



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

July 25, 2019

Ms. Linda Hight  
Records Coordinator  
City of Cleburne  
P. O. Box 677  
Cleburne, Texas 76033-0677

OR2019-20367

Dear Ms. Hight:

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# 777315.

The City of Cleburne (the "city") received a request for four specified incident reports and six calls for service. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. 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 section 58.008 of the Family Code, which provides, in part:

(b) Except as provided by Subsection (d), law enforcement records concerning a child and information concerning a child that are stored by electronic means or otherwise from which a record could be generated may not be disclosed to the public and shall be:

(1) if maintained on paper or microfilm, kept separate from adult records;

(2) if maintained electronically in the same computer system as adult records, accessible only under controls that are separate and distinct from the controls to access electronic data concerning adults; and

(3) maintained on a local basis only and not sent to a central state or federal depository, except as provided by Subsection (c) or Subchapter B, D, or E.

...

(d) Law enforcement records concerning a child may be inspected or copied by:

(1) a juvenile justice agency, as defined by Section 58.101;

(2) a criminal justice agency, as defined by Section 411.082, Government Code;

(3) the child; or

(4) the child's parent or guardian.

Fam. Code § 58.008(b), (d); *see id.* § 51.03(a) (defining “delinquent conduct” for purposes of title 3 of Family Code). Section 58.008(b) is applicable to records of juvenile conduct that occurred before, on, or after September 1, 2017. The juvenile must have been at least 10 years old and less than 17 years of age when the conduct occurred. *See id.* § 51.02(2) (defining “child” for purposes of title 3 of Family Code). The submitted information involves a juvenile offender, so as to fall within the scope of section 58.008(b). In this instance, however, the requestor may be a guardian of the juvenile offender. As we are unable to make this determination, we rule in the alternative. Thus, if the requestor is not a guardian of the juvenile offender, then as it does not appear any of the exceptions in section 58.008 apply, the city must withhold the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.008(b) of the Family Code.<sup>1</sup> However, if the requestor is a guardian of the juvenile offender, then the requestor has a right to inspect juvenile law enforcement records concerning this juvenile pursuant to section 58.008(d) of

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<sup>1</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of the submitted information.

the Family Code. *See id.* § 58.008(d). In that instance, we will consider the city's remaining argument under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

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 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 Third 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.). We note if the requestor is the guardian of the juvenile offender, then the requestor has a right of access to otherwise private information pertaining to the juvenile offender pursuant to section 552.023 of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023(a) (governmental body may not deny access to person to whom information relates or person's agent on ground that information is considered confidential by privacy principles); Open Records Decision No. 481 at 4 (1987) (privacy theories not implicated when individuals request information concerning themselves). Accordingly, the city has failed to demonstrate any of the submitted information is highly intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate public interest. Thus, the city may not withhold the submitted information from this requestor under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

In summary, if the requestor is not a guardian of the juvenile offender, then as it does not appear any of the exceptions in section 58.008 apply, the city must withhold the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.008(b) of the Family Code. However, if the requestor is a guardian of the juvenile offender, then the city must release the submitted information to this requestor.<sup>2</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>2</sup>In this instance, we note the information being released contains information to which the requestor has a special right of access under section 552.023 of the Government Code. *See* Fam. Code § 58.008(d); *see also* Gov't Code § 552.023; *see also* ORD 481 at 4. Accordingly, if the city receives another request for this same information from a different requestor, it must again seek a ruling from this office.

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,



Kelly McWethy  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

KSM/jxd

Ref: ID# 777315

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)