



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

August 9, 2004

Ms. Mia Settle-Vinson  
Assistant City Attorney  
City of Houston legal Department  
P. O. Box 1562  
Houston, Texas 77251-1526

OR2004-6712

Dear Ms. Settle-Vinson:

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# 206743.

The Houston Police Department (the "department") received a request for all documents that reference two named individuals. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108 and 552.130 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law right to privacy.<sup>1</sup> Information is protected from disclosure by the common-law right to privacy when (1) it is highly intimate or embarrassing, such that its release would be highly objectionable to a person of ordinary sensibilities and (2) there is no legitimate public interest in its disclosure. See *Industrial Found. v. Texas Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976), *cert. denied*, 430 U.S. 931 (1977). The type of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace,

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<sup>1</sup> Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision. See Gov't Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses information that is protected from disclosure by the common-law right to privacy.

illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. *See id.* at 683. Where an individual's criminal history information has been compiled by a governmental entity, the information takes on a character that implicates the individual's right to privacy. *See United States Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press*, 489 U.S. 749 (1989). In this instance, the requestor seeks copies of unspecified information in which specified individuals are identified. Thus, the request requires the department to compile information relating to these individuals. Based on the reasoning set out in *Reporters Committee*, we conclude that such a compilation implicates the specified individuals' right to privacy to the extent that it includes investigations where the named individuals were criminal suspects, arrestees, or defendants. Accordingly, we conclude that to the extent that the department maintains responsive information that reveals that the specified individuals were criminal suspects, arrestees, or defendants, such information must be withheld from disclosure pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law right to privacy. As we are able to make this determination, we need not address your arguments under sections 552.108 or 552.130.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records 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 records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Cary Grace". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Cary Grace  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

ECG/krl

Ref: ID# 206743

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Ms. Johna M. Stallings  
Attorney-at-law  
7201 Westview  
Houston, Texas 77055  
(w/o enclosures)