



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

December 28, 2007

Mr. Hector M. Lozano
Frio County Attorney
500 East San Antonio Street, Box 1
Pearsall, Texas 78061-3100

OR2007-17075

Dear Mr. Lozano:

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# 298310.

The Frio County Sheriff (the "sheriff") received a request for the financial statements and applications of Estella Bail Bonds and El Paso Bail Bonds. You claim that portions of the requested information are excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception 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 exception encompasses constitutional and common-law rights to privacy. Constitutional privacy protects two kinds of interests. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 at 3-5 (1992), 478 at 4 (1987), 455 at 3-7 (1987); *see also Whalen v. Roe*, 429 U.S. 589, 599-600 (1977). The first is the interest in independence in making certain important decisions related to the "zones of privacy," pertaining to marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships, and child rearing and education, that have been recognized by the United States Supreme Court. *See* ORD 455 at 3-7; *see also Fado v. Coon*, 633 F.2d 1172 (5th Cir. 1981). The second constitutionally protected privacy interest is in freedom from public disclosure of certain personal matters. *See* ORD 455

at 6-7; *see also Ramie v. City of Hedwig Village, Tex.*, 765 F.2d 490 (5th Cir. 1985), *reh'g denied*, 770 F.2d 1081 (1985), *cert. denied*, 474 U.S. 1062 (1986). This aspect of constitutional privacy balances the individual's privacy interest against the public's interest in the information. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 at 7 (1987). Constitutional privacy under section 552.101 is reserved for "the most intimate aspects of human affairs." *Id.* at 8 (quoting *Ramie v. City of Hedwig Village*, 765 F.2d at 492).

Section 552.101 also encompasses the common-law right to privacy. Common-law privacy protects information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, such that its release would be highly objectionable to a person of ordinary sensibilities, *and* (2) of no legitimate public interest. *See Industrial Found. v. Texas Ind. 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 the following types of information are excepted from required public disclosure under common-law privacy: some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses, *see* Open Records Decision Nos. 470 (1987) (illness from severe emotional and job-related stress), 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps); personal financial information not relating to the financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body, *see* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992), 545 (1990); and identities of victims of sexual abuse, *see* Open Records Decision Nos. 440 (1986), 393 (1983), 339 (1982).

You raise section 552.101 with respect to the home addresses of members of the general public.¹ This office has stated on several occasions that an individual's home address and telephone number generally are not protected by constitutional or common-law privacy under section 552.101. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 554 at 3 (1990) (disclosure of a person's home address and telephone number is not an invasion of privacy), 455 at 7 (1987) (home addresses and telephone numbers do not qualify as "intimate aspects of human affairs"). Therefore, the sheriff may not withhold the private individuals' home addresses under section 552.101.

You also raise section 552.101 for the financial information of individuals that were submitted with the applications of Estella Bail Bonds and El Paso Bail Bonds. This office has previously determined that "all financial information relating to an individual . . . ordinarily satisfies the first requirement of common law privacy, in that it constitutes highly intimate or embarrassing facts about the individual, such that its public

¹Although you also raise section 552.101 for the submitted social security numbers, section 552.147 is the proper exception for this type of information. Section 552.147(b) 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 under the Act.

disclosure would be highly objectionable to a person of ordinary sensibilities.” Open Records Decision No. 373 at 3. However, this office also found that a legitimate public interest can exist in such financial information. *Id.* Upon review of the information at issue, we find that, although the financial information arguably satisfies the first prong of the *Industrial Foundation* test, we believe the public has a legitimate interest in this type of information. *Cf. Apodaca v. Montes*, 606 S.W.2d 734 (Tex. Civ. App.—El Paso 1980, no writ) (constitutional right of privacy does not protect personal financial information filed with county bail bond board as required to obtain a license to act as bondsman; recognizing public interest in such information). We therefore conclude that none of the submitted financial information may be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

We note that the submitted documents contain information subject to sections 552.130 and 552.136 of the Government Code.² 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 sheriff must withhold the Texas motor vehicle record information we have marked pursuant to section 552.130 of the Government Code.

Section 552.136 of the Government Code provides:

(a) In this section, “access device” means a card, plate, code, account number, personal identification number, electronic serial number, mobile identification number, or other telecommunications service, equipment, or instrument identifier or means of account access that alone or in conjunction with another access device may be used to:

(1) obtain money, goods, services, or another thing of value; or

(2) initiate a transfer of funds other than a transfer originated solely by paper instrument.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a credit card, debit card, charge card, or access device number that is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental body is confidential.

Id. § 552.136. We have marked the account numbers in the submitted information that must be withheld under section 552.136 of the Government Code.

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

In summary, the sheriff must withhold the information we have marked under sections 552.130 and 552.136 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released to the requestor.

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 file suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such a challenge, 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 challenge that decision by suing the governmental 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jordan Johnson". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Jordan Johnson
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JJ/mcf

Ref: ID# 298310

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Ernesto Castaneda
P.O. Box 720218
McAllen, Texas 78504
(w/o enclosures)