



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

July 16, 2009

Ms. Samantha Friedman  
Law Offices of JC Brown, P.C.  
1411 West Avenue, Suite 100  
Austin, Texas 78701

OR2009-09815

Dear Ms. Friedman:

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# 349309.

The City of Bastrop (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for reports and call logs related to criminal conduct occurring within a specified apartment complex for the last five years. You state you have provided the requestor with some responsive information. You claim the remaining information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.<sup>1</sup>

Initially, we must address the city's procedural obligations under the Act. Pursuant to section 552.301(b) of the Government Code, a governmental body that receives a request for information that it wishes to withhold must ask for the attorney general's decision and state the exceptions that apply within ten business days after receiving the request. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(a), (b). Under section 552.301(e), a governmental body receiving a request for information that the governmental body wishes to withhold pursuant to an exception to

---

<sup>1</sup>We assume that the "representative sample" of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988). This open records letter does not reach, and, therefore, does not authorize the withholding of, any other requested records to the extent that those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

disclosure under the Act is required to submit to this office within fifteen business days of receiving the request (1) general written comments stating the reasons why the stated exceptions apply that would allow the information to be withheld, (2) a copy of the written request for information, (3) a signed statement or sufficient evidence showing the date the governmental body received the written request, and (4) a copy of the specific information requested or representative samples, labeled to indicate which exceptions apply to which parts of the documents. You inform us the city received this request on April 15, 2009. However, you did not request a ruling from our office or submit the information at issue until May 11, 2009. Consequently, we find that the city failed to comply with the requirements of section 552.301.

Pursuant to section 552.302 of the Government Code, a governmental body's failure to comply with the requirements of section 552.301 results in the legal presumption the requested information is public and must be released, unless a compelling reason exists to withhold the information from disclosure. *See id.* § 552.302; *Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379, 381-82 (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. 319 (1982). 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). You raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the informer's privilege for portions of the submitted information. Because the purpose of the informer's privilege is to protect the flow of information to a governmental body, rather than to protect a third person, the informer's privilege, unlike other claims under section 552.101 of the Government Code, can be waived. *See* Open Records Decision No. 549 at 6 (1990). Therefore, the informer's privilege may not serve as a compelling reason for overcoming the presumption of openness under section 552.302. Consequently, the city may not withhold any portion of the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the informer's privilege. Although you also raise section 552.108 of the Government Code as an exception to disclosure, this exception is discretionary in nature. It serves only to protect a governmental body's interests and may be waived; as such, it does not constitute a compelling reason to withhold information for purposes of section 552.302. *See* Open Records Decisions Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions in general), 177 (1977) (statutory predecessor to section 552.108 subject to waiver). Consequently, the city may not withhold the submitted information pursuant to section 552.108 of the Government Code. However, we note portions of the information may be subject to section 552.130 of the Government Code.<sup>2</sup> Because your

---

<sup>2</sup>The 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).

remaining claims under section 552.101 and section 552.130 of the Government Code can provide compelling reasons to withhold information, we will address these exceptions.

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 confidentiality provisions such as Family Code section 58.007. Section 58.007 makes confidential the law enforcement records of a juvenile who, on or after September 1, 1997, engaged in delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision. *See* Fam. Code § 51.03 (defining "delinquent conduct" and "conduct indicating a need for supervision"). The relevant language of section 58.007(c) reads as follows:

(c) Except as provided by Subsection (d), law enforcement records and files concerning a child and information stored, by electronic means or otherwise, concerning the child from which a record or file could be generated may not be disclosed to the public and shall be:

- (1) if maintained on paper or microfilm, kept separate from adult files and records;
- (2) if maintained electronically in the same computer system as records or files relating to adults, be accessible under controls that are separate and distinct from controls to access electronic data concerning adults; and
- (3) maintained on a local basis only and not sent to a central state or federal depository, except as provided by Subchapter B.

Fam. Code § 58.007(c). For purposes of section 58.007, "child" means a person who is ten years of age or older and under seventeen years of age. *See id.* § 51.02(2). We note, however, that section 58.007 is not applicable to information that relates to a juvenile as a complainant, victim, witness, or other involved party; it is only applicable to juveniles listed as suspects or offenders. *See id.* § 58.007. The documents in Category 2 involve juvenile delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision that occurred after September 1, 1997. It does not appear that any of the exceptions in section 58.007 apply; therefore, Category 2 is confidential pursuant to section 58.007(c) of the Family Code and must be withheld in its entirety under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

Next, you raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code for Category 3. Section 261.201 provides as follows:

(a) The following information is confidential, is not subject to public release under Chapter 552, Government Code, and may be disclosed only for purposes consistent with this code and applicable federal or state law or under rules adopted by an investigating agency:

(1) a report of alleged or suspected abuse or neglect made under this chapter and the identity of the person making the report; and

(2) except as otherwise provided in this section, the files, reports, records, communications, audiotapes, videotapes, and working papers used or developed in an investigation under this chapter or in providing services as a result of an investigation.

*Id.* § 261.201(a). Because the documents in Category 3 were used or developed in investigations of alleged child abuse, the documents are within the scope of section 261.201 of the Family Code. *See id.* § 261.001(1), (4) (defining “abuse” and “neglect” for purposes of Fam. Code ch. 261); *see also id.* § 101.003(a) (defining “child” for purposes of this section as person under 18 years of age who is not and has not been married or who has not had the disabilities of minority removed for general purposes). You have not indicated that the city’s police department has adopted a rule that governs the release of this type of information. Therefore, we assume that no such regulation exists. Given that assumption, the documents in Category 3 are confidential pursuant to section 261.201 of the Family Code. *See* Open Records Decision No. 440 at 2 (1986) (predecessor statute). Accordingly, the city must withhold Category 3 in its entirety under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code.

We next address your argument under section 552.101 in conjunction with the doctrine of common-law privacy. Common-law privacy protects information if it (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 or 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). We note that because privacy is a personal right that lapses at death, common-law privacy is not applicable to a deceased individual's information. See *Moore v. Charles B. Pierce Film Enters., Inc.*, 589 S.W.2d 489, 491 (Tex. App.—Texarkana 1979, writ ref'd n.r.e.); Open Records Decision No. 272 at 1 (1981). Generally, only highly intimate information that implicates the privacy of an individual is withheld. However, in certain instances, where the requestor knows the identity of the individual at issue and the nature of the incident, the entire report must be withheld to protect the individual's privacy. Here, although you seek to withhold some of the submitted incident reports in their entirety, you have not demonstrated, nor does it otherwise appear, that this is a situation where the entirety of the reports must be withheld on the basis of common-law privacy. However, we agree that some of the information, which we have marked, is highly intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate public concern. Thus, this information must be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. The remaining information is not highly intimate or embarrassing and it may be not be withheld under section 552.101 on the basis of common-law privacy.

Finally, we note the remaining documents contain information subject to 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 city must withhold the Texas motor vehicle record information we have marked pursuant to section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, the city must withhold Category 2 under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007 of the Family Code. Category 3 must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code. The city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy, and the Texas motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released.<sup>3</sup>

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.

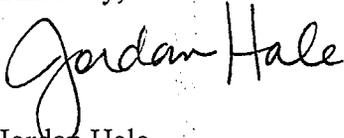
This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For more information concerning those rights and responsibilities, please visit our website at [http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index\\_orl.php](http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index_orl.php),

---

<sup>3</sup>We note the remaining information contains social security numbers. 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 office under the Act.

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 must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General at (512) 475-2497.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jordan Hale". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Jordan Hale  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

JH/eeg

Ref: ID# 349309

Enc. Submitted documents

cc: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)