



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

March 6, 2020

Ms. Stacie S. White  
Counsel for Town of Flower Mound  
Taylor, Olson, Adkins, Sralla & Elam, L.L.P.  
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Fort Worth, Texas 7610

OR2020-07113

Dear Ms. White:

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# 815399.

The Flower Mound Police Department (the "department"), which you represent, received a request for all information pertaining to named individuals or a specified address. You state you will release some information. You also state you will withhold information pursuant to sections 552.130(c) and 552.147(b) of the Government Code and Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009).<sup>1</sup> 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:

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<sup>1</sup> Section 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). 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 a decision from this office under the Act. *See id.* § 552.147(b). Open Records Decision No. 684 is a previous determination to all governmental bodies authorizing them to withhold certain categories of information without the necessity of seeking a decision from this office.

(b) Except as provided by Subsection (c), law enforcement records concerning a child and information concerning a child that are stored by electronic means or otherwise and 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.

Fam. Code § 58.008(b); *see also id.* § 51.03(a)-(b) (defining “delinquent conduct” and “conduct indicating a need for supervision” 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). A portion of the submitted information involves juvenile offenders, so as to fall within the scope of section 58.008(b). It does not appear any of the exceptions in section 58.008 apply. Accordingly, the department must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.008(b) of the Family Code.<sup>2</sup> However, we note section 58.008(b) applies only to law enforcement records that involve a juvenile as a suspect, offender, or defendant. Section 58.008(b) does not apply to law enforcement records that relate to a juvenile only as a complainant, victim, witness, or other involved party. Upon review, we find the remaining information does not list a juvenile as a suspect, offender, or defendant. Thus, the department has not demonstrated the remaining information involves juvenile conduct for purposes of section 58.008(b) of the Family Code. Accordingly, the department may not withhold any portion of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information protected by other statutes. Section 261.201 of the Family Code provides, in part, as follows:

(a) [T]he following information is confidential, is not subject to public release under Chapter 552, Government Code, 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

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<sup>2</sup> As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address the remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

(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.

*Id.* § 261.201(a). Upon review, we find the information we marked was used or developed in an investigation of alleged or suspected child abuse conducted by the department. *See 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), 261.001(1) (defining “abuse” for purposes of chapter 261 of the Family Code). Thus, we find this information is subject to chapter 261 of the Family Code. However, we note the requestor is an investigator with the Child Protective Services Division of the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (“DFPS”). Section 261.105(a) provides “[a]ll reports received by a local or state law enforcement agency that allege abuse or neglect by a person responsible for a child’s care, custody, or welfare shall be referred immediately to [DFPS].” *See id.* § 261.105(a). In this instance, the information at issue indicates the person suspected of child abuse or neglect was responsible for the child’s care, custody, or welfare. *See id.* § 261.001(5)(B) (person responsible for child’s care, custody, or welfare includes a member of the child’s family or household as defined by chapter 71 of the Family Code); *see also id.* § 71.005 (household is a unit composed of persons living together in the same dwelling, without regard to whether they are related to each other). Accordingly, section 261.105(a) is applicable, and the confidentiality of section 261.201(a) does not apply in this instance. *See* Attorney General Opinion No. GA-0879 (2011) (law enforcement agency is required to furnish information about alleged child abuse or neglect by person responsible for child’s care, custody, or welfare to DFPS). Although you assert portions of the information are subject to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy, when a statute directly conflicts with a common-law principle or claim, the statutory provision controls and preempts common-law. *See Collins v. Tex Mall L.P.*, 297 S.W.3d 409, 415 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2009, no pet.) (statutory provision controls and preempts common-law only when the statute directly conflicts with common law principle); *CenterPoint Energy Houston Elec. LLC v. Harris County Toll Rd.*, 436 F.3d 541, 544 (5th Cir. 2006) (common law controls only where there is no conflicting or controlling statutory law). Therefore, the department may not withhold any portion of the information at issue under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. Accordingly, the department must release to this requestor the information we marked pursuant to section 261.105(a) 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. Types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. The Third Court of Appeals has concluded public citizens’ dates of birth are protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101. *See Paxton v.*

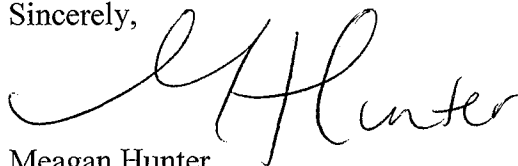
*City of Dallas*, No. 03-13-00546-CV, 2015 WL 3394061, at \*3 (Tex. App.—Austin May 22, 2015, pet. denied) (mem. op.). Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. See Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). Upon review, we find portions of the remaining information satisfy the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Therefore, the department must withhold information we marked and indicated under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

In summary, the department must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.008(b) of the Family Code. The department must release to this requestor the information we marked pursuant to section 261.105(a) of the Family Code. The department must withhold information we marked and indicated under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The department must release the remaining information.<sup>3</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 <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,



Meagan Hunter  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

MH/jxd

Ref: ID# 815399

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)

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<sup>3</sup> As noted above, the requestor has a special right of access to some of the information being released in this instance. See Fam. Code § 261.105(a). Thus, the department must again seek a decision from this office if it receives another request for the same information from another requestor.