



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

August 6, 2013

Mr. Todd E. Fitts  
Attorney for the City of Marshall  
110 West Fannin Street  
Marshall, Texas 75670

OR2013-13613

Dear Mr. Fitts:

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# 495403.

The City of Marshall (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for information pertaining to a specified homicide, all other records related to the homicide victim during a specified period of time, and a Calls for Service survey for the victim's home address. You state the city released the Calls for Service survey. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note portions of the submitted information are 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:

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

...

(17) information that is also contained in a public court record[.]

Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(1), (17). The information you have marked as Exhibit B contains court-filed documents that are subject to subsection 552.022(a)(17), which must be released

unless they are made confidential under the Act or other law. *See id.* § 552.022(a)(17). The information you have marked as Exhibit C consists of completed reports subject to subsection 552.022(a)(1). The city must release Exhibit C pursuant to subsection 552.022(a)(1) unless it is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code or expressly made confidential under the Act or other law. *See id.* § 552.022(a)(1). Although you raise section 552.103 of the Government Code for the entirety of the submitted information, this section is a discretionary exception to disclosure 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, you may not withhold the information we have marked in Exhibit B nor any of the information in Exhibit C under section 552.103 of the Government Code. You also seek to withhold the information at issue under section 552.108 of the Government Code. Section 552.108 is a discretionary exception and does not make information confidential under the Act. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 663 at 5 (1999) (waiver of discretionary exceptions), 177 at 3 (1977) (statutory predecessor to Gov't Code § 552.108 subject to waiver). Therefore, you may not withhold the information subject to subsection 552.022(a)(17) in Exhibit B, which we have marked, under section 552.108 of the Government Code. However, as information subject to subsection 552.022(a)(1) may be withheld under section 552.108 of the Government Code, we will consider your argument under section 552.108 of the Government Code for Exhibit C. You also claim section 552.101 of the Government Code for Exhibit C. As section 552.101 of the Government Code is applicable to confidential information, we will also consider your argument under section 552.101 of the Government Code for Exhibit C.

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 the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information that (1) contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) 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 satisfied. *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) (finding significant privacy interest in compilation of individual's criminal history by recognizing distinction between public records found in courthouse files and local police stations and compiled summary of criminal history information). Furthermore, we find that a compilation of a private citizen's criminal history is generally not of legitimate concern to the public. However, we note the common-law right to privacy is a personal right that “terminates upon the death of the person whose privacy is invaded.” *Moore v. Charles B. Pierce Film Enters.*, 589 S.W.2d 489, 491 (Tex. App.—Texarkana 1979, writ ref d n.r.e.); *see also* Attorney General Opinions JM-229 (1984) (“the

right to privacy lapses upon death”), H-917 (1976) (“We are . . . of the opinion that the Texas courts would follow the almost uniform rule of other jurisdictions that the right of privacy lapses upon death.”); Open Records Decision No. 272 at 1 (1981) (privacy rights lapse upon death).

You assert the present request requires the department to compile unspecified law enforcement records concerning the named individual. We note, however, the named individual in this instance is deceased. Thus, we find this individual’s right to privacy has lapsed. Accordingly, the city may not withhold the information you have marked as Exhibit C under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.108 of the Government Code provides, in part:

(a) Information held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime is excepted from [required public disclosure] if:

(1) release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation or prosecution of crime; [or]

(2) it is information that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime only in relation to an investigation that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication[.]

Gov’t Code § 552.108(a)(1), (2). As a general rule, the protections afforded by subsections 552.108(a)(1) and 552.108(a)(2) are mutually exclusive. Subsection 552.108(a)(1) is applicable to information pertaining to a pending criminal investigation or prosecution, while subsection 552.108(a)(2) protects law enforcement records pertaining to a criminal investigation or prosecution that concluded in a final result other than a conviction or a deferred adjudication. A governmental body claiming section 552.108 must reasonably explain how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. *See id.* § 552.301(e)(1)(A) (governmental body must provide comments explaining why claimed exceptions to disclosure apply); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977).

You state the remaining information relates to pending prosecutions. Accordingly, we understand you to raise subsection 552.108(a)(1) for the information at issue. We note, however, the information at issue includes a Statutory Warning. Because the Statutory Warning has previously been provided to the defendant, we find you have not shown how release of this document, which we have marked, will interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime. Therefore, you may not withhold the Statutory Warning under subsection 552.108(a)(1). Based on your representations and our review, however, we conclude release of the remaining information not subject to subsection 552.022(a)(17) 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) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases), *writ ref'd n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976). Thus, subsection 552.108(a)(1) is applicable to the remaining information not subject to subsection 552.022(a)(17).

Additionally, section 552.108 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*. See 531 S.W.2d at 186-88; Open Records Decision No. 127 at 3-4 (1976) (summarizing types of information deemed public by *Houston Chronicle*). Accordingly, with the exception of the Statutory Warning, basic information, and information subject to subsection 552.022(a)(17) the city may withhold the remaining information under subsection 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup>

You also raise section 552.103 of the Government Code for the remaining information not subject to section 552.022, which provides in relevant part:

(a) Information is excepted from [required public disclosure] if it is information relating to litigation of a civil or criminal nature to which the state or a political subdivision is or may be a party or to which an officer or employee of the state or a political subdivision, as a consequence of the person's office or employment, is or may be a party.

...

(c) Information relating to litigation involving a governmental body or an officer or employee of a governmental body is excepted from disclosure under Subsection (a) only if the litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date that the requestor applies to the officer for public information for access to or duplication of the information.

Gov't Code § 552.103(a), (c). The purpose of section 552.103 is to protect the litigation interests of governmental bodies that are parties to the litigation at issue. See *id.* § 552.103(a); Open Records Decision No. 638 at 2 (1996) (section 552.103 only protects the litigation interests of the governmental body claiming the exception). A governmental body has the burden of providing relevant facts and documents to show section 552.103(a) is applicable in a particular situation. The test for meeting this burden is a showing (1) litigation was pending or reasonably anticipated on the date the governmental body received the request for information, and (2) the information at issue is related to that litigation. *Univ. of Tex. Law Sch. v. Tex. Legal Found.*, 958 S.W.2d 479, 481 (Tex. App.—Austin 1997, orig. proceeding); *Heard v. Houston Post Co.*, 684 S.W.2d 210, 212

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<sup>1</sup>We note basic information includes an arrestee's social security number. 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).

(Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, writ ref'd n.r.e.); Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4 (1990). A governmental body must meet both prongs of this test for information to be excepted under section 552.103(a).

You inform us the information at issue relates to pending prosecutions. We note, however, basic information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle* is generally not excepted from public disclosure under section 552.103 of the Government Code. Open Records Decision No. 597 (1991). We further note the purpose of section 552.103 is to enable a governmental body to protect its position in litigation by forcing parties to obtain information that is related to litigation through discovery procedures. *See* ORD 551 at 4-5. Thus, information that has either been obtained from or provided to the opposing party in the litigation is not excepted from disclosure under section 552.103(a), and it must be disclosed. The submitted Statutory Warning was provided to the defendant; thus, the Statutory Warning was inevitably seen by the opposing party to the litigation. Therefore, the city may not withhold the Statutory Warning or the basic information under section 552.103.

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,



Megan G. Holloway  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

MGH/dls

Ref: ID# 495403

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)