



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

November 10, 2020

Ms. Tracey L. Jennings
Civil Chief
Wichita County Criminal District Attorney
900 7th Street, Room 352
Wichita, Texas 76301

OR2020-28341

Dear Ms. Jennings:

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# 853780 (ORR# 02440).

Wichita County (the "county") received a request for e-mails involving two named individuals and a specified case number. You claim some of the submitted information is not subject to the Act. You also claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.102, 552.108, and 552.111 of the Government Code. We have considered your arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

You assert a portion of the submitted information is not subject to the Act because it consists of judicial records. The Act is applicable only to "public information." *See* Gov't Code § 552.021. Section 552.002(a) of the Government Code defines "public information" as follows:

[I]nformation that is written, produced, collected, assembled, or maintained under a law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business:

- (1) by a governmental body;
- (2) for a governmental body and the governmental body:
 - (A) owns the information;
 - (B) has a right of access to the information; or

(C) spends or contributes public money for the purpose of writing, producing, collecting, assembling, or maintaining the information; or

(3) by an individual officer or employee of a governmental body in the officer's or employee's official capacity and the information pertains to official business of the governmental body.

Id. § 552.002(a). However, section 552.003 provides that, for purposes of the Act, the term “governmental body” does not include the judiciary. *Id.* § 552.003(1)(B). Information that is “collected, assembled, or maintained by or for the judiciary is governed by rules adopted by the Supreme Court of Texas or by other applicable laws and rules” and is not subject to the Act. *See id.* § 552.0035(a); *cf.* Open Records Decision No. 131 (1976) (applying statutory predecessor to judiciary exclusion under section 552.003(1)(B) prior to enactment of section 552.0035).

In determining whether information held by a governmental body falls within the judiciary exception to the Act, this office looks to whether the governmental body maintains the relevant records as an agent of the judiciary in a judicial, as opposed to an administrative, capacity. *See* Open Records Decision No. 646 at 3-4 (1996). This office has determined a community supervision and corrections department is a governmental body for purposes of the Act, and its administrative records, such as personnel files and other records reflecting day-to-day management of the department, are subject to the Act. *Id.* at 5. In contrast, specific records held by a community supervision and corrections department that concern individuals who are subject to the direct supervision of a court are not subject to the Act because such records are held on behalf of the judiciary. *Id.*

You state a portion of the submitted information consists of probation records provided to the county by the Wichita County Community Supervision and Corrections Department (the “department”). Thus, to the extent the information at issue is maintained by the county solely on behalf of the judiciary, these records are records of the judiciary and are not subject to the Act. However, to the extent the county holds the information at issue in its own capacity and not solely on behalf of the judiciary, we will consider your arguments against its disclosure.

Section 552.108(a) 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: (1) 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 (Tex. 1977). You state a portion of the submitted information relates to an ongoing criminal investigation, and release of that information would interfere with the investigation and prosecution of the case. Based upon this representation, we conclude the release of the information at issue 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 (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 (Tex. 1976). Thus, section 552.108(a)(1) is applicable to the information we indicated, and the county may withhold the information at issue under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.¹

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov’t Code § 552.101. This section encompasses information protected by section 261.201 of the Family Code, which 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). Portions of the remaining information were used or developed in investigations of alleged or suspected child abuse or neglect. *See id.* §§ 101.003(a) (defining “child” for purposes of this section as 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, we find this information is subject to chapter 261 of the Family Code. The county does not indicate it has adopted a rule that governs the release of this type of information and therefore we assume no such regulation exists. Given that assumption, we conclude the county must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code.² *See* Open Records Decision No. 440 at 2 (1986) (predecessor statute).

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). Under the common-law right of privacy, an individual has a right to be free from the publicizing of private affairs in which the public has no legitimate concern. *Id.* at 682. The Third 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-

¹ As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

² As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address the remaining arguments against disclosure of the information at issue.

13-00546-CV, 2015 WL 3394061, at *3 (Tex. App.—Austin May 22, 2015, pet. denied) (mem. op.). Thus, the county must withhold all public citizens' dates of birth in the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.³

In summary, to the extent the information at issue is maintained by the county solely on behalf of the judiciary, these records are records of the judiciary and are not subject to the Act. The county may withhold the information we indicated under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. The county must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code. The county must withhold all public citizens' dates of birth in the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The county must release the remaining information.

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 <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open-government/members-public/what-expect-after-ruling-issued> or call the OAG's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Public Information Act may be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the OAG, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,

Paige Lay
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

PL/gw

Ref: ID# 853780

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

³ As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address the remaining argument against disclosure of the information at issue.