



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

April 4, 2016

Mr. David D. Towler
Counsel for City of Alice
Law Offices of David D. Towler
P.O. Box 569
San Diego, Texas 78384

OR2016-07547

Dear Mr. Towler:

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# 604108.

The City of Alice (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for information pertaining to a named individual for a specified time period. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.130, and 552.147 of the Government Code.¹ We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

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

¹Although you do not explicitly raise sections 552.130 and 552.147 of the Government Code, we understand you to raise these exceptions based on the substance of your arguments.

satisfied. *Id.* at 681-82. Types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. 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. U.S. 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. Upon review, we find the present request requires the city to compile unspecified law enforcement records concerning the named individual. Therefore, to the extent the city maintains law enforcement records depicting the named individual as a suspect, arrestee, or criminal defendant, the city must withhold such information under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we note you have submitted information that does not list the named individual as a suspect, arrestee, or criminal defendant. This information does not implicate the privacy interest of the named individual. This information is not part of a criminal history compilation and may not be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy on that basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 261.201 of the Family Code. Section 261.201 provides, in part, as follows:

(a) [T]he 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, 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). Upon review, we find the information we marked was used or developed in an investigation of alleged or suspected child abuse or neglect under chapter 261 of the Family Code by the city's police department. *See id.* § 261.001(1), (4) (defining "abuse" and "neglect" for purposes of chapter 261 of the Family Code); *see also id.* § 101.003(a) (defining "child" for purposes of chapter 261 of the Family Code as person under 18 years of age who is not and has not been married or who has not had the disabilities of minority removed for general purposes). Accordingly, we find this information is subject to section 261.201 of the Family Code. As you do not indicate the city has adopted a rule

that governs the release of this type of information, we assume no such regulation exists. Given that assumption, we conclude the information we marked is confidential pursuant to section 261.201 of the Family Code and must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code.² *See* Open Records Decision No. 440 at 2 (1986) (predecessor statute). We note some of the remaining information at issue pertains to child custody disputes. Accordingly, we find you have not established any of the remaining information at issue consists of a report of child abuse or neglect nor does the information reveal the identity of an individual who made a report of suspected child abuse or neglect for purposes of section 261.201(a)(1) of the Family Code. Furthermore, we find you have failed to demonstrate any portion of the remaining information at issue was used or developed in an investigation of alleged or suspected child abuse or neglect under section 261.201(a)(2) of the Family Code. Therefore, the remaining information at issue may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information protected by other statutes, such as section 58.007 of the Family Code. Section 58.007 provides, in pertinent part, as follows:

(c) 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). Juvenile law enforcement records relating to delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision that occurred on or after September 1, 1997, are confidential under section 58.007. *See id.* § 51.03 (defining “delinquent conduct” and “conduct indicating a need for supervision” for purposes of Fam. Code § 58.007). For purposes of section 58.007(c), “child” means a person who is ten years of age or older and

²As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of the information at issue.

under seventeen years of age at the time of the conduct at issue. *See id.* § 51.02(2). Upon review, we find the information we marked involves juvenile delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision that occurred after September 1, 1997. As such, this information constitutes juvenile law enforcement records that are confidential pursuant to section 58.007(c). The exceptions in section 58.007 do not apply in this instance. *See id.* § 58.007(e)-(i). Accordingly, the city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007(c) of the Family Code.³ However, we find the remaining information at issue does not identify a juvenile suspect or offender for purposes of section 58.007. Accordingly, we find the city has not demonstrated the applicability of section 58.007(c) of the Family Code to the remaining information at issue. Thus, the city may not withhold the remaining information at issue under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007(c) of the Family Code.

As stated above, section 552.101 of the Government Code encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects the specific types of information the Texas Supreme Court held to be intimate or embarrassing in *Industrial Foundation*. Under the common-law right of privacy, an individual has a right to be free from the publicizing of private affairs in which the public has no legitimate concern. *Indus. Found.*, 540 S.W.2d at 682. In considering whether a public citizen's date of birth is private, the Third Court of Appeals looked to the supreme court's rationale in *Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts v. Attorney General of Texas*, 354 S.W.3d 336 (Tex. 2010). *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.). The supreme court concluded public employees' dates of birth are private under section 552.102 of the Government Code because the employees' privacy interest substantially outweighed the negligible public interest in disclosure.⁴ *Texas Comptroller*, 354 S.W.3d at 347-48. Based on *Texas Comptroller*, the court of appeals concluded the privacy rights of public employees apply equally to public citizens, and thus, public citizens' dates of birth are also protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101. *City of Dallas*, 2015 WL 3394061, at *3. Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987)*. Further, this office has found personal financial information not relating to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See Open Records Decision Nos. 523 (1989) (common-law privacy protects credit reports, financial statements, and other personal financial information), 373 (1983) (sources of income not related to financial transaction between individual and governmental body protected under common-law privacy)*. Upon

³As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

⁴Section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure "information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Gov't Code § 552.102(a).

review, we find the information we marked satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we find none of the remaining information is highly intimate or embarrassing information and of no legitimate public interest, and it may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

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. Accordingly, the city must withhold the motor vehicle record information we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. However, we find none of the remaining information consists of motor vehicle record information subject to section 552.130. Accordingly, none of the remaining information may be withheld under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

Section 552.147 of the Government Code provides "[t]he social security number of a living person is excepted from" required public disclosure under the Act. *Id.* § 552.147(a). The city may withhold the social security numbers of the living individuals in the remaining information under section 552.147 of the Government Code.

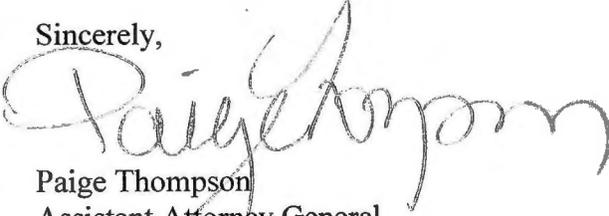
In summary, to the extent the city maintains law enforcement records depicting the named individual as a suspect, arrestee, or criminal defendant, the city must withhold such information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The city must withhold the information we marked under (1) section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code, (2) section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007(c) of the Family Code, (3) section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy, and (4) section 552.130 of the Government Code. The city may withhold the social security numbers of the living individuals in the remaining information under section 552.147 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.

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.shtm1, 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paige Thompson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "P".

Paige Thompson
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

PT/dls

Ref: ID# 604108

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)