



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

November 10, 2015

Ms. Lisa D. Mares  
For the City of McKinney  
Brown & Hofmeister, L.L.P.  
740 East Campbell Road, Suite 800  
Richardson, Texas 75081

OR2015-23678

Dear Ms. Mares:

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# 588456.

The McKinney Police Department (the "department"), which you represent, received a request for information pertaining to a specified case. You claim some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup> We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed 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. Section 552.101 encompasses information made confidential by section 261.201 of the Family Code, which provides, in relevant part, 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:

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<sup>1</sup>Although you also raise section 552.108 of the Government Code, you make no arguments to support this exception. Therefore, we assume you have withdrawn your claim this section applies to the requested information. See Gov't Code §§ 552.301, .302.

(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.

...

(k) Notwithstanding Subsection (a), an investigating agency, other than the [Texas Department of Family and Protective Services] or the Texas Juvenile Justice Department, 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[.]

Fam. Code § 261.201(a), (l)(1)-(2); Act of May 29, 2015, 84th Leg., R.S., ch. 734, § 82, 2015 Tex. Sess. Law Serv. 2218, 2244 (Vernon) (to be codified as an amendment to Fam. Code § 261.201(k)). The submitted information consists of information used or developed in an investigation of alleged or suspected abuse under chapter 261 of the Family Code. Accordingly, the submitted information falls within the scope of section 261.201 of the Family Code. *See* Fam. Code § 101.003(a) (defining “child” for the purposes of this section as a 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); Act of June 1, 2015, 84th Leg., R.S., ch. 1273, § 4, 2015 Tex. Sess. Law Serv. 4310, 4312 (to be codified as an amendment to Fam. Code § 261.001(1)) (defining “abuse” for purposes of chapter 261 of the Family Code). In this instance, the requestor is a parent of the child victim listed in the information, and is not alleged to have committed the abuse. Thus, the department may not withhold the submitted information from this requestor under section 552.101 of the Government Code on the basis of section 261.201(a). *See* Act of May 29, 2015, 84th Leg., R.S., ch. 734, § 82, 2015 Tex. Sess. Law Serv. 2218, 2244 (Vernon). However, section 261.201(l)(1) 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. Fam. Code § 261.201(l)(1). Accordingly, the department must withhold the information you have marked, as well as the additional information we have marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201(l)(1) of the Family Code. Further, section 261.201(l)(2) states a governmental body must redact any information that is excepted from required disclosure under the Act or other law. *See id.* § 261.201(l)(2). Accordingly, we will consider whether the remaining information is otherwise excepted from release under the Act.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). Under the common-law right of privacy, an individual has a right to be free from the publicizing of private affairs in which the public has no legitimate concern. *Id.* at 682. In considering whether a public citizen’s date of birth is private, the Third Court of Appeals looked to the supreme court’s rationale in *Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts v. Attorney General of Texas*, 354 S.W.3d 336 (Tex. 2010). *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.). The supreme court concluded public employees’ dates of birth are private under section 552.102 of the Government Code because the employees’ privacy interest substantially outweighed the negligible public interest in disclosure.<sup>2</sup> *Texas Comptroller*, 354 S.W.3d at 347-48. Based on *Texas Comptroller*, the court of appeals concluded the privacy rights of public employees apply equally to public citizens, and thus, public citizens’ dates of birth are also protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101. *City of Dallas*, 2015 WL 3394061, at \*3. However, we note the requestor is a parent of the minor child whose date of birth is at issue and, thus, she has a special right of access to this information under section 552.023 of the Government Code. *See* Gov’t Code § 552.023(b) (governmental body may not deny access to person to whom information relates or person’s agent on grounds that information is considered confidential by privacy principles); Open Records Decision No. 481 at 4 (1987) (privacy theories not implicated when individual requests information concerning himself). We further note the requestor has a special right of access to her own date of birth under section 552.023. *See* Gov’t Code

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<sup>2</sup>Section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure “information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.” Gov’t Code § 552.102(a).

§ 552.023(b); ORD 481 at 4. Nonetheless, the department must generally withhold the remaining dates of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. In this instance, however, the requestor is also the spouse of an individual whose date of birth is at issue. Thus, the requestor may be the authorized representative of that individual, and may have a right of access to information pertaining to her spouse that would otherwise be confidential under common-law privacy. *See Gov't Code* § 552.023(b); ORD 481 at 4. Accordingly, if the requestor is acting as the authorized representative of her spouse, then the department may not withhold the spouse's date of birth from this requestor under section 552.101 on the basis of common-law privacy.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code provides information relating to a motor vehicle operator's license, driver's license, motor vehicle title or registration, or personal identification document issued by an agency of this state or another state or country is excepted from public release.<sup>3</sup> *See Gov't Code* § 552.130(a). The department must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

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). *See id.* § 552.137(a)-(c). The e-mail address at issue is not of a type excluded by subsection (c). Therefore, the department 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 department must withhold the information you have marked, as well as the additional information we have marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201(1)(1) of the Family Code. With the exception of the requestor's date of birth and the requestor's child's date of birth, the department must generally withhold public citizens' dates of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, if the requestor is acting as the authorized representative of her spouse, then the department may not withhold the spouse's date of birth from this requestor under section 552.101 on the basis of common-law privacy. The department must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The department must withhold the personal e-mail address we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the

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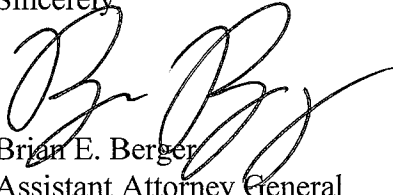
<sup>3</sup>The Office of the Attorney General will raise mandatory exceptions on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See Open Records Decision* Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

owner affirmatively consents to its public disclosure. The remaining information must be released.<sup>4</sup>

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,



Brian E. Berger  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

BB/akg

Ref: ID# 588456

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)

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<sup>4</sup>We note the requestor has a special right of access to the information being released. *See* Act of May 29, 2015, 84th Leg., R.S., H.B. 1549, § 82, 2015 Tex. Sess. Law Serv. 2218, 2244 (Vernon). Accordingly, if the department should receive another request for this information from a different requestor, the department must again request an opinion from this office.