



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

August 6, 2013

Ms. Karla Baugh Hackett  
Assistant Criminal District Attorney  
Criminal District Attorney's Office  
County of Grayson  
200 South Crockett  
Sherman, Texas 75090

OR2013-13610

Dear Ms. Hackett:

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# 495713.

The Grayson County Criminal District Attorney's Office (the "district attorney's office") received a request for information pertaining to cause number 44113. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.103 and 552.108 of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup> We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information. We have also received and considered comments from an interested party. *See* Gov't Code § 552.304 (interested party may submit comments stating why information should or should not be released).

Initially, we note the submitted information is subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code. Section 552.022(a) provides, in relevant part:

(a) [T]he following categories of information are public information and not excepted from required disclosure unless made confidential under this chapter or other law:

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<sup>1</sup>Although you also raise section 552.101 of the Government Code, you have not provided any arguments to support this exception. Therefore, we assume you have withdrawn your claim this section applies to the submitted information. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.301, .302.

(1) a completed report, audit, evaluation, or investigation made of, for, or by a governmental body, except as provided by Section 552.108[.]

*Id.* § 552.022(a)(1). The submitted information consists of a completed investigation that is subject to subsection 552.022(a)(1). The district attorney's office must release the completed investigation pursuant to subsection 552.022(a)(1) unless it is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code or is made confidential under the Act or other law. *See id.* § 552.022(a)(1). You seek to withhold the information subject to subsection 552.022(a)(1) under section 552.103 of the Government Code. However, section 552.103 is a discretionary exception and does not make information confidential under the Act. *See Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News*, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475-76 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1999, no pet.) (governmental body may waive Gov't Code § 552.103); *see also* Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 663 at 5 (1999) (waiver of discretionary exceptions). Therefore, the submitted information may not be withheld under section 552.103. As information subject to section 552.022(a)(1) may be withheld under section 552.108, we will consider your argument under that exception. As sections 552.101, 552.130, and 552.1325 of the Government Code make information confidential under the Act, we will also consider the applicability of these exceptions to the submitted information.<sup>2</sup>

We understand you to assert the submitted information is excepted under section 552.108 of the Government Code as interpreted by *Holmes v. Morales*. *See* 924 S.W.2d 920 (Tex. 1996). In *Holmes*, the Texas Supreme Court held the plain language of section 552.108 did not require a governmental body to show release of the information would unduly interfere with law enforcement. *Id.* at 925. The *Holmes* case further held "section 552.108's plain language makes no distinction between a prosecutor's 'open' and 'closed' criminal litigation files" and concluded the Harris County District Attorney may withhold his closed criminal litigation files under that exception. *Id.* Subsequent to the interpretation of section 552.108 in *Holmes*, the Seventy-fifth Legislature extensively amended section 552.108. *See* Act of June 1, 1997, 75th Leg., R.S., ch. 1231, § 1, 1997 Tex. Gen. Laws 4697. As amended, section 552.108 now expressly requires a governmental body to explain, among other things, how release of the information would interfere with law enforcement. Accordingly, the court's ruling in *Holmes*, which construed former section 552.108, is superseded by the amended section 552.108.

Section 552.108(a)(1) 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 . . . release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime[.]" Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(1) must reasonably explain how and why the release of the

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<sup>2</sup>The Office of the Attorney General will raise mandatory exceptions on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

requested information would interfere with law enforcement. *See id.* §§ 552.108(a)(1), 301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). You inform us the defendant in this case was convicted of capital murder and was sentenced to life in prison. You state the defendant's sentence was affirmed by the Fifth Court of Appeals. You state the defendant has filed writs of habeas corpus in the past, and you contend the requestor seeks the information at issue in anticipation of filing another such writ. We note a habeas corpus proceeding is a civil proceeding. Therefore, the district attorney's office has not shown how a habeas corpus proceeding is a criminal prosecution for purposes of section 552.108(a)(1). Therefore, we conclude the district attorney's office may not withhold any of the submitted information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.

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 protected by other statutes, such as former section 51.14 of the Family Code. Prior to its repeal by the Seventy-fourth Legislature, section 51.14(d) of the Family Code provided for the confidentiality of juvenile law enforcement records. Law enforcement records pertaining to conduct occurring before January 1, 1996, are governed by the former section 51.14(d), which was continued in effect for that purpose. *See Act of May 27, 1995, 74th Leg., R.S., ch. 262, § 100, 1995 Tex. Gen. Laws 2517, 2591.* Former section 51.14 provided in relevant part as follows:

(d) Except as provided by Article 15.27, Code of Criminal Procedure, and except for files and records relating to a charge for which a child is transferred under Section 54.02 of this code to a criminal court for prosecution, the law-enforcement files and records are not open to public inspection nor may their contents be disclosed to the public, but inspection of the files and records is permitted by:

- (1) a juvenile court having the child before it in any proceeding;
- (2) an attorney for a party to the proceeding; and
- (3) law-enforcement officers when necessary for the discharge of their official duties.

Fam. Code § 51.14 (repealed 1995). A "child" is defined as a person who is ten years of age or older and under seventeen years of age. *See id.* § 51.02(2). A portion of the submitted information concerns juvenile delinquent conduct that occurred prior to January 1, 1996. Further, the requestor does not fall within one of the categories in former section 51.14(d) for which inspection of the records would be permitted. *See Act of May 22, 1993, 73rd Leg., R.S., ch. 461, § 3, 1993 Tex. Gen. Laws 1850, 1852 (repealed 1995) (formerly Fam. Code § 51.14(d)(1), (2), (3)).* Accordingly, the district attorney's office must withhold the information at issue, which we have marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with former section 51.14(d) of the Family Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the constitutional right to privacy. Constitutional privacy protects two kinds of interests. See *Whalen v. Roe*, 429 U.S. 589, 599-600 (1977); Open Records Decision Nos. 600 at 3-5 (1992), 478 at 4 (1987), 455 at 3-7 (1987). The first is the interest in independence in making certain important decisions related to the "zones of privacy," pertaining to marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships, and child rearing and education, that have been recognized by the United States Supreme Court. See *Fadjo v. Coon*, 633 F.2d 1172 (5th Cir. 1981); ORD 455 at 3-7. The second constitutionally protected privacy interest is in freedom from public disclosure of certain personal matters. See *Ramie v. City of Hedwig Village, Tex.*, 765 F.2d 490 (5th Cir. 1985); Open Records Decision No. 455 at 6-7 (1987). This aspect of constitutional privacy balances the individual's privacy interest against the public's interest in the information. See ORD 455 at 7. Constitutional privacy under section 552.101 is reserved for "the most intimate aspects of human affairs." *Id.* at 8 (quoting *Ramie*, 765 F.2d at 492).

This office has applied privacy to protect certain information about incarcerated individuals. See Open Records Decision Nos. 430 (1985), 428 (1985), 185 (1978). Citing *State v. Ellefson*, 224 S.E.2d 666 (S.C. 1976) as authority, this office held that those individuals who correspond with inmates possess a "first amendment right . . . to maintain communication with [the inmate] free of the threat of public exposure;" and that this right would be violated by the release of information that identifies those correspondents, because such a release would discourage correspondence. ORD 185. The information at issue in Open Records Decision No. 185 was the identities of individuals who had corresponded with inmates, and our office found that "the public's right to obtain an inmate's correspondence list is not sufficient to overcome the first amendment right of the inmate's correspondents to maintain communication with him free of the threat of public exposure." *Id.* Implicit in this holding is the fact that an individual's association with an inmate may be intimate or embarrassing. In Open Records Decision Nos. 428 and 430, our office determined that inmate visitor and mail logs which identify inmates and those who choose to visit or correspond with inmates are protected by constitutional privacy because people who correspond with inmates have a First Amendment right to do so that would be threatened if their names were released. ORDs 428, 430. The rights of those individuals to anonymity was found to outweigh the public's interest in this information. See ORDs 430 (list of inmate visitors protected by constitutional privacy of both inmate and visitors), 185. Accordingly, the district attorney's office must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the constitutional right to privacy.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses common-law privacy, which protects information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person and (2) 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 demonstrated. See *id.* at 681-82. The type of information considered intimate or 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. *Id.* at 683. The doctrine of common-law privacy protects a compilation of an individual's criminal history, which is highly embarrassing information, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person. *Cf. United States 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 a compilation of a private citizen's criminal history is generally not of legitimate concern to the public. We note records relating to routine traffic violations are not considered criminal history information. *Cf. Gov't Code § 411.082 (2)(B)* (criminal history record information does not include driving record information). Further, active warrant information or other information relating to an individual's current involvement in the criminal justice system does not constitute criminal history information for the purposes of section 552.101. *See id.* § 411.081(b) (police department allowed to disclose information pertaining to person's current involvement in the criminal justice system). This office has found some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses are excepted from required public disclosure under common-law privacy. *See Open Records Decision Nos. 455* (information pertaining to prescription drugs, specific illnesses, operations and procedures, and physical disabilities protected from disclosure), 422 (1984), 343 (1982). Upon review, we find the information we have marked is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public concern. Therefore, the district attorney's office must generally withhold the marked information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code provides information relating to a motor vehicle operator's license, driver's license, motor vehicle title or registration, or personal identification document issued by an agency of this state or another state or country is excepted from public release. *See Gov't Code § 552.130*. Upon review, we find portions of the submitted information consist of motor vehicle record information. We note section 552.130 is based on privacy principles. Accordingly, the district attorney's office must generally withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

We note the requestor may be the attorney for the defendant in the case at issue. Further, the defendant urges this office to release the information at issue to the requestor. Thus, the requestor may be the authorized representative of that individual, and may have a right of access to information pertaining to the individual that would otherwise be confidential under privacy principles. *See id.* § 552.023(a) ("person's authorized representative has special right of access, beyond right of general public, to information held by governmental body that relates to person and that is protected from public disclosure by laws intended to protect that person's privacy interests"); *Open Records Decision No. 481 at 4* (1987) (privacy theories not implicated when individual requests information concerning himself). Accordingly, if the requestor is acting as the authorized representative of the defendant in the case at issue,

then the district attorney's office may not withhold the marked information pertaining to that individual from this requestor under section 552.101 of the Government Code on the basis of common-law privacy or under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

Section 552.1325 of the Government Code provides the following:

(a) In this section:

(1) "Crime victim" means a person who is a victim as defined by Article 56.32, Code of Criminal Procedure.

(2) "Victim impact statement" means a victim impact statement under Article 56.03, Code of Criminal Procedure.

(b) The following information that is held by a governmental body or filed with a court and that is contained in a victim impact statement or was submitted for purposes of preparing a victim impact statement is confidential:

(1) the name, social security number, address, and telephone number of a crime victim; and

(2) any other information the disclosure of which would identify or tend to identify the crime victim.

Gov't Code § 552.1325. The definition of a victim under article 56.32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure includes an individual who suffers physical or mental harm as a result of criminally injurious conduct. Crim. Proc. Code § 56.32(a)(10), (11). The remaining information includes victim impact statements as defined by article 56.03 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. *See id.* § 56.03. The information at issue reflects the victims suffered economic or mental harm as a result of the criminally injurious conduct. Thus, we find the individuals who completed the impact statements are victims for purposes of article 56.32, and thus are crime victims for purposes of section 552.1325. *See id.* § 56.32(a)(2)(D). We have marked information that consists of the name, address, and telephone number information of crime victims, and information that otherwise identifies or tends to identify the crime victims. Accordingly, the district attorney's office must withhold the information we marked under section 552.1325 of the Government Code.

In summary, the district attorney's office must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with former section 51.14(d) of the Family Code and the constitutional right to privacy. The district attorney's office must generally withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy and the information we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code; however, if the requestor is acting as the authorized representative of the defendant in the case at issue, then the district attorney's office may not withhold the marked information pertaining to that individual from this

requestor. The district attorney's office must withhold the information we marked under section 552.1325 of the Government Code. The district attorney's office must release the remaining information.<sup>3</sup>

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

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For more information concerning those rights and responsibilities, please visit our website at [http://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl\\_ruling\\_info.shtml](http://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl_ruling_info.shtml), or call the Office of the Attorney General's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Act may be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Claire V. Morris Sloan  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

CVMS/som

Ref: ID# 495713

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Aaron Flaherty  
1697 FM 980  
Huntsville, Texas 77343  
(w/o enclosures)

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<sup>3</sup>We note the information being released contains social security numbers of living individuals. Section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person's social security number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office. *See Gov't Code § 552.147(b)*. Section 552.147 is based on privacy principles. Thus, if the requestor has a right of access to the private information of the defendant in the case at issue, then that individual's social security number may not be withheld from this requestor under section 552.147. *See generally id.* § 552.023(b).