



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

October 2, 2015

Mr. Stephen D. Gates
Assistant City Attorney
City of Midland
City Attorney's Office
P.O. Box 1152
Midland, Texas 79701

OR2015-20698

Dear Mr. Gates:

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# 582717 (ORR# 17282).

The Midland Police Department (the "department") received a request for information pertaining to a named individual. The department states it has provided some of the requested information to the requestor, including information released pursuant to section 411.087(a)(2) of the Government Code. *See* Act of May 27, 2015, 84th Leg., R.S., ch. 1279, § 24, 2015 Tex. Sess. Law Serv. 4327, 4337-38 (to be codified as an amendment to Gov't Code §411.087(a)(2)). The department claims the remaining requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the claimed exception 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 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. *See* Fam. Code § 58.007(c). Section 58.007(c) provides the following:

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.

Id. Upon review, we find Exhibit B involves alleged juvenile delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision that occurred after September 1, 1997. *See id.* §§ 51.02(2) (for purposes of section 58.007(c), “child” means person who is ten years of age or older and under seventeen years of age when conduct occurred), .03(a), (b) (defining “delinquent conduct” and “conduct indicating a need for supervision”). Thus, Exhibit B is generally confidential under section 58.007(c) of the Family Code.

However, the requestor is a representative of the Probation Office of the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas (the “probation office”). Section 58.007(e) gives a “criminal justice agency as . . . defined by Section 411.082, Government Code” a right of access to juvenile law enforcement records. *Id.* § 58.007(e). Section 411.082 of the Government Code defines a “criminal justice agency” as including “a federal or state agency that is engaged in the administration of criminal justice under a statute or executive order and that allocates a substantial portion of its annual budget to the administration of criminal justice[.]” Gov’t Code § 411.082(3)(A). We understand the probation office is a criminal justice agency as defined by section 411.082. *See id.* Therefore, the requestor has a right of access to Exhibit B under section 58.007(e) of the Family Code. Because the requestor has a right of access to this information under section 58.007(e), the department may not withhold it under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007(c) of the Family Code. We also note a statutory right of access prevails over the common-law. *See CenterPoint Energy Houston Elec. LLC v. Harris County Toll Road*, 436 F.3d 541, 544 (5th Cir. 2006) (common-law controls only where there is no

conflicting or controlling statutory law). Accordingly, the department must release Exhibit B to this requestor.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information that (1) contains highly intimate or embarrassing fact, 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) (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. The requestor asks for all information held by the department concerning a named individual. Therefore, to the extent the department maintains any 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.¹

To conclude, the department must release Exhibit B to the requestor pursuant to section 58.007(e) of the Family Code.² To the extent the department maintains any 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.

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.

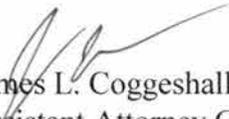
This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For more information concerning those rights and responsibilities, please visit our website at <http://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/>

¹As noted in part above, we understand, to the extent the department maintains any law enforcement records depicting the named individual as a suspect, arrestee, or criminal defendant, the department has released any information to which the requestor would have a right of access under section 411.087(a)(2) of the Government Code.

²Because the requestor has a special right of access to Exhibit B, the department must again seek a decision from this office if it receives another request for this information from another requestor.

[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,



James L. Coggeshall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JLC/cbz

Ref: ID# 582717

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)