



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

September 1, 2015

Ms. Stacie S. White
Counsel for the City of Crowley
Taylor Olson Adkins Sralla Elam, L.L.P.
6000 Western Place, Suite 200
Fort Worth, Texas 76107-4654

OR2015-18216

Dear Ms. White:

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# 577588.

The City of Crowley (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for all police records involving two named individuals at a specified address during a specified period of time. The city received a second request for police records and calls for service reports involving one of the named individuals at two specified addresses during a specified period of time as well as video from two specified incidents. You state the city will redact information pursuant to section 552.130(c) and section 552.147(b) of the Government Code and Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009).¹ You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

¹Section 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. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130(e). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.130(e). *See id.* § 552.130(d), (e). Section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact the social security number of a living person without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office under the Act. *See id.* § 552.147(b). Open Records Decision No. 684 is a previous determination to all governmental bodies authorizing them to withhold certain categories of information without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision.

Initially, we note you have not submitted the requested videos. To the extent any additional responsive information existed when the present requests were received, we assume the city has released it. If the city has not released any such information, then the city must release it at this time. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.006, .301, .302; *see also* Open Records Decision No. 664 (2000) (if governmental body concludes no exceptions apply to requested information, it must release information as soon as possible).

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 that (1) contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) 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 satisfied. *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. U.S. 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 a compilation of a private citizen's criminal history is generally not of legitimate concern to the public.

The present requests, in part, require the city to compile unspecified law enforcement records concerning the named individuals. We find these requests for unspecified law enforcement records implicate the named individuals' rights to privacy. Therefore, to the extent the city maintains law enforcement records depicting the named individuals as suspects, arrestees, or criminal defendants, the city must generally withhold any 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 depict either of the named individuals as a suspect, arrestee, or criminal defendant. Thus, this information is not part of a criminal history compilation and may not be withheld under section 552.101 on that basis. Accordingly, we will address your argument against disclosure of this information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information protected by other statutes. Section 261.201 of the Family Code 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). The city claims the information at issue is excepted from disclosure under section 261.201 of the Family Code. However, upon review, we find the city failed to demonstrate the information at issue consists of a report of alleged or suspected abuse or neglect of a child made under chapter 261. Further, we find the city failed to demonstrate how the information was used or developed in an investigation of alleged or suspected child abuse or neglect under chapter 261. *See id.* §§ 101.003(a) (defining “child” for the purposes of this section as a 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), 261.001 (1), (4) (defining “abuse” and “neglect” for purposes of chapter 261 of the Family Code). Accordingly, the city may not withhold the information at issue under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code.

We note the first requestor is an investigator with the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (“DFPS”). Section 411.114 of the Government Code states, in pertinent part:

(a)(2) The [DFPS] shall obtain from the [Department of Public Safety (“DPS”)] criminal history record information [“CHRI”] maintained by the [DPS] that relates to a person who is:

...

(I) an alleged perpetrator in a report the [DFPS] receives alleging that the person has abused, neglected, or exploited a child, an elderly person, or a person with a disability, provided that:

(i) the report alleges the person has engaged in conduct that meets the applicable definition of abuse, neglect, or exploitation under Chapter 261, Family Code, or Chapter 48, Human Resources Code; and

(ii) the person is not also the victim of the alleged conduct[.]

...

(4) Subject to Section 411.087, the [DFPS] is entitled to:

...

(B) obtain from any other criminal justice agency in this state [CHRI] maintained by that criminal justice agency that relates to a person described by Subdivision (2) or (3).

Id. § 411.114(a)(2)(I), (4)(B). CHRI consists of “information collected about a person by a criminal justice agency that consists of identifiable descriptions and notations of arrests, detentions, indictments, informations, and other formal criminal charges and their dispositions.” *See id.* § 411.082(2). Thus, this requestor has a right of access under section 411.114 to CHRI in information held by the department if it involves an alleged perpetrator in a report of child abuse or neglect.

In this instance, the DFPS employee does not state the named individuals are the alleged perpetrators in a report of abuse or neglect of a child, but only requests information about the named individuals. Therefore, to the extent the named individuals are alleged perpetrators in a report of child abuse or neglect that was reported to DFPS, the city must release to the first requestor the type of allegation made and whether there was an arrest, information, indictment, detention, conviction, or other formal charges and their dispositions from any responsive information depicting the named individuals as suspects, arrestees, or criminal defendants. *See Collins v. Tex Mall, L.P.*, 297 S.W.3d 409, 415 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2009, no pet.) (statutory provision controls and preempts common law only when statute directly conflicts with common law principle); *CenterPoint Energy Houston Elec. LLC v. Harris County Toll Rd.*, 436 F.3d 541, 544 (5th Cir. 2006) (common law controls only where there is no conflicting or controlling statutory law). To the extent it exists, any remaining information depicting the named individuals as suspects, arrestees, or criminal defendants must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, to the extent the named individuals are not alleged perpetrators in a report of child abuse or neglect that was reported to DFPS, then, to the extent the department maintains law enforcement records depicting either of the named individuals as a suspect, arrestee, or criminal defendant, the city must withhold such information in its entirety from both requestors under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

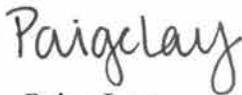
In summary, to the extent the named individuals are alleged perpetrators in a report of child abuse or neglect that was reported to DFPS, the city must release to the first requestor the type of allegation made and whether there was an arrest, information, indictment, detention, conviction, or other formal charges and their dispositions from any responsive information depicting the named individuals as suspects, arrestees, or criminal defendants. To the extent it exists, any remaining information depicting the named individuals as suspects, arrestees, or criminal defendants must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in

conjunction with common-law privacy. However, to the extent the named individuals are not alleged perpetrators in a report of child abuse or neglect that was reported to DFPS, then, to the extent the department maintains law enforcement records depicting either of the named individuals as a suspect, arrestee, or criminal defendant, the city must withhold such information in its entirety from both requestors under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The remaining information must be released.

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,



Paige Lay
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

PL/bhf

Ref: ID# 577588

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestors
(w/o enclosures)