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ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

May 4, 2020

Mr. Guillermo R. Garcia
Counsel for Laredo Independent School District
Kazen, Meurer & Perez, L.L.P.
P.O. Box 6237
Laredo, Texas 78042

OR2020-12557

Dear Mr. Garcia:

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# 825827.

The Laredo Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for all reports pertaining to the requestor's child during specified school years. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code.¹ We have considered the exception 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.² 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

¹ We note the district did not comply with section 552.301 of the Government Code in requesting a ruling from this office. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(e). Nonetheless, because section 552.101 of the Government Code can provide a compelling reason to overcome the presumption of openness, we will consider its applicability to the submitted information. *See id.* §§ 552.007, .302, .352.

² A copy of this letter may be found on the Office of the Attorney General's website at <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/sites/default/files/files/divisions/open-government/20060725-SDOE-FERPA.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”). In this instance, the district has submitted information which may constitute education records for our review. Because our office is prohibited from reviewing education records to determine the applicability of FERPA, we will not address FERPA with respect to any of the submitted records, except to note FERPA is not applicable to law enforcement records maintained by the police department that were created by the police department for a law enforcement purpose. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(4)(B)(ii); 34 C.F.R. §§ 99.3, 99.8. Additionally, we note parents and their legal representatives have a right of access to their child’s education records and their right of access prevails over section 552.101 of the Government Code. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(1)(A); 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 provisions of state law). Such determinations under FERPA must be made by the educational authority in possession of the education records.³ However, we will consider the submitted arguments to the extent the student’s parent does not have a right of access to the submitted information under FERPA.

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 relevant 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

³ In the future, if the district does obtain parental or an adult student’s consent to submit education records and the district seeks a ruling from this office on the proper redaction of those education records in compliance with FERPA, we will rule accordingly.

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[.]

Id. § 261.201(a), (k), (l)(1)-(2). Upon review, we find Exhibit C pertains to an investigation of alleged or suspected child abuse and is within the scope of section 261.201 of the Family Code. *See id.* § 261.001(1) (defining “abuse” for purposes of Family Code chapter 261); *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). In this instance, however, the requestor is the mother of the child victim and is not the individual alleged to have committed the suspected abuse. *See id.* § 261.201(k). Thus, Exhibit C may not be withheld from this requestor on the basis of section 261.201(a). *Id.* Subsection 261.201(l)(1), however, states the personally identifiable information of a victim or witness who is under the age of eighteen and is not a child of the parent, managing conservator, or other legal representative requesting the information must be withheld from disclosure. *Id.* § 261.201(l)(1). Thus, in conjunction with section 552.101 of the Government Code, the district must withhold the information we marked in Exhibit C under section 261.201(l)(1) of the Family Code. In addition, section 261.201(l)(2) states any information that is excepted from required disclosure under the Act or other law may still be withheld from disclosure. *Id.* § 261.201(l)(2). Thus, we will address whether any portion of the remaining information in Exhibit C is excepted from disclosure.

However, we find the information in Exhibit C-1 relates to an administrative investigation by the district. Therefore, we find you have failed to demonstrate any of the information at issue was used or developed in an investigation of alleged or suspected child abuse or neglect, or consists of a report of alleged or child suspected abuse or neglect under chapter 261 of the Family Code. Accordingly, the district may not withhold any portion of Exhibit C-1 under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code.

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. The types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. See Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). The court of appeals has concluded public citizens' dates of birth are protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101. See *Paxton v. City of Dallas*, No. 03-13-00546-CV, 2015 WL 3394061, at *3 (Tex. App.—Austin May 22, 2015, pet. denied) (mem. op.). Additionally, we note the information at issue includes the requestor's and the requestor's son's dates of birth and private information. The requestor has a right of access to this information. See Gov't Code § 552.023 (person or person's authorized representative has special right of access to records that contain information relating to the person that are protected from public disclosure by laws intended to protect that person's privacy interests); Open Records Decision No. 481 at 4 (1987) (privacy theories not implicated when individual requests information concerning himself). We note some of the individuals at issue have now been de-identified and whose privacy interest will therefore be protected. Accordingly, the district must withhold all dates of birth not belonging to the requestor, her son, or de-identified individuals under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.137 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “an e-mail address of a member of the public that is provided for the purpose of communicating electronically with a governmental body” unless the member of the public consents to its release or the e-mail address is of a type specifically excluded by subsection (c).⁴ See Gov't Code § 552.137(a)-(c). Accordingly, the district must withhold the personal e-mail address we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owner affirmatively consents to its public disclosure.

In summary, the district must withhold the information we marked in Exhibit C under section 261.201(1)(1) of the Family Code. The district must withhold all dates of birth not belonging to the requestor, her son, or de-identified individuals under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The district must withhold the personal e-mail address we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owner affirmatively consents to its public disclosure. The district must release the remaining information to this requestor.⁵

⁴ 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).

⁵ We note the information to be released 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 an attorney general decision under the Act. See Gov't Code § 552.147(b). We also note the information being released contains confidential information to which the

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 <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open-government/members-public/what-expect-after-ruling-issued> or call the OAG's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Public Information Act may be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the OAG, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,

Britni Ramirez
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

BR/eb

Ref: ID# 825827

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

requestor has a right of access. *See* Fam. Code § 261.201(k); Gov't Code § 552.023(a). If the district receives another request for this particular information from a different requestor, then the department should again seek a decision from this office.