



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

January 25, 2007

Mr. David K. Walker  
County Attorney  
Montgomery County  
207 West Phillips, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
Conroe, Texas 77301

OR2007-00874

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#270014.

The Montgomery County Sheriff's Office (the "sheriff's office") received a request for "the jail record from date of arrest (9-1-06) through date (11-2-06)" and "dates of signing visitors requests as attorney" for two named individuals over a specified period of time. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

We first note that the submitted information does not include a copy of the dates of signing visitors requests as attorney for the two named individuals over a specified period of time. We therefore assume that the sheriff's office has released any information that is responsive to that aspect of the request, to the extent that such information existed when the sheriff's office received the request. If not, then the sheriff's office must release any such information at this time. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.301, .302; Open Records Decision No. 664 (2000) (if governmental body concludes that no exceptions apply to requested information, it must release information as soon as possible).

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. This section encompasses information made confidential by other statutes.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code encompasses the common-law right to 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 prongs of this test must be met. *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.

In this instance, the requestor asks the sheriff's office for unspecified law enforcement records pertaining to named individuals thus implicating these individuals' right to privacy. Therefore, to the extent the sheriff's office maintains unspecified law enforcement records depicting the named individuals as a suspect, arrestee, or criminal defendant, the sheriff's office must withhold such information under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, the requestor also asks for information regarding a specific arrest. Because the requestor specifically requests this information, it is not part of a compilation of the individuals' criminal history, so the privacy concerns of the individuals at issue are not implicated. Thus, the information related to the specific arrest may not be withheld under common-law privacy. Accordingly, we will address your arguments with regard to Exhibit B-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). Generally, a governmental body claiming section 552.108 of the Government Code must reasonably explain how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.108(a)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). You state that the information at issue relates to a pending criminal prosecution. Based upon this representation and our review, we conclude that the release of the information at issue 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 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975), *writ ref'd n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases).

However, section 552.108 of the Government Code 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 *Houston Chronicle*. Thus, with the exception of basic front page offense and arrest information, the sheriff's office may withhold Exhibit B-1 based on section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. We note that you have the discretion to release all or part of the remaining information that is not otherwise confidential by law. *Id.* § 552.007.

In summary, to the extent the sheriff's office maintains unspecified law enforcement records depicting the named individuals as a suspect, arrestee, or criminal defendant, the sheriff's office must withhold such information under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. With the exception of basic information, the sheriff's office may withhold the information in Exhibit B-1 pursuant to section 552.108 of the Government Code. The remaining 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); *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 'Holly R. Davis', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Holly R. Davis  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

HRD/krl

Ref: ID# 270014

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. W. B. Schaeffer, Jr.  
101 West Trinity  
Madisonville, Texas 77864  
(w/o enclosures)