



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

June 7, 2016

Ms. A. Feliz Abalos
Police Legal Advisor
Senior Assistant City Attorney
City of Odessa
P.O. Box 4398
Odessa, Texas 76790-4398

OR2016-12985

Dear Ms. Abalos:

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# 613274.

The City of Odessa (the "city") received a request for all records pertaining to a deceased individual. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, and 552.1175 of the Government Code.¹ We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we must address the city's procedural obligations under the Act. Section 552.301 of the Government Code prescribes the procedures a governmental body must follow in asking this office to decide whether requested information is excepted from public disclosure. Gov't Code § 552.301. Pursuant to section 552.301(b) of the Government Code, a governmental body must ask for a decision from this office and state the exceptions that apply within ten business days of receiving the written request. *See id.* § 552.301(b). The city received the request for information on March 11, 2016. This office does not count the date the request was received or holidays for the purpose of calculating a governmental body's deadlines under the Act. You inform us the city was closed for business on March 25, 2016. You do not inform us the city was closed for any additional business days

¹Although you raise section 552.117 of the Government Code for the submitted information, we note section 552.1175 is the proper exception to raise for information held in a non-employment context.

between March 11, 2016, and March 28, 2016. Accordingly, the city's ten-business-day deadline was March 28, 2016. However, the envelope in which you submitted the request for a ruling under section 552.301 bears a post meter-mark of March 29, 2016. *See id.* § 552.308(a) (prescribing rules for calculating submission dates of documents sent via first class United States mail, common or contract carrier, or interagency mail). Consequently, we find the city failed to comply with the requirements of section 552.301(b) of the Government Code.

Pursuant to section 552.302 of the Government Code, a governmental body's failure to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301 results in the legal presumption the information is public and must be released, unless a governmental body demonstrates a compelling reason to withhold the information to overcome this presumption. *See id.* § 552.302; *Simmons v. Kuzmich*, 166 S.W.3d 342, 350 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2005, no pet.); *Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379, 381 (Tex. App.—Austin 1990, no writ) (governmental body must make compelling demonstration to overcome presumption of openness pursuant to statutory predecessor to section 552.302); Open Records Decision No. 630 (1994). Generally, a compelling reason to withhold information exists where some other source of law makes the information confidential or where third party interests are at stake. Open Records Decision No. 150 at 2 (1977). Although you seek to withhold the submitted information under section 552.108 of the Government Code, this exception is a discretionary exception to disclosure that protects a governmental body's interests and may be waived. *See* Open Records Decision No. 177 (1977) (governmental body may waive statutory predecessor to section 552.108); *see also* Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 663 at 5 (1999) (waiver of discretionary exceptions). As such, section 552.108 does not constitute a compelling reason to withhold information. Thus, the city has waived its claim under section 552.108 and may not withhold the submitted information under section 552.108. However, you also raise sections 552.101 and 552.1175 of the Government Code. Additionally, we note some of the submitted information is subject to section 552.130 of the Government Code.² Because these sections can provide compelling reasons to withhold information, we will consider the applicability of these exceptions to the submitted information.

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. Section 552.101 encompasses the doctrine of 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

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

satisfied. *Id.* at 681-82. Types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. 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 a compilation of a private citizen's criminal history is generally not of legitimate concern to the public. However, because privacy is a personal right that lapses at death, the common-law right to privacy does not encompass information that relates only to a deceased individual. Accordingly, information pertaining to a deceased individual may not be withheld on common-law privacy grounds. *See Moore v. Charles B. Pierce Film Enters., Inc.*, 589 S.W.2d 489, 491 (Tex. Civ. App.—Texarkana 1979, writ ref'd n.r.e.); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 272 at 1 (1981) (privacy rights lapse upon death). We note the individual named in the present request for information is deceased. Accordingly, we find the present request does not implicate the named individual's right to privacy, and the city may not withhold the submitted information based solely on the deceased individual's privacy interests.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses chapter 411 of the Government Code, of the Government Code, which makes confidential criminal history record information ("CHRI") generated by the National Crime Information Center or by the Texas Crime Information Center. *See* Gov't Code § 411.083(a). Title 28, part 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations governs the release of CHRI that states obtain from the federal government or other states. Open Records Decision No. 565 (1990). The federal regulations allow each state to follow its individual laws with respect to the CHRI it generates. *See id.* Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI that the Department of Public Safety ("DPS") maintains, except that DPS may disseminate this information as provided in chapter 411, subchapter F or subchapter E-1 of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 411.083. Sections 411.083(b)(1) and 411.089(a) of the Government Code authorize a criminal justice agency to obtain CHRI; however, a criminal justice agency may not release CHRI except to another criminal justice agency for a criminal justice purpose. *Id.* § 411.089(b)(1). Other entities specified in chapter 411 of the Government Code are entitled to obtain CHRI from DPS or another criminal justice agency; however, those entities may not release CHRI except as provided by chapter 411. *See generally id.* §§ 411.090-.127. Thus, any CHRI obtained from DPS or any other criminal justice agency must be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with chapter 411, subchapter F of the Government Code. However, section 411.083 does not apply to active warrant information or other information relating to one's current involvement with the criminal justice system. *See id.* § 411.081(b) (police department allowed to disclose information pertaining to person's current involvement in criminal justice system). Upon review, we find the submitted information does not consist of confidential CHRI for the purposes of chapter 411. Thus, the city may not withhold the submitted information under section 552.101 in conjunction with chapter 411.

As stated above, section 552.101 of the Government Code encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. *Indus. Found.*, 540 S.W.2d at 685. Under the common-law right of privacy, an individual has a right to be free from the publicizing of private affairs in which the public has no legitimate concern. *Id.* at 682. In considering whether a public citizen's date of birth is private, the Third Court of Appeals looked to the supreme court's rationale in *Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts v. Attorney General of Texas*, 354 S.W.3d 336 (Tex. 2010). *Paxton v. City of Dallas*, No. 03-13-00546-CV, 2015 WL 3394061, at *3 (Tex. App.—Austin May 22, 2015, pet. denied) (mem. op.). The supreme court concluded public employees' dates of birth are private under section 552.102 of the Government Code because the employees' privacy interest substantially outweighed the negligible public interest in disclosure.³ *Tex. Comptroller*, 354 S.W.3d at 347-48. Based on *Texas Comptroller*, the court of appeals concluded the privacy rights of public employees apply equally to public citizens, and thus, public citizens' dates of birth are also protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101. *City of Dallas*, 2015 WL 3394061, at *3. As noted above, the common-law right to privacy does not encompass information that relates only to a deceased individual and such information may not be withheld on common-law privacy grounds. *See Moore*, 589 S.W.2d at 491; *see also* ORD 272. Thus, the city must withhold all living public citizens' dates of birth under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.1175 of the Government Code protects the home address, home telephone number, emergency contact information, date of birth, social security number, and family member information of certain individuals, when that information is held by a governmental body in a non-employment capacity and the individual elects to keep the information confidential. Gov't Code § 552.1175(b). Section 552.1175 applies, in part, to "peace officers as defined by Article 2.12, Code of Criminal Procedure[.]" *Id.* § 552.1175(a)(1). Some of the remaining information pertains to individuals who may be subject to section 552.1175. We note one of the individuals at issue is a deceased peace officer whose information is not held by the city in an employment capacity. The protection afforded by section 552.1175 generally does not lapse at death, as it is intended to protect the privacy of both the individual and the individual's family members. However, because the protections of dates of birth and social security numbers under section 552.1175 are intended solely to protect the privacy of the individual, those protections lapse at death. *Moore*, 589 S.W.2d at 491; *see also Justice v. Belo Broadcasting Corp.*, 472 F. Supp. 145, 147 (N.D. Tex. 1979) ("action for invasion of privacy can be maintained only by a living individual whose privacy is invaded" (quoting RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF TORTS § 6521 (1977)); Attorney General Opinions JM-229 (1984) ("the right of 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."); ORD 272. Accordingly, to the extent the information we have marked pertains to peace officers as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the city must withhold this information under

³Section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure "information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Gov't Code § 552.102(a).

section 552.1175 if the peace officers elect to restrict access to their information in accordance with section 552.1175(b). If the individuals at issue are not peace officers as defined by article 2.12, or no election is made, then the city may not withhold the marked information under section 552.1175. Upon review, none of the remaining information is of the type made confidential by section 552.1175 that pertains to a living individual and thus, none of it may be withheld on that basis.

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. Accordingly, the city must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130.

In summary, the city must withhold all living public citizens' dates of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. To the extent the information we have marked pertains to peace officers as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the city must withhold this information under section 552.1175 of the Government Code if the peace officers elect to restrict access to their information in accordance with section 552.1175(b) of the Government Code. The city must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released.

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, 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,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Cole Hutchison".

Cole Hutchison
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CH/akg

Ref: ID# 613274

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)