



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

March 10, 2022

Ms. Marie N. Johnson  
Counsel for the Denton County Water District  
Messer Fort McDonald  
6371 Preston Road, Suite 200  
Frisco, Texas 75034

OR2022-07294

Dear Ms. Johnson:

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# 932775 (DCWD121321BB).

The Denton County Water District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for information pertaining to two named individuals and a specified property during a specified time period. You claim some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.108 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 public 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 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. 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 private 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 present request requires the district to compile unspecified law enforcement records concerning the named individuals, thus implicating the named individuals' right to privacy. Accordingly, to the extent the district maintains unspecified law enforcement records depicting the named individuals as suspects, arrestees, or criminal defendants, the district must withhold such information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, information that refers to an individual solely as a victim, witness, or involved person is not part of a compilation of the individual's criminal history and may not be withheld under section 552.101 on that basis. We note the district has submitted information that does not list the named individuals as suspects, arrestees, or criminal defendants. This information does not consist of a compilation of the named individuals' criminal histories, and it may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis. Accordingly, we will address your arguments for this information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information protected by section 261.201 of the Family Code, which provides, in relevant part:

(a) [T]he following information is confidential, is not subject to public release under [the Act], 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 [chapter 261 of the Family Code] 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 [chapter 261 of the Family Code] or in providing services as a result of an investigation.

Fam. Code § 261.201(a). Although you raise section 261.201 for the information you have marked, you have failed to demonstrate any portion of the information at issue was used or developed in an investigation of alleged or suspected child abuse or neglect under section 261.201(a)(2). Furthermore, you have not established the information is a report of alleged or suspected abuse or neglect made under section 261.201(a)(1). *See id.* §261.001(1), (4) (defining "abuse" and "neglect" for purposes of Fam. Code ch. 261). Therefore, the district 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.

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: (1) release of the information would interfere with the detection,

investigation, or prosecution of crime[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.108(a)(1). 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 the information you have marked relates to an ongoing criminal investigation. 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 you have marked.

Section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information concerning an investigation that concluded in a result other than conviction or deferred adjudication. *See* Gov’t Code § 552.108(a)(2). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(2) must demonstrate the information at issue relates to a criminal investigation that has concluded in a final result other than conviction or deferred adjudication. *See id.* §§ 552.108(a)(2), .301(e)(1)(A). You assert the information you have marked relates to criminal investigations that concluded in results other than convictions or deferred adjudications. Based upon your representation, we conclude section 552.108(a)(2) is applicable to the information you have marked.

However, section 552.108 does not except from disclosure “basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime.” *See id.* § 552.108(c). Section 552.108(c) refers to the basic information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*. *See* 531 S.W.2d at 186-88; *see also* Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information considered to be basic information). We note basic information does not include dates of birth or telephone numbers. *See id.* at 3-4. Accordingly, with the exception of basic information, which must generally be released, the district may the information you have marked under section 552.108(a)(1) and section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup>

As previously noted, section 552.101 of the Government Code encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which is subject to the two-prong test described above. *Indus. Found.*, 540 S.W.2d at 685. Types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). Upon review, we find some of the remaining information to be highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate concern to the public. Generally, only highly intimate information that implicates the privacy of an individual is withheld. However, in certain instances, the entire report must be withheld to protect the individual’s privacy. In this instance, although you seek to withhold the entirety of the basic information for the reports you have marked, you have not demonstrated, nor does it otherwise appear, that this is a situation where the entirety of the basic information at issue must be withheld on the basis of common-law

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<sup>1</sup> As our ruling on this information is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against its disclosure.

privacy. However, we find the information we have marked in the reports at issue is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public interest. In addition, we find the information you have marked in the remaining basic information is subject to common-law privacy. Accordingly, in releasing basic information, the district must withhold the information you have marked and the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

In summary, to the extent the district maintains unspecified law enforcement records depicting the named individuals as suspects, arrestees, or criminal defendants, the district must withhold such information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. With the exception of basic information, which must be released, the district may withhold the information you have marked under section 552.108(a)(1) and section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code. In releasing the basic information, the district must withhold the information you have marked and the information we have marked 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 <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,

Jennifer Copeland  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

JC/ba

Ref: ID# 932775

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)