



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

October 18, 2007

Ms. Diane Johnson
Administrative Support I
Baytown Police Department
3200 North Main Street
Baytown, Texas 77521

OR2007-13683

Dear Ms. Johnson:

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# 292167.

The Baytown Police Department (the "department") received a request for a specified offense report. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, 552.130, and 552.147 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim 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." 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). The types of information considered intimate and 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. In addition, this office has found that some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses is protected by common-law privacy. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 470 (1987) (illness from severe emotional and job-related stress), 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps). In this instance,

although the yellow-highlighted information could be considered highly intimate or embarrassing, we find that the information is of legitimate public interest. *See Lowe v. Hearst Communications, Inc.* 487 F.3d 246, 250 (5th Cir. 2007) (noting a “legitimate public interest in facts tending to support an allegation of criminal activity” (citing *Cinel v. Connick*, 15 F.3d 1338, 1345-46 (1994))). Therefore, this information is not confidential under common-law privacy, and the department may not withhold it under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

You claim that the information you have highlighted in orange is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code. Section 552.108(a)(1) 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.” 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 Gov’t Code* §§ 552.108(a)(1), (b)(1), 552.301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). You state that the offense report relates to a pending criminal investigation and that release of the report would interfere with the prosecution of crime. Based on this representation, we conclude that the release of the information highlighted in orange 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), *writ ref’d n.r.e.*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases). Therefore, the department may withhold the information you have highlighted in orange under section 552.108(a)(1).

Next, you claim that the offense report contains information excepted from disclosure under section 552.130 of the Government Code. Section 552.130 excepts from disclosure “information [that] relates to . . . a motor vehicle operator’s or driver’s license or permit issued by an agency of this state [or] a motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state.” *Gov’t Code* § 552.130. Accordingly, the department must withhold the Texas issued motor vehicle record information you have marked pursuant to section 552.130 of the Government Code.

We note, however, that section 552.130 was enacted to protect the privacy interests of individuals. The requestor appears to be the spouse of the victim. If so, the requestor may have a special right of access, as her authorized representative, to his wife’s driver’s license number, which we have marked. *See Gov’t Code* § 552.023(b) (governmental body may not deny access to person to whom information relates or person’s agent on grounds that information is considered confidential by privacy principles).

You also claim that the offense report contains full and partial social security numbers that are excepted from disclosure under section 552.147 of the Government Code. This section provides that “[t]he social security number of a living person is excepted from” required public disclosure under the Act. Therefore, the department may withhold the full and partial

social security numbers you have highlighted in green pursuant to section 552.147 of the Government Code.¹ However, if the requestor is the victims' authorized representative, you must release the victim's social security number. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023(b).

In summary, the department may withhold the information you have highlighted in orange under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. If the requestor is the authorized representative of the victim, he has a right of access to the victim's Texas driver's license and social security numbers. The department must withhold the information you have highlighted in pink under section 552.130 of the Government Code, and the department may withhold the social security numbers you have highlighted in green under section 552.147 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released.

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, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, 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

¹ We note that 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 officer under the Act.

body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. 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 Office of the Attorney General 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. 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,



M. Alan Akin
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

MAA/mcf

Ref: ID# 292167

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Michael R. Harris
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Baytown, Texas 77520
(w/o enclosures)