



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

December 30, 2013

Ms. Catherine Zellers
City Attorney's Office
City of Weatherford
P.O. Box 255
Weatherford, Texas 76086

OR2013-22419

Dear Ms. Zellers:

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# 509554.

The Weatherford Police Department (the "department") received a request for information related to a named individual for a specified time period. You state the department has released some responsive information to the requestor and has redacted some information pursuant to section 552.130(c).¹ You claim some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.027, 552.101, and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information, portions of which are representative samples.²

¹We note section 552.130(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to redact the information described in subsection 552.130(a) without the necessity of seeking a decision from the attorney general. Gov't Code § 552.130(c). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.130(e). *Id.* § 552.130(d), (e).

²We assume that the "representative sample" of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. *See Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988)*. This open records letter does not reach, and therefore does not authorize the withholding of, any other requested records to the extent that those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

Initially, we note some of the submitted information is not responsive to the instant request for information because it does not involve the named individual. This ruling does not address the public availability of any information that is not responsive to the request, and the department need not release that information, which we have marked, in response to this request. *See Econ. Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266 (Tex. Civ. App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dismissed); Open Records Decision No. 452 at 3 (1986) (governmental body not required to disclose information that did not exist at time request was received).

You contend the department is not required to release some of the remaining information, because this information is commercially available. Section 552.027(a) of the Government Code provides that “[a] governmental body is not required under this chapter to allow the inspection of or to provide a copy of information in a commercial book or publication purchased or acquired by the governmental body for research purposes if the book or publication is commercially available to the public.” Gov’t Code § 552.027(a). Section 552.027 is designed to alleviate the burden of providing copies of commercially available books, publications, and resource materials maintained by governmental bodies, such as telephone directories, dictionaries, encyclopedias, statutes, and periodicals. The legislative history of this provision notes that section 552.027 should exclude from the definition of public information:

books and other materials that are also available as research tools elsewhere to any member of the public. Thus, although public library books are available for public use, the library staff will not be required to do research or make copies of books for members of the public.

Interim Report to the 74th Legislature of the House State Affairs Comm., 74th Leg., R.S., Subcommittee on Open Records Revisions 9 (1994). Therefore, section 552.027 excludes commercially available research material from the definition of “public information.”

You assert the information in Exhibits 9, 10, and 11 is available through commercial means. You explain the information consists of an e-mail newsblast service and access is by subscription. Where access to information is limited to certain individuals, such information cannot be said to be available “to any member of the public.” Upon review, we find you have failed to demonstrate the information at issue came from the type of commercial book or publication contemplated by section 552.027. *See id.* § 552.027(a). Moreover, you do not represent the department purchased or acquired the information at issue for research purposes. Therefore, the information at issue is not subject to section 552.027, and must be released unless it falls within an exception to disclosure. *Id.* §§ 552.006, .021, .301, .302.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov’t Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects

information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person and (2) not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be satisfied. *Id.* at 681-82. This office has found a compilation of an individual's criminal history is highly embarrassing information, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person. *Cf. United States Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press*, 489 U.S. 749, 764 (1989) (finding significant privacy interest in compilation of individual's criminal history by recognizing distinction between public records found in courthouse files and local police stations and compiled summary of criminal history information). Furthermore, we find a compilation of a private citizen's criminal history is generally not of legitimate concern to the public. In addition, information that refers to an individual solely as a victim, witness, or involved person is not a compilation of the individual's criminal history and may not be withheld under section 552.101 on that basis.

The present request seeks all information pertaining to the named individual. Thus, the request requires the department to compile the named individual's criminal history and implicates this individual's privacy. Therefore, to the extent the department maintains law enforcement records depicting the named individual as a suspect, arrestee, or criminal defendant, the department must withhold such information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

We note you have submitted information that does not list the named individual as a suspect, arrestee, or criminal defendant. This information is not part of a compilation of the named individual's criminal history, and it may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis. Accordingly, we will address your arguments against disclosure of this information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information protected by other statutes, such as section 58.007 of the Family Code, which makes confidential juvenile law enforcement records relating to conduct that occurred on or after September 1, 1997. Section 58.007(c) reads as follows:

Except as provided by Subsection (d), law enforcement records and files concerning a child and information stored, by electronic means or otherwise, concerning the child from which a record or file could be generated may not be disclosed to the public and shall be:

- (1) if maintained on paper or microfilm, kept separate from adult files and records;

(2) if maintained electronically in the same computer system as records or files relating to adults, be accessible under controls that are separate and distinct from 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 Subchapters B, D, and E.

Fam. Code § 58.007(c). Upon review, we find the information you have submitted as Exhibit 2 consists of law enforcement records involving juvenile delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision occurring after September 1, 1997 and is, therefore, confidential under section 58.007(c). *See id.* §§ 51.03(a) (defining “delinquent conduct” for purposes of section 58.007(c)), .03(b) (defining “conduct indicating a need for supervision” for purposes of section 58.007(c)). None of the exceptions in section 58.007 apply. Therefore, the department must withhold Exhibit 2 under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007(c) of the Family Code.

Section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “[a]n internal record or notation of a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that is maintained for internal use in matters relating to law enforcement or prosecution . . . if . . . release of the internal record or notation would interfere with law enforcement or prosecution[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.108(b)(1). Section 552.108(b)(1) is intended to protect “information which, if released, would permit private citizens to anticipate weaknesses in a police department, avoid detection, jeopardize officer safety, and generally undermine police efforts to effectuate the laws of this State.” *City of Fort Worth v. Cornyn*, 86 S.W.3d 320 (Tex. App.—Austin 2002, no pet.). To demonstrate the applicability of this exception, a governmental body must meet its burden of explaining how and why release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement and crime prevention. Open Records Decision No. 562 at 10 (1990) (construing statutory predecessor). This office has concluded section 552.108(b) excepts from public disclosure information relating to the security or operation of a law enforcement agency. *See, e.g.*, Open Records Decision Nos. 531 (1989) (release of detailed use of force guidelines would unduly interfere with law enforcement), 252 (1980) (section 552.108 designed to protect investigative techniques and procedures used in law enforcement), 143 (1976) (disclosure of specific operations or specialized equipment directly related to investigation or detection of crime may be excepted). Section 552.108(b)(1) is not applicable, however, to generally known policies and procedures. *See, e.g.*, ORDs 531 at 2-3 (Penal Code provisions, common law rules, and constitutional limitations on use of force not protected), 252 at 3 (governmental body failed to indicate why investigative procedures and techniques requested were any different from those commonly known). The determination of whether the release of particular records would interfere with law enforcement is made on a case-by-case basis. Open Records Decision No. 409 at 2 (1984).

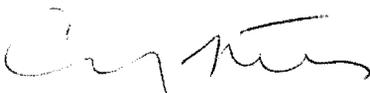
You assert release of the information you have marked in Exhibit 4 would interfere with law enforcement and crime prevention because it would reveal the identities of law enforcement officers "who are actively involved in either special crimes units, joint task force assignments or undercover assignments." You further claim release of the officers' identities "could also jeopardize those officers' personal safety." Based on your representations and our review, we find the department has demonstrated release of the information you have marked would interfere with law enforcement. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 456 at 2 (1987) (statutory predecessor to section 552.108 protected information that, if revealed, might endanger life or physical safety of law enforcement personnel), 211 at 4 (1978) (statutory predecessor protected identities of members of Attorney General's Organized Crime Task Force engaged in undercover narcotics work). Therefore, the department may withhold the marked information in Exhibit 4 under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code.

In summary, to the extent the department maintains law enforcement records listing the named individual as a suspect, arrestee, or criminal defendant, the department must withhold such information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The department must withhold Exhibit 2 under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007(c) of the Family Code. The department may withhold the marked information in Exhibit 4 under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code. The department must release the remaining responsive information to the requestor.

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# 509554

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)