



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

December 5, 2017

Ms. Captoria Brown  
Paralegal  
City of Carrollton  
1945 East Jackson  
Carrollton, Texas 75006

OR2017-27592

Dear Ms. Brown:

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# 693709 (City ID# 11329).

The City of Carrollton (the "city") received a request for information pertaining to a specified arrest. We understand the city will withhold certain information under sections 552.130(c) and 552.147(b) of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup> You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we must address the city's obligations under section 552.301 of the Government Code when requesting a decision from this office under the Act. Pursuant to section 552.301(b), within ten business days after receiving a written request the governmental body must request a ruling from this office and state the exceptions to disclosure that apply. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(b). The city received the request for information on October 30, 2017. We note this office does not count the date the request was received for the purpose of calculating a governmental body's deadlines under the Act. Thus, the city's ten-business-day deadline was November 13, 2017. However, the envelope in which you submitted the information under section 552.301(b) bears a post meter mark of November 14, 2017. *See id.* § 552.308(a) (prescribing rules for calculating submission

---

<sup>1</sup>Section 552.130(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to redact the information described in section 552.130(a) without the necessity of seeking a decision from the attorney general. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130(c). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.130(e). *See id.* § 552.130(d), (e). 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 requesting a decision from this office under the Act. *Id.* § 552.147(b).

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 section 552.301 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 that the requested information is public and must be released unless there is a compelling reason to withhold the information from disclosure. See Gov't Code § 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). The need of a governmental body, other than the governmental body that failed to timely seek an open records decision, to withhold information under sections 552.103 and 552.108 of the Government Code can provide compelling reasons sufficient to overcome the presumption of openness. See Open Records Decision No. 586 (1991). Because you inform us, and provide documentation showing, the Denton County District Attorney's Office (the "district attorney's office") objects to the release of the information at issue, we will consider whether the city may withhold the submitted information under section 552.103 or section 552.108 of the Government Code on behalf of the district attorney's office. Additionally, section 552.101 of the Government Code can provide a compelling reason to overcome the presumption of openness. Therefore, we will consider your argument under section 552.101 to the submitted information.

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 explain how and why the release of the 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 state, and provide documentation showing, the submitted information pertains to a pending criminal prosecution with the district attorney's office. You also provide documentation showing the district attorney's office objects to the release of the information at issue. Based on your representation, we conclude 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) (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, section 552.108(a)(1) is applicable to the information at issue. Accordingly, the city may withhold the marked information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code on behalf of the district attorney's office.<sup>2</sup>

The city asserts the date of birth it marked is excepted from public disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

---

<sup>2</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

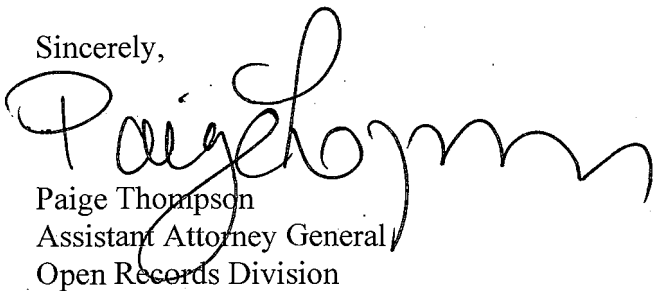
Section 552.101 excepts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov’t Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). 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. The court of appeals has concluded public citizens’ dates of birth are protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101. *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.). Thus, the city must withhold the public citizen’s date of birth it marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

In summary, the city may withhold the marked information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code on behalf of the district attorney’s office. The city must withhold the public citizen’s date of birth it marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The city must release the remaining information.

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,



Paige Thompson  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

PT/eb

Ref: ID# 693709

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)