



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

July 6, 2005

Mr. Steven Monté  
Assistant City Attorney  
City of Dallas  
1400 South Lamar Street #300A  
Dallas, Texas 75215

OR2005-05940

Dear Mr. Monté:

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# 227401.

The Dallas Police Department (the "department") received a request for information located in the department museum related to "CRIMINALS ACTIVE in the DALLAS AREA." You claim that a portion of the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.<sup>1</sup>

Initially, we must address your obligations under section 552.301 of the Government Code. Under section 552.301(b), a governmental body that wishes to withhold information from public disclosure must request a ruling from this office not later than the tenth business day after the date of receiving the written request. Within fifteen days of receiving the request, the governmental body must submit to this office (1) general written comments stating the reasons why the stated exceptions apply that would allow the information to be withheld,

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<sup>1</sup>We assume that the "representative sample" of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. See Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988). This open records letter does not reach, and therefore does not authorize the withholding of, any other requested records to the extent that those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

(2) a copy of the written request for information, (3) a signed statement or sufficient evidence showing the date the governmental body received the written request, and (4) a copy of the specific information requested or representative samples, labeled to indicate which exceptions apply to which parts of the documents. Gov't Code § 552.301(e)(1)(A)-(D). You indicate that the department received the request for information on April 1, 2005. You did not request a decision from this office or provide the documents required under section 552.301(e) until May 2, 2005. Consequently, you failed to meet both deadlines prescribed by section 552.301.

Pursuant to section 552.302 of the Government Code, a governmental body's failure to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301 results in the legal presumption that the requested information is public and must be released unless the governmental body demonstrates a compelling reason to withhold the information from disclosure. *See* Gov't Code § 552.302; *Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379, 381-82 (Tex. App.—Austin 1990, no writ) (governmental body must make compelling demonstration to overcome presumption of openness pursuant to statutory predecessor to Gov't Code § 552.302); Open Records Decision No. 319 (1982). As your claim under section 552.101 of the Government Code can provide a compelling reason for non-disclosure, we will address this exception.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Section 552.101 encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. Common-law privacy protects information if (1) the information contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) the information is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). 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, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. *See id.* at 683.

In addition, this office has found that the following types of information are excepted from required public disclosure under common law privacy: an individual's criminal history when compiled by a governmental body, *see* Open Records Decision No. 565 (*citing United States Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press*, 489 U.S. 749 (1989)); some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses, *see* Open Records Decision Nos. 470 (1987) (illness from severe emotional and job-related stress), 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps); and identities of victims of sexual abuse, *see* Open Records Decision Nos. 440 (1986), 393 (1983), 339 (1982).

You seek to withhold the submitted documents because they constitute criminal history compilations of the subject individuals. You assert that, because such records can contain

“inaccurate or misleading entries” and because many individuals arrested for crimes could be wholly innocent, disclosure of such information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of the arrestee’s privacy interests. *See Houston Chronicle Publ’g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177, at 179 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14<sup>th</sup> Dist.] 1975), *writ ref’d n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976); Open Records Decision No. 616 at 2 (1993). While we agree the submitted documents comprise compilations of information about the subject individuals, much of the information is not criminal history information. Moreover, the information that is not criminal history information is not intimate or embarrassing. We therefore do not agree that all of the information on these documents implicates the privacy interests of the subject individuals. We have, however, marked for redaction that information that reveals any criminal history of an individual, which the department must withhold under section 552.101 in conjunction with common law privacy and the holding in *Reporter’s Committee*.

We note, however, that the submitted documents indicate that some of the individuals at issue may now be deceased. Because the privacy rights of an individual lapse upon death, we conclude that the department may not withhold any compiled criminal history information that relates to a deceased individual based upon common law privacy. *See Moore v. Charles B. Pierce Film Enters., Inc.*, 589 S.W.2d 489, 491 (Tex. App.—Texarkana 1979, *writ ref’d n.r.e.*); *see also Justice v. Belo Broadcasting Corp.*, 472 F. Supp. 145, 146-47 (N.D. Tex. 1979) (protection afforded by provision enacted to protect privacy of an individual extinguishes upon individual’s death).

Accordingly, the department must withhold the marked information related to living individuals under section 552.101 in conjunction with common law privacy. The remaining submitted information must be released.

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, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, 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); *Tex. 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,



Cindy Nettles  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

CN/krl

Ref: ID# 227401

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Gary Sleeper  
6100 Ohio Drive, Apt. 1512  
Plano, Texas 75024  
(w/o enclosures)