



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

August 10, 2016

Mr. Jose Hernandez
Records Supervisor
Edinburg Police Department
1702 South Closner Boulevard
Edinburg, Texas 78539

OR2016-18069

Dear Mr. Hernandez:

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# 622413 (Ref. ID# 88531).

The Edinburg Police Department (the "department") received a request for all information pertaining to a specified arrest involving a named individual. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, 552.130, and 552.147 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 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 other statutes. Section 261.201 of the Family Code provides, in relevant part:

(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.

...

(k) Notwithstanding Subsection (a), an investigating agency, other than the [Texas Department of Family and Protective Services] or the Texas Juvenile Justice Department, on request, shall provide to the parent, managing conservator, or other legal representative of a child who is the subject of reported abuse or neglect, or to the child if the child is at least 18 years of age, information concerning the reported abuse or neglect that would otherwise be confidential under this section. The investigating agency shall withhold information under this subsection if the parent, managing conservator, or other legal representative of the child requesting the information is alleged to have committed the abuse or neglect.

Fam. Code § 261.201(a), (k). The submitted information consists of files, reports, records, communications, or working papers used or developed in an investigation of alleged or suspected child abuse or neglect. *See id.* §§ 101.003(a) (defining “child” for purposes of chapter 261 of the Family Code), 261.001(1), (4) (defining “abuse” and “neglect” for purposes of chapter 261 of the Family Code). Accordingly, the information is within the scope of section 261.201 of the Family Code. Although the requestor’s client is a parent of the child victims listed in the information, he is alleged to have committed the abuse or neglect. Thus, the requestor does not have a right of access to the submitted information under section 261.201(k). *See id.* § 261.201(k). Accordingly, the department must generally withhold the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201(a) of the Family Code.

However, some of the submitted information is subject to article 2.139 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as added by House Bill 3791 by the 84th Texas Legislature.¹ Article 2.139 provides as follows:

A person stopped or arrested on suspicion of an offense under Section 49.04, 49.045, 49.07, or 49.08, Penal Code, is entitled to receive from a law enforcement agency employing the peace officer who made the stop or arrest a copy of any video made by or at the direction of the officer that contains footage of:

(1) the stop;

¹Act of May 30, 2015, 84th Leg., R.S., ch. 1124, § 1 (codified at Crim. Proc. Code art. 2.139).

- (2) the arrest;
- (3) the conduct of the person stopped during any interaction with the officer, including during the administration of a field sobriety test; or
- (4) a procedure in which a specimen of the person's breath or blood is taken.

Crim. Proc. Code art. 2.139. The submitted information includes videos made by or at the direction of an officer employed by the department that contain footage of the requestor's client being stopped or arrested on suspicion of an offense under section 49.045 of the Penal Code. *See* Penal Code § 49.045 (driving while intoxicated with a child passenger). Therefore, the requestor is entitled to receive a copy of these videos pursuant to article 2.139. Although you assert section 552.108 to withhold the video, a statutory right of access prevails over the Act's general exceptions to public disclosure. *See, e.g.,* Open Records Decision Nos. 613 at 4 (1993) (exceptions in Act cannot impinge on statutory right of access to information), 451 (1986) (specific statutory right of access provisions overcome general exception to disclosure under the Act). Because section 552.108 is a general exception under the Act, the requestor's right of statutory access under article 2.139 prevails and the department may not withhold the videos at issue under section 552.108 of the Government Code.

However, there is a conflict between the confidentiality provided under section 261.201(a) of the Family Code and the right of access provided under article 2.139 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the videos at issue. Where general and specific statutes are in irreconcilable conflict, the specific provision typically prevails as an exception to the general provision unless the general provision was enacted later and there is clear evidence the legislature intended the general provision to prevail. *See* Gov't Code § 311.026(b); *Horizon/CMS Healthcare Corp. v. Auld*, 34 S.W.3d 887, 901 (Tex. 2000) ("more specific statute controls over the more general"); *Cuellar v. State*, 521 S.W.2d 211 (Tex. Crim. App. 1975) (under well-established rule of statutory construction, specific statutory provisions prevail over general ones). Although section 261.201(a) generally pertains to all records of alleged or suspected child abuse or neglect, article 2.139 specifically pertains to videos pertaining to stops or arrests on suspected violations of sections 49.04, 49.045, 49.07, and 49.08 of the Penal Code. Therefore, we find article 2.139 is more specific than, and prevails over, section 261.201. Additionally, we note article 2.139 is the later enacted statute. *See* Gov't Code § 311.025(a) (if statutes enacted at different sessions of legislature are irreconcilable, statute latest in enactment prevails). Thus, the department must release the videos we have marked pursuant to article 2.139 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

We also note the submitted documents include the results of an analysis of a breath specimen. Section 724.018 of the Transportation Code provides that, on the request of the person who has given a specimen at the request of a peace officer, full information concerning the analysis of the specimen must be made available to that person or the

person's attorney. *See* Transp. Code § 724.018. In this instance, the person who provided the breath specimen at the request of a peace officer is the requestor's client. Accordingly, we find the requestor has a right of access to the information subject to section 724.018 of the Transportation Code, which we have marked.

Thus, although the remaining information is generally confidential under section 261.201(a) of the Family Code, section 724.018 provides the requestor with a right of access to the information pertaining to the analysis of the breath specimen obtained by a peace officer. Therefore, there is a conflict between the confidentiality provision of section 261.201(a) and the right of access provision of section 724.018. As noted above, where general and specific statutes are in irreconcilable conflict, the specific provision typically prevails as an exception to the general provision, unless the general provision was enacted later and there is clear evidence the legislature intended the general provision to prevail. *See* Gov't Code § 311.026(b); *City of Lake Dallas v. Lake Cities Mun. Util. Auth.*, 555 S.W.2d 163, 168 (Tex. Civ. App.—Fort Worth 1977, writ ref'd n.r.e.). In this instance, although section 261.201 of the Family Code generally makes records of alleged child abuse or neglect confidential, section 724.018 of the Transportation Code specifically permits release of information pertaining to the analysis of a breath specimen to certain parties. We therefore conclude the information pertaining to the analysis of a breath specimen may not be withheld from the requestor under section 261.201(a). We note although you also seek to withhold the information at issue under section 552.108 of the Government Code, a provision providing a specific right of access prevails over the exceptions to disclosure found in the Act. *See* ORD 451. Thus, the department must release the information pertaining to the analysis of a breath specimen, which we marked, to the requestor under section 724.018 of the Transportation Code.

In summary, the department must release to the requestor (1) the videos we have marked pursuant to article 2.139 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and (2) the information pertaining to the analysis of a breath specimen, which we marked, under section 724.018 of the Transportation Code.² The department must withhold the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201(a) of the Family Code.³

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.

²We note the information being released in this instance is confidential with respect to the general public. Therefore, if the department receives another request for this information from a different requestor, the department must again seek a ruling from this office.

³As our ruling is dispositive, we do not address your remaining arguments to withhold the information at issue.

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,



Meagan J. Conway
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

MJC/akg

Ref: ID# 622413

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

