



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

December 5, 2006

Mr. Michael B. Gary
Assistant Criminal District Attorney
Smith County
100 North Broadway, 4th Floor
Tyler, Texas 75702

OR2006-14235

Dear Mr. Gary:

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# 265073.

The Information Technology Department of Smith County (the "county") received a request for a list of persons who received traffic violations from all justice of the peace courts in the county for a specified period of time. You claim that the requested information is not subject to the Act. We have considered your arguments.

The Act generally requires the disclosure of information maintained by a "governmental body." See Gov't Code § 552.021. While the Act's definition of a "governmental body" is broad, it specifically excludes "the judiciary." See *id.* § 552.003(1)(A), (B). You indicate that the requested information is maintained by the county on behalf of the justice of the peace courts. A justice of the peace court is part of the judiciary. Information that is "collected, assembled, or maintained ... for the judiciary" by a governmental body acting as an agent of the judiciary is not subject to the Act. Gov't Code § 552.0035(a); *cf.* Attorney General Opinions DM-166 (1992), H-826 (1976); Open Records Decision Nos. 610 (1992), 572 (1990), 513 (1988), 274 (1981). Therefore, because the county maintains the requested information as an agent of the judiciary, the county is not required to release the requested information pursuant to the Act. As records of the judiciary, however, the information may be public by other sources of law. *E.g.*, Attorney General Opinions DM-166 at 2-3 (public has general right to inspect and copy judicial records), H-826 (1976); Open Records Decision No. 25 (1974); see *Star Telegram, Inc. v. Walker*, 834 S.W.2d 54, 57

(Tex 1992) (documents filed with courts are generally considered public and must be released). Additionally, judicial records may be subject to disclosure under statutory law. *See* Gov't Code § 27.004 (all papers filed in case in justice court are subject to inspection of any interested party at reasonable times); Loc. Gov't Code § 191.006 (records belonging to office of county clerk shall be open to public unless access restricted by law or court order).

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).

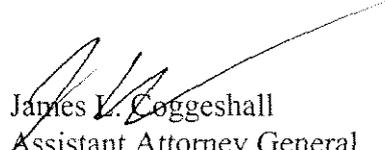
If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records 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); *Texas 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 Office of the Attorney General 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,



James L. Coggeshall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JLC/eb

Ref: ID# 265073

c: Mr. Michael L. Aaronson
7362 Remcon Circle
El Paso, Texas 79912
(w/o enclosures)