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ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

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6000 Western Place, Suite 200
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OR2022-30505

Dear Ms. Hale:

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# 976106 (ORR# 244-2022).

The City of Euless (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for information pertaining to two named individuals. The city claims the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the claimed exceptions 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 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 the *Industrial Foundation* decision. *Id.* at 683. Generally, only highly intimate information that implicates the privacy of an individual is withheld. However, in certain instances, the entirety of the requested information must be withheld to protect the individual's privacy. Withholding only the identity of the individual whose information is at issue in incident report number 2200006336 or certain details of the information at issue from this requestor would not preserve the common-law right of privacy of the individual at issue. Accordingly, to protect the privacy of the individual to

whom the information relates, the city must generally withhold incident report number 2200006336 in its entirety under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.¹

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). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(1) must explain how and why the release of the information at issue 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). The city states the remaining information relates to a pending criminal investigation or prosecution. Based on 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) (delineating law enforcement interests present in active cases), *writ ref’d n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976).

Section 552.108 does not except from disclosure basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime. Gov’t Code § 552.108(c). Basic information refers to the information held to be public in the *Houston Chronicle* decision. *See* 531 S.W.2d at 186-88; Open Records Decision No. 127 at 3-4 (1976) (summarizing types of information deemed public by *Houston Chronicle* decision). Thus, with the exception of basic information, the city may generally withhold the remaining information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.

However, the requestor is with the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (“DFPS”). Section 411.114 of the Government Code allows, among other things, for DFPS to obtain criminal history record information (“CHRI”) concerning an individual who is the subject of a report of abuse or neglect of a child. *See* Gov’t Code § 411.114(a)(4), (a)(2)(I). 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). We note a statutory right of access prevails over the Act’s general exceptions to public disclosure, including section 552.108 of the Government Code, and common-law privacy. *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); Open Records Decision Nos. 613 at 4 (1993) (exceptions in Act cannot impinge on statutory right of access to information), 451 (1986) (specific statutory right of access provisions overcome general exception to disclosure under the Act); *see also CenterPoint Energy Houston Elec. LLC v. Harris County Toll Rd. Auth.*, 436 F.3d 541, 544 (5th Cir. 2006) (common law controls only where there is no conflicting or controlling statutory law).

¹ As our ruling is dispositive, we do not address the other argument of the city to withhold this information.

The requestor does not state whether either of the offenders at issue in the submitted information is a suspect in a report of abuse or neglect of a child. Therefore, we must rule conditionally. *See id.* § 411.114; *see also id.* § 411.082(2). If either of the offenders at issue is a suspect in a report of abuse or neglect of a child, then the city must release the CHRI pertaining to that individual pursuant to section 411.114 of the Government Code. *See* Open Records Decision No. 451 (1986) (specific statutory right of access provisions overcome general exceptions to disclosure under the Act). However, if neither offender is a suspect in a report of abuse or neglect of a child, then the city is not required to release either individual's CHRI on that ground.

In summary, the city must withhold incident report number 2200006336 in its entirety under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy and, with the exception of basic information, which must be released, may withhold the remaining information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. However, if either of the offenders at issue is a suspect in a report of abuse or neglect of a child, then the city must release the CHRI pertaining to that individual pursuant to section 411.114 of the Government Code.

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,

James L. Coggeshall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JLC/jxd

Ref: ID# 976106

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)