



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

October 23, 2006

Mr. David K. Walker
Montgomery County Attorney
207 West Phillips, First Floor
Conroe, Texas 77301

OR2006-12480

Dear Mr. Walker:

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# 266366.

The Montgomery County Sheriff's Office (the "sheriff") received a request for information relating to a named individual. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and have reviewed the information you submitted.

We first note that some of the submitted information has been filed with court. A document that has been filed with a court is expressly made public under section 552.022 of the Government Code and may not be withheld unless it is confidential under other law. *See* Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(17). Information that is otherwise confidential under common-law privacy may not be withheld if it is contained in a court-filed document. *See Star-Telegram v. Walker*, 834 S.W.2d 54 (Tex. 1992) (sexual assault victim's privacy right not violated by release of information in public court document). Accordingly, the sheriff may not withhold the court-filed document that we have marked under common-law privacy and must release that information under section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code.

Next, we address your claim under section 552.101 of the Government Code. Section 552.101 excepts from public disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. This exception encompasses the doctrine of common law privacy, which 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). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both elements of this test must be established. *Id.* at 681-82. 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) (when considering prong regarding individual's privacy interest, court recognized distinction between public records found in courthouse files and local police stations and compiled summary of information and noted that individual has significant privacy interest in compilation of one's criminal history). Furthermore, we find that a compilation of a private citizen's criminal history is generally not of legitimate concern to the public.

The instant request is for unspecified law enforcement records involving a named individual. Thus, it implicates the named individual's right to privacy. Therefore, to the extent that the sheriff maintains any law enforcement records that depict the named individual as a suspect, arrestee, or criminal defendant, the sheriff must withhold any such information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

In summary: (1) the sheriff must release the marked court-filed documents under section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code; and (2) any law enforcement records maintained by the sheriff that depict the named individual as a suspect, arrestee, or criminal defendant must be withheld from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

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

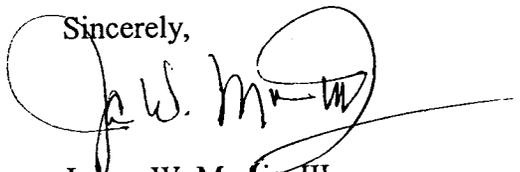
statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental 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); *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 Office of the Attorney General 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. 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, appearing to read "J.W. Morris, III". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "J" and "W".

James W. Morris, III
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JWM/vh

Ref: ID# 266366

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Mr. Darrell Gast
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Houston, Texas 77040
(w/o enclosures)