



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

July 22, 2022

Mr. Nico Arias
Assistant City Attorney
City of Fort Worth
200 Texas Street, 3rd Floor
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

OR2022-21631

Dear Mr. Arias:

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# 961649 (E002822-050222).

The City of Fort Worth (the "city") received a request for information pertaining to two specified addresses during specified time periods. 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 information protected by other statutes, such as section 58.008 of the Family Code, which provides, in relevant part, as follows:

(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 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:

...

(4) the child's parent or guardian[.]

...

(e) Before a child or a child's parent or guardian may inspect or copy a record concerning the child under Subsection (d), the custodian of the record shall redact:

...

(2) any information that is excepted from required disclosure under [the Act] or any other law.

Fam. Code § 58.008(b), (d)(4), (e)(2); *see 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., S.B. 1304, § 22. The juvenile must have been at least 10 years old and less than 17 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 a juvenile offender, so as to fall within the scope of section 58.008(b). We are unable to determine, however, whether the requestor is the juvenile suspect's parent or guardian, so as to have a right to inspect law enforcement records concerning the juvenile pursuant to section 58.008(d). *See id.* § 58.008(d). Therefore, we must rule conditionally. If the requestor is not a parent or legal guardian of the juvenile suspect at issue, then 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. If the requestor is a parent or legal guardian of the juvenile suspect at issue, then the city may not withhold the submitted information on that ground. However, section 58.008(e)(2) states any information that is excepted from required disclosure under the Act or other law must be withheld from disclosure. *Id.* § 58.008(e)(2). In that event, we will consider whether any of the submitted information is otherwise excepted from disclosure.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). Under the doctrine of the common-law privacy, an individual has a right to be free from the

publicizing of private affairs in which the public has no legitimate concern. *Id.* at 682. 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.). We note the requestor may be the authorized representative of the reporter in the information at issue. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023(a) (person or person's authorized representative has special right of access to records that contain information relating to the person that are protected from public disclosure by laws intended to protect that person's privacy interests); Open Records Decision No. 481 at 4 (1987) (privacy theories not implicated when individuals request information concerning themselves). Accordingly, if the requestor is not the authorized representative of the reporter, the city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. Conversely, if the requestor is the authorized representative of the reporter, the city may not withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure 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.¹ *See* Gov't Code § 552.130. We note section 552.130 protects personal privacy. Thus, if the requestor is the authorized representative of the reporter under section 552.023 of the Government Code, the reporter's motor vehicle record information, which we have marked, may not be withheld from the requestor under section 552.130. *See id.* § 552.023(a); ORD 481 at 4. However, if the requestor is not the authorized representative of the reporter, the city must withhold the motor vehicle record information we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, if the requestor is not a parent or legal guardian of the juvenile suspect at issue, then 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. If the requestor is not acting as the reporter's authorized representative, the city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy and the information we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The city must release the remaining information.

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.

¹The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

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,

Sean Nottingham
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

SN/jxd

Ref: ID# 961649

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)