



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

July 25, 2019

Ms. Meagan T. Scott
Assistant District Attorney
Harris County
500 Jefferson, Suite 600
Houston, Texas 77002-1901

OR2019-20368

Dear Ms. Scott:

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# 777133.

The Harris County District Attorney's Office (the "district attorney's office") received a request for information pertaining to a specified investigation involving a named officer. 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 representative sample of information.¹

Initially, we note the submitted information includes a grand jury subpoena and information obtained through the grand jury subpoena. The judiciary is expressly excluded from the requirements of the Act. Gov't Code § 552.003(1)(B). This office has determined for purposes of the Act, a grand jury is a part of the judiciary and therefore not subject to the Act. *See* Open Records Decision No. 411 (1984). Further, records kept by a governmental body that is acting as an agent for a grand jury are considered records in the constructive possession of the grand jury, and are also not subject to the Act. *See* Open Records

¹We assume the "representative sample" of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988). This open records letter does not reach, and therefore does not authorize the withholding of, any other requested records to the extent that those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

Decisions Nos. 513 (1988), 411, 398 (1983). The fact that information collected or prepared by another person or entity is submitted to the grand jury does not necessarily mean such information is in the grand jury's constructive possession when the same information also is held in the other person's or entity's own capacity. Information held by another person or entity but not produced at the direction of the grand jury may well be protected under one of the Act's specific exceptions to disclosure, but such information is not excluded from the reach of the Act by the judiciary exclusion. *See* ORD 513. Thus, to the extent the district attorney's office holds the information at issue solely as an agent of the grand jury, such information consists of records of the judiciary that are not subject to disclosure under the Act, and the district attorney's office is not required to release that information in response to the instant request. To the extent the district attorney's office holds the information at issue in its own capacity and not solely as an agent of the grand jury, the information is subject to the Act and must be released unless it falls within an exception to disclosure.

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 58.007 of the Family Code, which makes confidential juvenile law enforcement records relating to conduct that occurred on or after September 1, 1997. Section 58.007 provides in relevant part the following:

(b) Except as provided by Section 54.051 (d-1) and by Article 15.27, Code of Criminal Procedure, the records, whether physical or electronic, of a juvenile court, a clerk of court, a juvenile probation department, or a prosecuting attorney relating to a child who is a party to a proceeding under [Title 3 of the Family Code] may be inspected or copied only by:

- (1) the judge, probation officers, and professional staff or consultants of the juvenile court;
- (2) a juvenile justice agency as that term is defined by Section 58.101;
- (3) an attorney representing a party in a proceeding under this title;
- (4) a person or entity to whom the child is referred for treatment or services, if the agency or institution disclosing the information has entered into a written confidentiality agreement with the person or entity regarding the protection of the disclosed information;
- (5) a public or private agency or institution providing supervision of the child by arrangement of the juvenile court, or having custody of the child under juvenile court order; or

(6) with permission from the juvenile court, any other person, agency, or institution having a legitimate interest in the proceeding or in the work of the court.

...

(i) In addition to the authority to release information under Subsection (b)(6), a juvenile probation department may release information contained in its records without leave of the juvenile court pursuant to guidelines adopted by the juvenile board.

Fam. Code § 58.007(b), (i). The district attorney's office states the submitted information consists of records maintained by the district attorney's office concerning a juvenile offender. The district attorney's office states the information at issue relates to a juvenile who is a party to a proceeding under the Juvenile Justice Code, title 3 of the Family Code. We understand the requestor is not a person or entity authorized to access this information under section 58.007(b). Accordingly, we conclude the district attorney's office must withhold Appendix C under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007(b) of the Family Code. However, we find you have not explained how the remaining information at issue consists of the records and files of a juvenile court, a clerk of court, a juvenile probation department, or a prosecuting attorney relating to a child who is a party to a proceeding under Title 3 of the Family Code. Accordingly, we find the district attorney's office has failed to demonstrate the applicability of section 58.007(b) of the Family Code to the remaining information and the district attorney's office may not withhold the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code on this basis.

Section 552.108(a)(2) 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 . . . it is information that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime only in relation to an investigation that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication[.]" Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(2). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(2) must demonstrate that the requested information relates to a criminal investigation that has concluded in a final result other than a conviction or deferred adjudication. *See id.* § 552.301(e)(1)(A) (governmental body must provide comments explaining why exceptions raised should apply to information requested). You state the remaining information pertains to a closed criminal investigation that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication. Thus, we agree section 552.108(a)(2) is applicable to the remaining information.

We note, however, section 552.108 does not except from disclosure basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime. *Id.* § 552.108(c). Basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle Publishing Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975), *writ ref'd n.r.e. per curiam*, 536

S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976). *See also* Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing the types of information considered to be basic information). Thus, with the exception of basic information, the district attorney's office may withhold the remaining information under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code.²

Section 552.101 of the Government Code 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 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. This office has determined common-law privacy generally protects the identities of juvenile offenders and child victims of abuse or neglect. *See* Open Records Decision No. 394 (1983); *cf.* Fam. Code §§ 58.008(b), 261.201. We find some of the basic information satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the district attorney's office must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

In summary, to the extent the district attorney's office holds the information at issue as an agent of the grand jury, such information consists of records of the judiciary that are not subject to disclosure under the Act and the district attorney's office is not required to release such information in response to the instant request. The district attorney's office must withhold Appendix C under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007(b) of the Family Code. With the exception of basic information, the district attorney's office may withhold the remaining information under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code. In releasing basic information, the district attorney's office must withhold the information we have marked 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, or call the Office of the Attorney General's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for

²As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "D. Michelle Case". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish at the end.

D. Michelle Case
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

DMC/jxd

Ref: ID# 777133

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)