ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

June 16, 2005

Mr. David M. Swope
Assistant County Attorney
Harris County
1019 Congress, 15th Floor
Houston, Texas 77002-1700

OR2005-05323

Dear Mr. Swope:

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# 226324.

The Harris County Constable Precinct 4 (the "constable") received a request for the Internal Affairs Department case file number 2000391. You state that you have released some of the information to the requestor, but you claim that 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 excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision" and encompasses information protected by other statutes. Section 261.201(a) of the Family Code provides as follows:

> (a) The 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
> >
> > (2) except as otherwise provided in this section, the files, reports, records, communications, and working papers used or developed in

> an investigation under this chapter or in providing services as a result of an investigation.

Fam. Code § 261.201(a). Because the submitted information consists of files, reports, records, communications, or working papers used or developed in an investigation under chapter 261, the information is within the scope of section 261.201 of the Family Code.[1] You have not indicated that the constable has adopted a rule that governs the release of this type of information. Therefore, we assume that no such regulation exists. Given that assumption, the requested information is normally confidential pursuant to section 261.201 of the Family Code. *See* Open Records Decision No. 440 at 2 (1986) (predecessor statute). Accordingly, the constable must withhold most of this information from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code as information made confidential by law.

We note, however, that some of the information at issue is also subject to section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code. Section 1703.306 provides as follows:

> (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;
> >
> > (2) the person that requested the examination;
> >
> > (3) a member, or the member's agent, of a governmental agency that licenses a polygraph examiner or supervises or controls a polygraph examiner's activities;
> >
> > (4) another polygraph examiner in private consultation; or
> >
> > (5) any other person required by due process of law.

Occ. Code § 1703.306(a). Because section 1703.306 applies to a more narrowly defined range of information than section 261.201 of the Family Code, we find that it is the more specific statute and therefore governs in this instance. *See generally Horizon/CMS Healthcare Corp. v. Auld*, 34 S.W.3d 887, 901 (Tex.2000) ("more specific statute controls over the more general"); *cf.* Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991) (concluding that, in governing access to specific subset of information, predecessor to Medical Practice Act

---

[1]As we are able to make this determination, we need not consider your argument under section 58.007 of the Family Code.

prevails over more general provisions of predecessor to Act). Section 1703.306(a)(1) gives examinees a right of access to their own polygraph examination information. Accordingly, the polygraph examination information related to the requestor, which we have marked, must be released to him. All remaining information must be withheld from disclosure under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records 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 records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

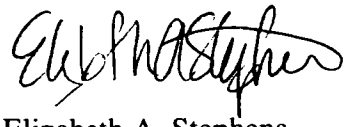
If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Tex. Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this

ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



Elizabeth A. Stephens
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

EAS/krl

Ref: ID#226324

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Eric Spiller
300 Woerner Road #1163
Houston, TX 77090
(w/o enclosures)