



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

December 16, 2014

Ms. Connie C. Lock  
Counsel for City of Jourdanton  
Denton Navarro Rocha Bernal Hyde & Zech, P.C.  
2517 North Main Avenue  
San Antonio, Texas 78212-4685

OR2014-22821

Dear Ms. Lock:

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# 547054.

The City of Jourdanton (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for (1) each incident report authored by a named police officer for a specified time period and (2) information pertaining to certain types of notices for 2014. You state the city has released some of the requested information to the requestor. You claim the remaining requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, and 552.130 of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup> We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, you acknowledge, and we agree the city did not comply with its ten-business-day deadline under section 552.301 of the Government Code in requesting this decision. Gov't Code § 552.301(b). Pursuant to section 552.302 of the Government Code, a governmental body's failure to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301 results in the legal presumption that the information is public and must be released unless the governmental body demonstrates a compelling reason to withhold the information to overcome this presumption. *Id.* § 552.302; *see also Simmons v. Kuzmich*, 166 S.W.3d 342, 350 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2005, no pet.); *Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797

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<sup>1</sup>Although you raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 552.130 of the Government Code, we note section 552.101 does not encompass other exceptions in the Act.

S.W.2d 379, 381 (Tex. App.—Austin 1990, no writ). This statutory presumption can generally be overcome when 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). Although you raise section 552.108 of the Government Code, this section is a discretionary exception to disclosure that protects a governmental body's interests and may be waived. *See* Gov't Code § 552.007; Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions in general), 663 at 5 (1999) (untimely request for decision resulted in waiver of discretionary exceptions), 177 at 3 (1997) (statutory predecessor to section 552.108 subject to waiver). Thus, in failing to comply with section 552.301, the city has waived its argument under section 552.108, and may not withhold the information on the basis of its own interests under section 552.108. However, the need of a governmental body, other than the one that is seeking an open records decision, to withhold information under section 552.108 of the Government Code can provide a compelling reason to withhold information from disclosure. Open Records Decision No. 586 at 2-3 (1991). You inform us, and submit correspondence from each entity representing, the Atascosa County Attorney's Office (the "county attorney's office") and the 81st Judicial District Attorney's Office (the "district attorney's office") both object to the release of the information at issue. Thus, we will address whether the city may withhold the information at issue on behalf of the county attorney's office and the district attorney's office under section 552.108. Additionally, because sections 552.101 and 552.130 of the Government Code can provide compelling reasons to withhold information, we will consider the applicability of these exceptions to 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 58.007 of the Family Code, which provides, in pertinent part, 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 Subchapters B, D, and E.

Fam. Code § 58.007(c). Juvenile law enforcement records relating to delinquent conduct occurred on or after September 1, 1997, are confidential under section 58.007. *See id.*

§ 51.03(a) (defining “delinquent conduct”). For purposes of section 58.007(c), “child” means a person who is ten years of age or older and under seventeen years of age at the time of the conduct at issue. *See id.* § 51.02(2). Some of the submitted reports involve children engaged in delinquent conduct that occurred after September 1, 1997. As such, this information constitutes juvenile law enforcement records that are confidential pursuant to section 58.007(c). It does not appear that any of the exceptions to confidentiality under section 58.007 apply in this instance. Accordingly, the city must withhold the reports we have marked in their entireties under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007 of the Family Code.<sup>2</sup>

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also section 261.201 of the Family Code. Section 261.201 provides, in relevant part, the following:

(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.

*Id.* § 261.201(a). One of the remaining reports pertains to an investigation by the city’s police department of alleged or suspected child abuse and falls 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). As you do not indicate the city’s police department has adopted a rule that governs the release of this type of information, we assume no such regulation exists. Given that assumption, and based on our review, we determine the report we have marked must be withheld in its entirety under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

<sup>3</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

Section 552.108(a) 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: (1) 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 release of the requested information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime. *See id.* §§ 552.108(a)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). You state, and submit correspondence from the county attorney’s office representing, certain remaining reports relate to pending criminal prosecutions by the county attorney’s office, which objects to the release of the information at issue. Additionally, you state, and submit correspondence from the district attorney’s office representing, some of the remaining reports relate to pending criminal prosecutions by the district attorney’s office, which objects to the release of the information at issue. Based upon these representations and our review, we conclude the release of the remaining 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) (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 remaining information.

However, 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 front-page information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*, and includes, among other items, a detailed description of the offense. *See* 531 S.W.2d at 186-87; Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information considered to be basic information). Thus, with the exception of the basic front page offense and arrest information, the city may withhold the remaining information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.<sup>4</sup>

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which 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. Upon review, we find the information you have marked in the basic information of case number 14-07-1190 satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the city must withhold the

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<sup>4</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure, except to note that basic information described in *Houston Chronicle* does not include information subject to section 552.130 of the Government Code.

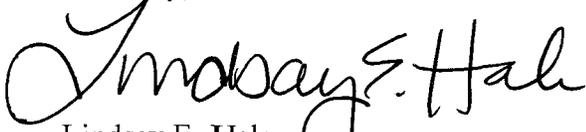
information you marked in red under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

In summary, the city must withhold the reports we have marked in their entirety under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007 of the Family Code. The city must withhold the report we have marked in its entirety under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code. With the exception of the basic information, which must be released, the city may withhold the remaining information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. However, in releasing basic information from case number 14-07-1190, the city must withhold the information you marked in red under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

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,



Lindsay E. Hale  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

LEH/akg

Ref: ID# 547054

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)