



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

January, 2008

Ms. Courtney Alvarez
City Attorney
City of Kingsville
P.O. Box 1458
Kingsville, Texas 78364

OR2008-01364

Dear Ms. Alvarez:

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# 300841.

The Kingsville Police Department (the "department") received a request for all police reports pertaining to two specified locations during a specified time period. You state that you have released some of the requested information to the requestor. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, 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 disclosure "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 if (1) the information contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) the information is 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 demonstrated. *Id.* at 681-82. 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) (when considering prong regarding individual's privacy interest, court recognized distinction between public

records found in courthouse files and local police stations and compiled summary of information and noted that individual has significant privacy interest in compilation of one's criminal history). Furthermore, we find that a compilation of a private citizen's criminal history is generally not of legitimate concern to the public. Here, you claim that the requestor seeks law enforcement records pertaining to named individuals thus implicating those individuals' right to privacy. We note, however, that the present request is for all records pertaining to two specified locations. The requestor does not seek a compilation of information for any specific individual. Therefore, the department may not withhold any of the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code as a compilation of an individual's criminal history.

Common-law privacy also encompasses specific types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*, which include information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. *Id.* at 683.

Generally, only highly intimate information that implicates the privacy of an individual is withheld. In this instance, however, because you copied the requestor on your brief to this office that reveals the nature of the incident, the requestor now knows the nature of the conduct at issue. Therefore, withholding only certain details of the incident from the requestor would not preserve the named individual's common-law right of privacy. Accordingly, to protect the privacy of the individual to whom the information relates, we determine that the department must withhold this individual's identity from the submitted report.¹ Thus, the department must withhold the identifying information that we have marked in incident report number 07-006087 under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses 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, and thus, is encompassed by section 552.101 of the Government Code. The relevant language of section 58.007(c) reads 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;

¹The department should refrain from revealing private information in a brief that is copied without redactions to the requestor.

(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 Subchapter B.

Fam. Code. § 58.007(c). The remaining submitted incident reports involve juveniles engaged in delinquent conduct that occurred on or after September 1, 1997. It does not appear that any of the exceptions in section 58.007(c) of the Family Code apply. Accordingly, we find that these reports are confidential in their entirety pursuant to section 58.007(c) of the Family Code and must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code.²

In summary, the department must withhold the identifying information we have marked in incident report number 07-006087 under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The department must withhold the remaining reports in their entirety under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007 of the Family Code. The remaining information must be released to the requestor.

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 file suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such a challenge, 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

²Because our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument for this information.

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 challenge 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. 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,



Henisha D. Anderson
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

HDA/mcf

Ref: ID# 300841

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Ms. Sally Reyes
Courts of Las Palomas
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(w/o enclosures)