



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

January 14, 2013

Ms. Delietrice Henry
Open Records Assistant
City of Plano Police Department
P.O. Box 860358
Plano, Texas 75086-0358

OR2013-00784

Dear Ms. Henry:

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# 476037 (Plano PD Tracking Nos. CARJ101712 and BAIL102212).

The Plano Police Department (the "department") received two requests from different requestors for information pertaining to a specified incident. You state you have released some of the requested information. You claim portions of the submitted 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 section encompasses the common-law right to privacy, which 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). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be met. *Id.* at 681-82. The type 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. This office has found that some kinds of medical information or

information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses are excepted from required public disclosure under common-law privacy. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps). This office has also found that personal financial information not related to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body ordinarily satisfies the first element of the common-law privacy test. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 545 at 4 (1990) (attorney general has found information regarding receipt of governmental funds or debts owed to governmental entities is not excepted from public disclosure by common-law privacy), 523 at 4 (1989) (noting distinction under common-law privacy between confidential background financial information furnished to public body about individual and basic facts regarding particular financial transaction between individual and public body). Whether the public's interest in obtaining personal financial information is sufficient to justify its disclosure must be made on case-by-case basis. *See* Open Records Decision No. 373 at 4 (1983). We find the information you have marked, and the additional information we have marked, is highly intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate public interest, and is thus generally confidential under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

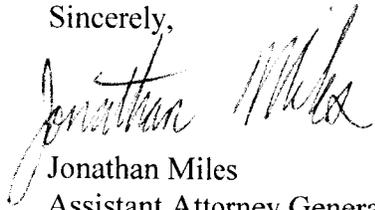
We note the first requestor appears to be the spouse of the individual whose information is at issue and the second requestor is a representative of the individual's insurance company. Accordingly, the requestors may both be the individual's authorized representatives. In this event, because common-law privacy protects personal privacy, the requestors would have a special right of access, respectively, to their spouse's and insured's information that would otherwise be withheld to protect his privacy. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023(a) (person or person's authorized representative has special right of access, beyond right of general public, to information held by governmental body that relates to person and is protected from public disclosure by laws intended to protect person's privacy interests); Open Records Decision No. 481 at 4 (1987) (privacy theories not implicated when individuals request information concerning themselves). Accordingly, to the extent the requestors are acting as the authorized representative of the individual whose information is at issue, the information marked under section 552.101 may not be withheld from the requestors and must be released. To the extent the requestors are not the individual's authorized representatives, the department must withhold the marked information under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

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, 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,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jonathan Miles".

Jonathan Miles
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JM/bhf

Ref: ID# 476037

Enc. Submitted documents

c: 2 Requestors
(w/o enclosures)