



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

March 28, 2016

Ms. Victoria D. Honey
Assistant City Attorney
City of Fort Worth
1000 Throckmorton Street, Third Floor
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

OR2016-06764

Dear Ms. Honey:

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# 602781 (City PIR No. W048318).

The City of Fort Worth (the "city") received a request for all police calls pertaining to two named individuals and a specified address during the past twenty-four months. You state the city has released some responsive information. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.130 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. This section encompasses information protected by section 261.201 of the Family Code, which provides, in part, as follows:

(a) [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.

Fam. Code § 261.201(a). You state the submitted information relates to an investigation of alleged or suspected child abuse conducted by the city's police department (the "department"). *See id.* § 261.001(1) (defining "abuse" for purposes of chapter 261 of the Family Code); *see also id.* § 101.003(a) (defining "child" for purposes of this section). Accordingly, we find the submitted information is within the scope of section 261.201(a). Thus, this information is confidential under section 261.201(a) of the Family Code.

However, information subject to section 261.201 may be disclosed for purposes consistent with this code and applicable federal or state law. The submitted documentation reveals the requestor is a representative of a child-placing agency that is licensed by the Texas Department of Family Protective Services ("DFPS") in accordance with chapter 42 of the Human Resources Code. Pursuant to rules promulgated by DFPS under chapter 42 of the Human Resources Code, child-placing agencies are required to complete a foster home screening prior to verifying a foster home. *See id.* § 42.042(a), (e), (f)-(g) (DFPS shall make rules to carry out provisions of chapter 42, including minimum standards for child-placing agencies, child-care services, licensed child-care facilities, and registered family homes). As part of the screening, the agency must obtain certain information as set forth at section 749.2447 of title 40 of the Texas Administrative Code. 40 T.A.C. §§ 749.2445(c)(1), .2471(1); *cf.* Hum. Res. Code § 42.0561 (providing in part that "[b]efore . . . a child-placing agency may issue a verification certificate for an agency foster home, the . . . child-placing agency must obtain information relating to each family violence report at the applicant's residence to which a law enforcement agency responded during the 12 months preceding the date of the application. The applicant shall provide the information on a form prescribed by the department."). Section 749.2447(7) provides a child-placing agency must obtain, document, and assess, in part, the following information about a prospective foster home:

The results of criminal history and central registry background checks conducted on the prospective foster parents[.] . . . With respect to law enforcement service call information, [the child-placing agency] *must do the following:*

(A) *Obtain service call information from the appropriate law enforcement agency for the prospective foster parents' addresses for the past two years. Discuss with the prospective foster parents any service call information that [the child-placing agency] obtain[s] from a law enforcement agency and the facts surrounding the incident.*

...

(C) Assess and document information obtained from law enforcement and any discussion with the prospective foster parents in the foster home screening.

40 T.A.C. § 749.2447(7)(A), (C) (emphasis added); *see id.* § 749.2445(a); *see also id.* §§ 745.21(8) (defining “child-placing agency”), (32) (defining “permit”), (33) (defining “permit holder”), 749.41(1) (defining “you” as applicant or permit holder), .43 (words and terms in chapter 749 have meanings assigned under section 745.21). Thus, section 749.2447(7) of title 40 of the Texas Administrative Code requires a child-placing agency to obtain all service call information for a two-year period for service calls to the addresses of prospective foster parents from appropriate law enforcement agencies. *See id.* § 749.2447(7). Accordingly, we find a child-placing agency licensed by DFPS under chapter 42 of the Human Resources Code has a right of access to this information under section 749.2447(7) when it is obtained for the purpose of verifying a prospective foster home pursuant to the requirements of section 749.2445.

In this instance, the requestor is seeking police reports that may pertain to the address of prospective foster parents for the previous two years. Although the requestor is seeking the submitted information as the representative of a child-placing agency, because we cannot determine whether the requestor is seeking access pursuant to section 749.2447(7) of the Texas Administrative Code, we must rule conditionally.

Therefore, if the submitted information does not pertain to the address of current or prospective foster parents, we conclude the requestor does not have a right of access to the submitted information pursuant to section 749.2447(7) of title 40 of the Texas Administrative Code. In that instance, the city must withhold the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201(a) of the Family Code.

However, if the information pertains to the address of current or prospective foster parents, we conclude the requestor has a right of access to the submitted information pursuant to section 749.2447(7) of title 40 of the Texas Administrative Code. Moreover, as noted above, section 261.201(a) states any release must be “for purposes consistent with the Family Code.” *See Fam. Code* § 261.201(a). We find release of the information at issue to this requestor is for a purpose consistent with the Family Code. Therefore, if the requestor has a right of access, pursuant to section 749.2447(7) of title 40 of the Texas Administrative Code, then the city may not withhold this information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201(a) of the Family Code. We also note a specific statutory right of access overcomes general exceptions to disclosure in the Act and the 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

statute directly conflicts with common-law principle); Open Records Decision Nos. 623 at 3 (1994) (exceptions in the Act generally inapplicable to information that statutes expressly make public), 613 at 4 (1993) (exceptions in Act cannot impinge in statutory right of access to information), 451 (1986) (specific statutory right of access provisions overcome general exceptions to disclosure under the Act). Accordingly, the city may not withhold any of the submitted information on the basis of common-law privacy. Nevertheless, we must address the city's remaining argument under section 552.130 of the Government 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. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130(a). Upon review, we find some of the submitted information consists of motor vehicle record information for purposes of section 552.130. Accordingly, the motor vehicle record information you have marked and the additional information we have marked are confidential under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

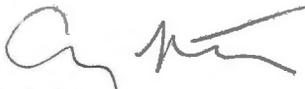
However, as previously discussed, the requestor may have a statutory right of access to the submitted information pursuant to section 749.2447(7) of title 40 of the Texas Administrative Code. As noted above, a statutory right of access generally prevails over the Act's general exceptions to disclosure. *See* ORDs 613 at 4, 451 at 4. However, because section 552.130 of the Government Code has its own access provisions, section 552.130 is not a general exception under the Act. Therefore, we must address the conflict between the access provided under section 749.2447(7) and the confidentiality provided under section 552.130 of the Government Code. Although section 749.2447(7) generally allows a child-placing agency access to service call information, section 552.130 specifically protects motor vehicle record information. Thus, we find the confidentiality provided by section 552.130 is more specific than the right of access provided by section 749.2447(7). Accordingly, we conclude, notwithstanding the possible statutory right of access granted to the requestor by section 749.2447(7) of title 40 of the Texas Administrative Code, the city must withhold the marked motor vehicle record information under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, if the requestor does not have a right of access to the submitted information pursuant to section 749.2447(7) of title 40 of the Texas Administrative Code, then the city must withhold the information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201(a) of the Family Code. If the requestor has a statutory right of access to the submitted information pursuant to section 749.2447(7), then the city must withhold the marked motor vehicle record information under section 552.130 of the Government Code and 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.

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, 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,



Cindy Nettles
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CN/dls

Ref: ID# 602781

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)