



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

May 23, 2019

Ms. Nicole Sooter
Custodian of Records
Lakeway Police Department
104 Cross Creek
Lakeway, Texas 78734-4465

OR2019-13736

Dear Ms. Sooter:

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# 767405.

The Lakeway Police Department (the "department") received a request for two specified cases. You state the department will redact information pursuant to section 552.130(c) of the Government Code.¹ 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.

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 section 261.201 of the Family Code, which provides, in relevant part, as follows:

(a) Except as provided by Section 261.203, the following information is confidential, is not subject to public release under [the Act], and may be

¹Section 552.130(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to redact the information described in section 552.130(a) without the necessity of seeking a decision from the attorney general. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130(c). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.130(e). *See id.* § 552.130(d), (e).

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.

(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.

...

(h) This section does not apply to an investigation of child abuse or neglect in a home or facility regulated under Chapter 42, Human Resources Code.

Fam. Code § 261.201(a), (h). You indicate the information at issue was used or developed in an investigation of alleged child abuse. However, section 261.201 does not apply to an investigation of child abuse or neglect in a home or facility regulated under chapter 42 of the Human Resources Code. *Id.* § 261.201(h). The submitted information relates to an investigation of alleged abuse or neglect occurring in a child care facility that was regulated by the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services under chapter 42 of the Human Resources Code at the time of the incident in question. Therefore, we find section 261.201 is not applicable to the investigation at issue, and the department may not withhold the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that ground.

Section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information concerning 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 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); Open Records Decision No. 434 (1986). You generally assert section 552.108(a)(2) is applicable to the submitted information. However, you make no arguments. Thus, we find you have failed to demonstrate the applicability of section 552.108(a)(2), and the department may not withhold any of the submitted information under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code, which provides:

(a) A polygraph examiner, trainee, or employee of a polygraph examiner, or a person for whom a polygraph examination is conducted or an employee of

the person, may not disclose information acquired from a polygraph examination to another person other than:

(1) the examinee or any other person specifically designated in writing by the examinee[.]

(b) The [Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation] or any other governmental agency that acquires information from a polygraph examination under this section shall maintain the confidentiality of the information.

Occ. Code § 1703.306(a)(1), (b). The submitted information contains information acquired from polygraph examinations, including polygraph examinations of the requestor's client. Thus, the department has the discretion to release the polygraph information belonging to the requestor's client, pursuant to section 1703.306(a)(1). *See* Open Records Decision No. 481 at 9 (1987) (predecessor to section 1703.306 permitted, but did not require, examination results to be disclosed to examinees). Otherwise, the department must withhold the requestor's client's polygraph information, as well as the remaining polygraph information, which we have marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1703.306.

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. 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. *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.). This office has also held common-law privacy protects the identifying information of juvenile victims of abuse or neglect. *See* Open Records Decision No. 394 (1983); *cf.* Fam. Code § 261.201. The requestor has a right of access to the dates of birth of her client, her client's spouse, and her client's minor child pursuant to section 552.023 of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023(a); Open Records Decision No. 481 at 4 (1987) (privacy theories not implicated when individuals request information concerning themselves). In addition, we note some of the individuals whose dates of birth are at issue have been de-identified. Therefore, the privacy interests in their dates of birth are sufficiently protected, and the department may not withhold them under common-law privacy. Nevertheless, the department must withhold the remaining dates of birth under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. We also find some of the remaining information, which we have marked, satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the

department must also withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

In summary, the department has the discretion to release the requestor's client's polygraph information pursuant to section 1703.306(a)(1) of the Occupations Code, but must withhold the remaining polygraph information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1703.306(a) of the Occupations Code. With the exception of the dates of birth belonging to the requestor's client, her client's spouse, and her client's minor child and the individuals who have been de-identified, the department must withhold dates of birth and the information we marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. The department must release the remaining information to this requestor.²

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

Sincerely,



Britni Ramirez
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

BR/sb

Ref: ID# 767405

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

²We note the requestor has a right of access to some of the information being released in this instance. See Gov't Code § 552.023(a); ORD 481 at 4. Thus, if the department receives another request for the same information from a different requestor, the department must again seek a decision from this office.