OFFICE *of the* ATTORNEY GENERAL
GREG ABBOTT

July 8, 2003

Ms. Linda L. Sjogren
Assistant City Attorney
City of San Angelo
P. O. Box 1751
San Angelo, Texas 76902

OR2003-4683

Dear Ms. Sjogren:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 183865.

The City of San Angelo (the "city") received a request for a specified incident report. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and have reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we must address the procedural requirements of section 552.301 of the Government Code. Pursuant to section 552.301(b), a governmental body must ask the attorney general for a decision as to whether requested information must be disclosed not later than the tenth business day after the date of receiving the written request for information. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(b). You indicate that the city received the instant request for information on April 14, 2003. Therefore, the city had until April 28, 2003 to request a decision from us as to whether the requested information must be disclosed to the requestor. The city did not request a decision from us with regard to whether the requested information must be disclosed to the requestor until April 29, 2003. Therefore, we find that the city failed to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301 of the Government Code in requesting this decision from us.

Because the city failed to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301 in requesting this decision from us, the requested information is now presumed public. *See* Gov't Code § 552.302; *see also Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379 (Tex. App.--Austin 1990, no writ); *City of Houston v. Houston Chronicle Publ'g Co.*, 673 S.W.2d 316, 323 (Tex. App.--Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, no writ); Open Records Decision No. 319 (1982). The city must demonstrate a compelling interest in order to overcome the presumption that the requested information is now public. *See id.* Normally, a compelling interest is demonstrated when some other source of law makes the requested information confidential

or when third party interests are at stake. *See* Open Records Decision No. 150 at 2 (1977). Since the city claims that the requested information is excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code, we will address the city's claim.

You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.101 in conjunction with the common-law right to privacy.[1] Information is protected from disclosure by the common-law right to privacy if it is information that (1) contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts the release of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) is not of legitimate concern to the public. *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, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. *See id.* at 683. Based on our review of your arguments and the submitted information, we find in this instance that the submitted information is protected from disclosure by the common-law right to privacy. Accordingly, we conclude that the city must withhold the entirety of the submitted information pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law right to 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, 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

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[1] 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.

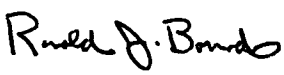
provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to 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,



Ronald J. Bounds
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

RJB/lmt

Ref: ID# 183865

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Ms. Rosa F. Smith
1926 A & M
San Angelo, Texas 76904
(w/o enclosures)