



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

May 7, 2019

Ms. Amanda Ruddy  
Deputy City Clerk  
City of Wichita Falls  
P.O. Box 1431  
Wichita Falls, Texas 76307

OR2019-12242

Dear Ms. Ruddy:

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# 764080 (City ID# 186).

The City of Wichita Falls (the "city") received a request for all calls for service and two police reports regarding open city police department cases pertaining to either of two named individuals at a specified address. 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 information.

Initially, we note you have only submitted a police report pertaining to a single case. To the extent any additional information responsive to the request existed on the date the city received the request, we assume the city has released it. If the city has not released any such information, it must do so at this time. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.301(a), .302; *see also* Open Records Decision No. 664 (2000) (if governmental body concludes no exceptions apply to requested information, it must release information as soon as possible).

Next, we note some of the submitted information consists of grand jury subpoenas and information obtained pursuant to grand jury subpoenas. The Act applies only to information that is "written, produced, collected, assembled, or maintained under a law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business . . . by a governmental body[.]" Gov't

Code § 552.002(a)(1). The judiciary is expressly excluded from the requirements of the Act. Id. § 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 Decisions Nos. 513 (1988), 411, 398 (1983). Thus, to the extent the city 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 city is not required to release that information in response to the instant request. To the extent the city does not hold the information at issue solely as an agent of the grand jury, we will address the city's argument against its 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 261.201(a) of the Family Code, which provides as follows:

[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.

Fam. Code § 261.201(a). Upon review, we find the remaining information was used or developed by the city's police department in an investigation under chapter 261. *See id.* §§ 101.003(a) (defining "child" for purposes of section 261.201), 261.001(1), (4) (defining "abuse" and "neglect" for purposes of section 261.201). Therefore, the information is within the scope of section 261.201 of the Family Code. Thus, the remaining information is generally confidential under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with 261.201(a) of the Family Code. *See* Open Records Decision No. 440 at 2 (1986) (predecessor statute).

However, the submitted information indicates the requestor is a representative of a child-placing agency that is licensed by the Texas Department of Family Protective Services ("DFPS") in accordance with chapter 42 of the Human Resources Code, and the information pertains to the address of prospective foster parents. *See generally* Hum. Res. Code ch. 42.

Section 261.201 of the Family Code provides information encompassed by subsection (a) may be disclosed “for purposes consistent with [the Family Code] and applicable federal or state law.” Fam. Code § 261.201(a). Section 749.2447(7) of title 26 of the Texas Administrative Code constitutes such applicable state law.

A child-placing agency must complete a foster home screening prior to verifying a foster home. See 26 T.A.C. § 749.2445(a); Hum. Res. Code § 42.042(a), (h)-(h-1) (executive commissioner shall make rules to carry out provisions of chapter 42, including minimum standards for child-placing agencies). Further, child-placing agencies are required to evaluate a foster home for compliance with licensing rules in certain instances. See 26 T.A.C. § 749.2801. Pursuant to section 749.2471, verifying a foster home includes completing and documenting the requirements set out in section 749.2447 of title 26 of the Texas Administrative Code. *Id.* § 749.2471(1); *cf.* Hum. Res. Code § 42.0561 (providing in part that “[b]efore a child-placing agency may issue a verification certificate for an agency foster home, the child-placing agency must obtain information relating to each family violence report at the applicant’s residence to which a law enforcement agency responded during the 12 months preceding the date of the application. The applicant shall provide the information on a form prescribed by the department.”). Section 749.2447(7) provides a child-placing agency must obtain, document, and assess, in part, the following information about a prospective foster home:

The results of criminal history and central registry background checks conducted on the prospective foster parents[.] . . . With respect to law enforcement service call information, [the child-placing agency] *must do the following*:

(i) *Obtain service call information from the appropriate law enforcement agency for each of the prospective foster parents’ addresses for the past two years.* Discuss with the prospective foster parents any service call information that [the child-placing agency] obtain[s] from a law enforcement agency and the facts surrounding the incident.

...

(iii) Assess and document information obtained from law enforcement and any discussion with the prospective foster parents in the foster home screening.

26 T.A.C. § 749.2447(7)(B)(i), (iii) (emphasis added); *see id.* § 749.2445(a); *see also* 40 T.A.C. § 745.21(8) (defining “child-placing agency”), (32) (defining “permit”), (33) (defining “permit holder”); *see also* 26 T.A.C. §§ 749.41(1) (defining “you” as applicant or permit holder), .43 (words and terms in chapter 749 have meanings assigned under section

745.21). Thus, sections 749.2447(7) and 749.2471 of title 26 of the Texas Administrative Code require a child-placing agency to obtain all service call information for a two year period for service calls to the addresses of prospective foster parents from appropriate law enforcement agencies. *See* 26 T.A.C. §§ 749.2471, .2447(7). Accordingly, we find a child-placing agency licensed by DFPS under chapter 42 of the Human Resources Code has a right of access to this information under section 749.2447(7) when it is obtained for the purpose of verifying a prospective foster home pursuant to the requirements of section 749.2471.

The requestor is seeking information involving prospective foster parents at a specified address for the previous two years. Accordingly, we conclude the requestor has a right of access to the submitted information pursuant to section 749.2447(7) of title 26 of the Texas Administrative Code. Although the city also seeks to withhold the submitted information under section 552.108, we note a specific statutory right of access overcomes general exceptions to disclosure in the Act. *See* Open Records Decision No. 623 at 3 (1994) (exceptions in the Act generally inapplicable to information that statutes expressly make public), 613 at 4 (1993) (exceptions in Act cannot impinge in statutory access to information), 451 (1986) (specific statutory right of access provisions overcome general exceptions to disclosure under the Act). Therefore, the city may not withhold the remaining information on the basis of section 552.108 of the Government Code.

However, as noted above, section 261.201(a) states any release must be “for purposes consistent with the Family Code.” *See* Fam. Code § 261.201(a). We find release of the information at issue to this requestor is for a purpose consistent with the Family Code. Thus, pursuant to section 749.2447(7) of title 26 of the Texas Administrative Code, the city may not withhold this information under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 261.201(a).

In summary, to the extent the city 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 city is not required to release that information in response to the instant request. The city must release the remaining information to this requestor pursuant to section 749.2447(7) of title 26 of the Texas Administrative Code.<sup>1</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.

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<sup>1</sup>Because the requestor has a special right of access to the information being released, the city must again seek a decision from this office if it receives another request for the same information from another requestor.

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michelle Garza", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Michelle Garza  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

MG/jxd

Ref: ID# 764080

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)