



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

October 17, 2017

Mr. Ryan Mitchell
Assistant City Attorney
City of Arlington
P.O. Box 90231
Arlington, Texas 76004-3231

OR2017-23776

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

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# 681424 (City # 41198, 41562).

The City of Arlington (the "city") received two requests from different requestors for information pertaining to a named city police officer.¹ You state you have released some information. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note the submitted information contains a court-filed document. Section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code provides for required public disclosure of "information that is also contained in a public court record," unless the information is made confidential under the Act or other law. Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(17). The court-filed document we marked is subject to section 552.022(a)(17). You seek to withhold this information under sections 552.103 and 552.108 of the Government Code, which are

¹We note the city sought and received clarifications of the information requested. *See* Gov't Code § 552.222(b) (providing if request for information is unclear, governmental body may ask requestor to clarify request); *see also City of Dallas v. Abbott*, 304 S.W.3d 380, 387 (Tex. 2010) (holding that when a governmental entity, acting in good faith, requests clarification or narrowing of an unclear or over-broad request for public information, the ten-day period to request an attorney general ruling is measured from the date the request is clarified or narrowed).

discretionary exceptions to disclosure that may be waived and do not make information confidential under the Act. *See Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News*, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475-76 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1999, no pet.) (governmental body may waive section 552.103); Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 663 at 5 (1999) (waiver of discretionary exceptions), 177 at 3 (1977) (statutory predecessor to Gov't Code § 552.108 subject to waiver). As such, sections 552.103 and 552.108 do not make information confidential for the purposes of section 552.022. Therefore, the city may not withhold the marked court-filed document under sections 552.103 and 552.108. However, because section 552.101 in conjunction with section 58.008 of the Family Code can make information confidential under the Act, we will address the city's arguments under these sections for the information subject to section 552.022.² Furthermore, we will address the city's arguments against the disclosure of the remaining 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 58.008 of the Family Code, which provides, in part:

(b) Except as provided by Subsection (d), law enforcement records concerning a child and information concerning a child that are stored by electronic means or otherwise and from which a record could be generated may not be disclosed to the public and shall be:

- (1) if maintained on paper or microfilm, kept separate from adult records;
- (2) if maintained electronically in the same computer system as adult records, accessible only under controls that are separate and distinct from the 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 Subsection (c) or Subchapter B, D, or E.

Act of May 28, 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., ch. 746, § 13, 2017 Tex. Sess. Law Serv. 3173, 3176-77 (to be codified at Fam. Code § 58.008(b)); *see also* Fam. Code § 51.03(a) (defining "delinquent conduct" for purposes of title 3 of Family Code); Act of May 19, 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., ch. 324, § 7.002, 2017 Tex. Sess. Law Serv. 848 (to be codified as amendments

²Although you raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007 of the Family Code, we note the 85th Legislature repealed this provision effective September 1, 2017. Act of May 28, 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., ch. 746, § 13, 2017 Tex. Sess. Law Serv. 3173, 3176-77.

to Fam. Code § 51.03(b)); Act of May 19, 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., ch. 324, § 7.002, 2017 Tex. Sess. Law Serv. 848 (to be codified as amendments to Fam. Code § 51.03(b)) (defining “conduct indicating a need for supervision”). Section 58.008(b) is applicable to records of juvenile conduct that occurred before, on, or after September 1, 2017. *See* Act of May 28, 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., ch. 746, § 22, 2017 Tex. Sess. Law Serv. 3173, 3187: The juvenile must have been at least 10 years old and less than 17 years of age when the conduct occurred. *See* Fam. Code § 51.02(2) (defining “child” for purposes of title 3 of Family Code). We find some of the submitted information, which we marked and indicated, involves juvenile offenders, so as to fall within the scope of section 58.008(b). It does not appear that any of the exceptions in section 58.008 apply; therefore, the city must withhold the information we marked and indicated under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.008(b) of the Family Code. However, upon review, none of the remaining information involves a juvenile offender so as to fall within the scope of section 58.008 of the Family Code. Thus, the city may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.008 of the Family Code.

Section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime . . . if . . . release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime.” Gov’t Code § 552.108(a)(1). Generally, a governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(1) must explain how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. *See id.* §§ 552.108(a)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706, 710 (Tex. 1977). In this instance, some of the information at issue consists of internal affairs files pertaining to one of the specified police officers. Section 552.108 is generally not applicable to the records of an internal affairs investigation that is purely administrative in nature and that does not involve the investigation or prosecution of crime. *See City of Fort Worth v. Cornyn*, 86 S.W.3d 320 (Tex. App.—Austin 2002, no pet.); *Morales v. Ellen*, 840 S.W.2d 519, 525-26 (Tex. App.—El Paso 1992, writ denied) (statutory predecessor to section 552.108 not applicable to internal investigation that did not result in criminal investigation or prosecution); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 350 at 3-4 (1982). However, you state the information you indicated relates to a pending criminal investigation. Based upon this representation, we conclude the release of this information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime. *See Houston Chronicle Publ’g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177, 186-87 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases), *writ ref’d n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559, 560-61 (Tex. 1976). Accordingly, the city may withhold the information you indicated under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.³

³As our ruling for this information is dispositive, we need not address remaining arguments against its disclosure.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also 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 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. This office has held common-law privacy protects the identity of a juvenile offender. *See* Open Records Decision No. 394 (1983); *cf.* Act of May 28, 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., ch. 746, § 13, 2017 Tex. Sess. Law Serv. 3173, 3176-77 (to be codified at Fam. Code § 58.008(b)). Upon review, we find some of the remaining information identifies juvenile offenders. Accordingly, the city must withhold the identifying information of the juvenile offenders contained in the remaining information, to include the children's names, addresses and telephone numbers, and parents' names, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. Furthermore, the court of appeals has concluded public citizens' dates of birth are protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101. *See 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.). We note the dates of birth pertaining to the individuals who have been de-identified are not protected as the de-identified individuals' privacy interests are protected. Thus, the city must withhold the dates of birth of public citizens who are not de-identified under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

In summary, the city must withhold the information we marked and indicated under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.008 of the Family Code. The city may withhold the information it indicated under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. The city must withhold the identifying information of juvenile offenders and the dates of birth of public citizens who are not de-identified under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The city must release the remaining information.⁴

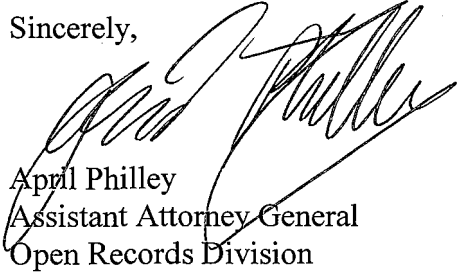
This letter ruling is limited to the particular information at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other information or any other circumstances.

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/>

⁴Section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person's social security number without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office. *See* Gov't Code § 552.147(b).

[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,



April Philley
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

AP/sb

Ref: ID# 681424

Enc. Submitted documents

c: 2 Requestors
(w/o enclosures)