



October 23, 2002

Mr. Brett Bray
Division Director
Motor Vehicle Division
Texas Department of Transportation
P.O. Box 2293
Austin, Texas 78768

OR2002-5996

Dear Mr. Bray:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 171145.

The Texas Department of Transportation (the "department") received a request for documents reflecting the most current officer, director, and share ownership information on file for Gran Prix Kawasaki, Inc. of El Paso, Texas. You advise that you are withholding a Texas driver's license number and a social security number appearing in the submitted document pursuant to previous determinations issued in Open Records Letter Nos. 2001-4775 (2001) and 2001-6050 (2001). *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(a), (f) (allowing governmental body to withhold information subject to previous determination); Open Records Decision No. 673 (2001) (governmental body may rely on previous determination when elements of law, fact, and circumstances have not changed, decision concludes specific, clearly delineated category of information is excepted, and governmental body is explicitly informed it need not seek a decision from this office to withhold information in response to future requests). You state that the department does not object to releasing share ownership information, but you believe that this information may be confidential under section 552.101 and common-law privacy. Based on your representations, it appears you have no objection to releasing the remaining contents of the submitted document and we therefore assume you have released such information to the requestor. We have considered your comments regarding share ownership information and reviewed 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.” Section 552.101 also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. Common law privacy 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. *Industrial Found. v. Texas Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976), *cert. denied*, 430 U.S. 931 (1977). This office has generally found that personal financial information not relating to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is protected by common-law privacy. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992), 545 (1990). After reviewing the submitted document, we find that in this instance, the ownership percentage information we have marked is confidential pursuant to the owner’s common-law right to privacy. The department must withhold the marked share ownership information pursuant to section 552.101 and common-law privacy. We note you ask this office to issue you a previous determination for ownership percentage information. We decline to issue a previous determination for ownership percentage information at this time.

In summary, the department must withhold the submitted ownership percentage information pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

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, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the

governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, 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 Department of Public 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 Texas Building and Procurement Commission 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. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. 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,



David R. Saldivar
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

DRS/seg

Ref: ID# 171145

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Ms. Kim Bachman
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(w/o enclosures)