used or developed in an investigation of alleged or suspected child abuse or neglect under chapter 261 of the Family Code. Therefore, the administrative investigation may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201(a) of the Family Code. However, we note a portion of the submitted information, which we have marked, consists of an investigation of alleged or suspected child abuse by the district police department and a report of alleged or suspected abuse. We find the information we have marked is within the scope of section 261.201(a) of the Family Code. We note the requestor is a parent of the child victim listed in the information at issue and is not alleged to have committed the abuse. Therefore, pursuant to section 261.201(k), this information may not be withheld from the requestor on the basis of section 261.201(a). *See id.* § 261.201(k).

You seek to withhold the identity of the reporting party. However, the reporting party is the requestor. Thus, we find to construe section 261.201(l)(3) to require a governmental body to withhold the identifying information of a reporting party from a requestor with a section 261.201(k) right of access who is herself the reporting party would lead to an absurd result that the legislature could not have intended. *See Hernandez v. Ebrom*, 289

S.W.3d 316, 318 (Tex. 2009) (unambiguous statutory language is interpreted according to its plain language unless such an interpretation would lead to absurd results); Attorney General Opinion GA-0876 (2011). Therefore, the district may not withhold the identity of the reporting party under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that ground. Accordingly, the district must release the information we have marked to this requestor pursuant to section 261.201(k) of the Family Code.<sup>2</sup>

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 261.101 of the Family Code, which provides the identity of an individual making a report under chapter 261 is confidential. *See id.* § 261.101(d). As noted above, the district is not an agency authorized to conduct a chapter 261 investigation. *See id.* § 261.103 (listing agencies that may conduct child abuse investigations). Upon review, we find none of the remaining information contains the identifying information of an individual who made a report under chapter 261 of the Family Code. Thus, the district may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.101(d) of the Family Code.

Section 552.102 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.”<sup>3</sup> Gov’t Code § 552.102(a). The Texas Supreme Court held section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure the dates of birth of state employees in the payroll database of the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts. *Tex. Comptroller of Pub. Accounts v. Attorney Gen. of Tex.*, 354 S.W.3d 336 (Tex. 2010). Upon review, we find the district must withhold the date of birth we have marked under section 552.102 of the Government Code.

Section 552.135 of the Government Code provides in relevant part the following:

(a) “Informer” means a student or a former student or an employee or former employee of a school district who has furnished a report of another person’s possible violation of criminal, civil, or regulatory law to the school district or the proper regulatory enforcement authority.

(b) An informer’s name or information that would substantially reveal the identity of an informer is excepted from [required public disclosure].

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<sup>2</sup>We note the requestor has a special right of access to some of the information being released pursuant to section 261.201(k) of the Family Code. Accordingly, if the district receives another request for this information from an individual other than the requestor, the district must again seek a decision from this office.

<sup>3</sup>The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

Gov't Code § 552.135(a)-(b). Because the legislature limited the protection of section 552.135 to the identity of a person who reports a possible violation of "law," a school district that seeks to withhold information under that exception must clearly identify to this office the specific civil, criminal, or regulatory law that is alleged to have been violated. *See id.* § 552.301(e)(1)(A). Additionally, individuals who provide information in the course of an investigation, but do not make the initial report are not informants for purposes of section 552.135 of the Government Code. You state the remaining information contains personally identifiable information of informers who reported possible violations of criminal law. Upon review, we find no portion of the remaining information contains the identity of an informer for purposes of section 552.135. Therefore, the district may not withhold any of the remaining information on the basis of section 552.135 of the Government Code.

We note a portion of the remaining information is subject to section 552.147(a-1) of the Government Code.<sup>4</sup> Section 552.147(a-1) of the Government Code provides, "The social security number of an employee of a school district in the custody of the district is confidential." *Id.* § 552.147(a-1). The Eighty-third Texas Legislature amended section 552.147 to make the social security numbers of school district employees confidential, without such employees being required to first make a confidentiality election under section 552.024 of the Government Code. *See id.* § 552.024(a-1) (a school district may not require an employee or former employee of the district to choose whether to allow public access to the employee's or former employee's social security number). The legislative history of sections 552.024(a-1) and 552.147(a-1) reflects that the protection afforded by section 552.147(a-1) was intended to extend to both current and former school district employees. *See House Comm. on Gov't Efficiency and Reform, Bill Analysis, Tex. H.B. 2961, 83rd Leg., R.S. (2013)* ("H.B. 2961 seeks to protect the social security number of a school district employee or former employee from public disclosure."). Thus, when reading sections 552.024(a-1) and 552.147(a-1) together, and upon review of the legislative history of these two amendments, we conclude that section 552.147(a-1) makes confidential the social security numbers of both current and former school district employees. Accordingly, the district must withhold the social security number of the district employee we have marked under section 552.147(a-1) of the Government Code.<sup>5</sup>

In summary, the district must withhold the date of birth we have marked under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code. The district must withhold the social security

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<sup>4</sup>The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).*

<sup>5</sup>We note 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).

number we have marked under section 552.147(a-1) of the Government Code. The remaining 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.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl\\_ruling\\_info.shtml](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,



Thana Hussaini  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

TH/som

Ref: ID# 504301

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)