



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

October 30, 2020

Ms. Montana Anderson
Legal Assistant/Paralegal
City of Abilene
P.O. Box 60
Abilene, Texas 79604-0060

OR2020-27357

Dear Ms. Anderson:

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# 851848 (ORR# 20-1753).

The Abilene Police Department (the "department") received a request for information pertaining to two named individuals. The department states it has released some of the requested information, but claims the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the claimed exception 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(b) of the Family Code, which provides as follows:

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. *See* Act of May 28, 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., ch. 746, § 22. The juvenile must have been at least ten years old and less than seventeen years of age when the conduct occurred. *See* Fam. Code § 51.02(2) (defining “child” for purposes of title 3 of Family Code). We find the submitted information involves juvenile offenders, so as to fall within the scope of section 58.008(b). The exceptions in section 58.008 do not appear to apply. Therefore, the submitted information is generally confidential under section 58.008(b) of the Family Code.

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.¹ *See* Gov’t Code § 552.130. The driver’s license number and issuing state in incident report number 20-009801 is generally confidential under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

Section 261.201(a) of the Family Code 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.

Id. § 261.201(a). Upon review, we find incident report number 20-009801 is subject to chapter 261 of the Family Code. *See id.* §§ 101.003(a) (defining “child” for purposes of

¹ The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 at 2 (1987), 480 at 5 (1987).

section 261.201), 261.001(1), (4) (defining “abuse” and “neglect” for purposes of section 261.201). Thus, this information is generally confidential under section 261.201(a) of the Family Code. However, we note the requestor is an investigator with the Child Protective Investigations Division of the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (“DFPS”). Section 261.105(a) of the Family Code 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). The person suspected of child abuse or neglect in this report was responsible for the child victim’s care, custody, or welfare. *See id.* § 261.001(5)(B) (person responsible for child’s care, custody, or welfare includes a member of child’s family or household as defined by Family Code chapter 71). Accordingly, section 261.105(a) is applicable and the confidentiality of section 261.201(a) does not apply. *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). Therefore, the requestor generally has a right of access to incident report number 20-009801 pursuant to section 261.105(a) of the Family Code.

We also note section 411.114(a) of the Government Code states, in pertinent part, the following:

(2) [DFPS] shall obtain from the [Department of Public Safety (“DPS”)] criminal history record information [“CHRI”] maintained by [DPS] that relates to a person who is:

...

(I) an alleged perpetrator in a report [DFPS] receives alleging that the person has abused, neglected, or exploited a child, an elderly person, or a person with a disability, provided that:

(i) the report alleges the person has engaged in conduct that meets the applicable definition of abuse, neglect, or exploitation under Chapter 261, Family Code, or Chapter 48, Human Resources Code; and

(ii) the person is not also the victim of the alleged conduct[.]

...

(4) Subject to Section 411.087, [DFPS] is entitled to:

...

(B) obtain from any other criminal justice agency in this state [CHRI] maintained by that criminal justice agency that relates to a person described by Subdivision (2) or (3).

Gov't Code § 411.114(a)(2)(I), (4)(B). For purposes of section 411.114, CHRI consists of "information collected about a person by a criminal justice agency that consists of identifiable descriptions and notations of arrests, detentions, indictments, informations, and other formal criminal charges and their dispositions." *See id.* § 411.082(2). Accordingly, these provisions may grant the DFPS investigator a right of access to CHRI in the information at issue. The requestor does not specifically state whether any of the offenders in incident report numbers 20-010366 and 20-023315 is an alleged perpetrator in a report received by DFPS of abuse or neglect of a child. Thus, we must rule conditionally. If none of the offenders in incident report numbers 20-010366 and 20-023315 is an alleged perpetrator in a report received by DFPS of abuse or neglect of a child, then the department is not required to release the CHRI in these reports pursuant to section 411.114. However, if any of the offenders in these reports is an alleged perpetrator in a report received by DFPS of abuse or neglect of a child, then the requestor generally has a right of access to the CHRI regarding that offender pursuant to section 411.114 of the Government Code. *See id.* § 411.114.

We note a statutory right of access generally prevails over the Act's general exceptions to disclosure. *See* Open Record Decision Nos. 613 at 4 (1993) (exceptions in Act cannot impinge on statutory right of access to information), 451 at 4 (1986) (specific statutory right of access provisions overcome general exception to disclosure under the Act). However, because section 552.130 of the Government Code has its own access provisions, that section is not a general exception under the Act. Accordingly, we must address the conflict between confidentiality provided by section 58.008(b) of the Family Code and section 552.130 of the Government Code and the requestor's right of access under section 261.105(a) of the Family Code and section 411.114 of the Government Code.

Where information falls within both a general and a specific statutory provision, the specific provision prevails over the general statute. *See* Gov't Code § 311.026 (where general statutory provision conflicts with specific provision, specific provision prevails as exception to general provision unless the general provision is the later enactment and the manifest intent is that the general provision prevail); *Cuellar v. State*, 521 S.W.2d 277 (Tex. Crim. App. 1975) (under well-established rule of statutory construction, specific statutory provisions prevail over general ones). Section 261.105(a) of the Family Code gives a specific type of requestor, DFPS, access to particular information, 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. In addition, section 411.114 of the Government Code gives a specific type of requestor, DFPS, access to particular information, CHRI, found in records involving particular individuals, alleged perpetrators in a DFPS report of abuse or neglect of a child. *See* Gov't Code § 411.114; Fam. Code § 58.008(b). Conversely, section 58.008(b) of the Family Code generally prohibits any member of the public from obtaining any and all law enforcement records of any incident in which a juvenile is engaged in delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision occurring before, on, or after September 1, 2017. *See* Fam. Code § 58.008(b). Thus, we find the statutory right of access granted to the requestor by section 261.105(a) of the Family Code and section 411.114 of the Government Code prevails over the more general confidentiality provision of section 58.008(b) of the Family Code. Nevertheless, section 552.130 specifically protects motor vehicle record information. Thus, we conclude the

confidentiality provided under section 552.130 prevails over the statutory right of access granted to the requestor by section 261.105(a) of the Family Code.

In summary, the department must withhold the driver's license number and issuing state in incident report number 20-009801, but release the remaining information in this report pursuant to section 261.105(a) of the Family Code.² The department must withhold incident report numbers 20-010366 and 20-023315 under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.008(b) of the Family Code; however, if any of the offenders in these reports is an alleged perpetrator in a report received by DFPS of abuse or neglect of a child, then the department must release the CHRI regarding that offender pursuant to section 411.114 of the Government Code.

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,

James L. Coggeshall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JLC/rm

Ref: ID# 851848

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

² Because the requestor has a special right of access to the information being released, the department must again seek a decision from this office if it receives another request for the same information from another requestor.