



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

November 30, 2009

Ms. Mary Azam  
Records Custodian  
Georgetown Police Department  
809 Martin Luther King, Jr. Street  
Georgetown, Texas 78626

OR2009-16794

Dear Ms. Azam:

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# 362628 (GT #514).

The Georgetown Police Department (the "department") received a request for several specified incident reports. You indicate you have released most of the requested reports. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

We first note, and you acknowledge, that the department did not comply with its ten-business-day deadline under section 552.301(b) of the Government Code in requesting this decision. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(a)-(b). Under section 552.302 of the Government Code, the submitted information is therefore presumed to be public and must be released, unless there is a compelling reason for non-disclosure. *See id.* § 552.302; *City of Dallas v. Abbott*, 279 S.W.3d 806 (Tex. App.—Amarillo 2007, pet. granted); *Simmons v. Kuzmich*, 166 S.W.3d 342 (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). This statutory presumption can generally be overcome when information is confidential by law or third-party interests are at stake. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 630 at 3 (1994), 325 at 2 (1982). Because your claim under section 552.101 of the Government Code can provide a compelling reason for non-disclosure, we will address that exception.

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. Section 552.101 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 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). Generally, only highly intimate information that implicates the privacy of an individual is withheld. However, in certain instances, where it is demonstrated that the requestor knows the identity of the individual involved, as well as the nature of certain incidents, the submitted information must be withheld in its entirety to protect the individual's privacy. Although you seek to withhold the submitted incident report in its entirety, you have not demonstrated, nor does it otherwise appear, that this is a situation where the entire report must be withheld on the basis of common-law privacy. Accordingly, the submitted report may not be withheld in its entirety under common-law privacy. However, we agree that portions of the information are highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public interest. Thus, the department must withhold this information, which we have marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The remaining information must be released.

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), 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, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



PaigeLay  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

PL/eeg

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Enc. Submitted documents

cc: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)

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