



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

April 16, 2014

Ms. Evelyn W. Kimeu  
Staff Attorney  
City of Houston Police Department  
1200 Travis  
Houston, Texas 77002-6000

OR2014-06282

Dear Ms. Kimeu:

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# 518603 (ORU Nos. 14-0210 and 14-0212).

The Houston Police Department (the "department") received two requests from the same requestor for: (1) all offense or incident reports; (2) all forensic reports; (3) all written or oral witness statements, affidavits, depositions, or like documents; (4) all photographs, video recordings or other visual depictions; (5) all evidence logs; and (6) all search and arrest warrants and affidavits related to those warrants, all relating to a specified investigation involving two named individuals. You claim the requested 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>

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<sup>1</sup>We assume 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.

Initially, we note a portion of the submitted information, which we have marked, is not responsive to the instant request because it was created after the request was received by the department. This ruling does not address the public availability of the information that is not responsive to the request, and the department is not required to release this information in response to these requests.

Section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code 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[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.108(a)(1). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(1) must reasonably explain how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. *See id.* §§ 552.108(a)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). You inform us the case at issue has gone to trial and convictions were obtained against the four defendants. However, you state one defendant has filed an application for a writ of habeas corpus, and the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals is currently considering whether to reverse this defendant’s conviction and grant a new trial. We note a habeas corpus proceeding is a civil proceeding. Therefore, the department has not shown how a habeas corpus proceeding is a criminal prosecution for purposes of section 552.108(a)(1). Furthermore, we note the mere chance of a new trial is insufficient to demonstrate release of the information at issue will interfere with law enforcement efforts. Therefore, we conclude the department may not withhold any of the information at issue under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.

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 information protected by other statutes, including former section 51.14 of the Family Code. Prior to its repeal by the Seventy-Fourth Legislature, section 51.14(d) provided for the confidentiality of juvenile law enforcement records. *See Open Records Decision No. 181* (1977) (concluding that former section 51.14(d) of the Family Code excepts police reports which identify juvenile suspects or furnish basis for their identification). Law enforcement records pertaining to juvenile conduct occurring before January 1, 1996 are governed by former section 51.14(d), which was continued in effect for that purpose. Act of May 27, 1995, 74th Leg., R.S., ch. 262, § 100, 1995 Tex. Gen. Laws 2517, 2591. Section 51.14 only applies to records of a “child,” which is defined as a person who is ten years of age or older and under seventeen years of age. *See Fam. Code § 51.02(2)*. You claim the information you have marked is subject to former section 51.14 of the Family Code. Upon review, we find the information we have marked consists of law enforcement records involving juveniles engaged in delinquent conduct before January 1, 1996. *See id.* § 51.03 (defining “delinquent conduct”). Therefore, this information is confidential under former section 51.14 of the Family Code and must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code. However, we find none of the

remaining information you have marked pertains to juvenile conduct that occurred before January 1, 1996. Thus, we find you have failed to demonstrate how any of the remaining responsive information is subject to former section 51.14 of the Family Code, and it may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis.

We note some of the remaining responsive information is subject to section 58.007 of the Family Code, which is also encompassed by section 552.101 of the Government Code. Section 58.007 provides in pertinent part 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 Subchapters B, D, and E.

*Id.* § 58.007(c). Law enforcement records relating to juvenile delinquent conduct that occurred on or after September 1, 1997, are confidential under section 58.007(c) of the Family Code. *See id.* § 51.03. For purposes of section 58.007(c), “child” means a person who is ten years of age or older and under seventeen years of age at the time of the reported conduct. *See id.* § 51.02(2). Upon review, we find some of the remaining responsive information, which we have marked, consists of law enforcement records involving allegations of juveniles engaged in delinquent conduct occurring after September 1, 1997. You do not indicate, nor does it appear, that any of the exceptions in section 58.007 of the Family Code apply to this information. Thus, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007(c) of the Family Code.

We note a portion of the information you have marked involves juvenile delinquent conduct that occurred on May 16, 1996. This office has concluded section 58.007 of the Family Code, as enacted by the Seventy-fourth Legislature, does not make confidential juvenile law enforcement records relating to conduct that occurred on or after January 1, 1996. Open Records Decision No. 644 (1996). The Seventy-fifth Legislature, however, amended

section 58.007 to once again make juvenile law enforcement records confidential effective September 1, 1997. Act of June 2, 1997, 75th Leg., R.S., ch. 1086, 1997 Tex. Sess. Law Serv. 4179, 4187. However, the legislature chose not to make this most recent amendment retroactive in application. Consequently, law enforcement records pertaining to juvenile delinquent conduct that occurred between January 1, 1996, and September 1, 1997, are not subject to the confidentiality provisions of either the former section 51.14(d) or the current section 58.007 of the Family Code. Therefore, the information is not made confidential by either section 58.007 of the Family Code or the former section 51.14(d) of the Family Code, and the department may not withhold any portion of this information under section 552.101 of the Government Code on these bases.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code, which provides:

(a) A polygraph examiner, trainee, or employee of a polygraph examiner, or a person for whom a polygraph examination is conducted or an employee of the person, may not disclose information acquired from a polygraph examination to another person other than:

- (1) the examinee or any other person specifically designated in writing by the examinee;
- (2) the person that requested the examination;
- (3) a member, or the member's agent, of a governmental agency that licenses a polygraph examiner or supervises or controls a polygraph examiner's activities;
- (4) another polygraph examiner in private consultation; or
- (5) any other person required by due process of law.

(b) The [Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation] or any other governmental agency that acquires information from a polygraph examination under this section shall maintain the confidentiality of the information.

(c) A polygraph examiner to whom information acquired from a polygraph examination is disclosed under Subsection (a)(4) may not disclose the information except as provided by this section.

Occ. Code § 1703.306. Upon review, we find a portion of the remaining responsive information was acquired from a polygraph examination and is, therefore, within the scope

of section 1703.306. Accordingly, the department must withhold this information, which we have marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) 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 satisfied. *Id.* at 681-82. Types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). This office has also found that personal financial information not relating to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is generally intimate or embarrassing. *See generally* Open Records Decision Nos. 545 at 4 (1990) (attorney general has found kinds of financial information not excepted from public disclosure by common-law privacy to generally be those regarding receipt of governmental funds or debts owed to governmental entities), 373 (1983) (sources of income not related to financial transaction between individual and governmental body protected under common-law privacy). In addition, a compilation of an individual's criminal history is highly embarrassing information, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person. *Cf. U.S. Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press*, 489 U.S. 749, 764 (1989) (finding significant privacy interest in compilation of individual's criminal history by recognizing distinction between public records found in courthouse files and local police stations and compiled summary of criminal history information). Furthermore, we find a compilation of a private citizen's criminal history is generally not of legitimate concern to the public. Upon review, we find the information we have marked satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of constitutional privacy. Constitutional privacy consists of two interrelated types of privacy: (1) the right to make certain kinds of decisions independently and (2) an individual's interest in avoiding disclosure of personal matters. Open Records Decision No. 455 at 4 (1987). The first type protects an individual's autonomy within "zones of privacy" which include matters related to marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships, and child rearing and education. *Id.* The second type of constitutional privacy requires a balancing between the individual's privacy interests and the public's need to know information of public concern. *Id.* The scope of information protected is narrower than that under the common-law doctrine of privacy;

the information must concern the "most intimate aspects of human affairs." *Id.* at 5 (citing *Ramie v. City of Hedwig Village, Texas*, 765 F.2d 490 (5th Cir. 1985)).

This office has applied privacy to protect certain information about incarcerated individuals. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 430 (1985), 428 (1985), 185 (1978). In Open Records Decision No. 185, the information at issue was the identities of individuals who had corresponded with inmates. In that decision, our office found that "the public's right to obtain an inmate's correspondence list is not sufficient to overcome the first amendment right of the inmate's correspondents to maintain communication with him free of the threat of public exposure." ORD 185 at 2 (citing *State v. Ellefson*, 224 S.E.2d 666 (S.C. 1976)). Implicit in this holding is the fact that an individual's association with an inmate may be intimate or embarrassing. In Open Records Decision Nos. 428 and 430, our office determined inmate visitor and mail logs that identify inmates and those who choose to visit or correspond with inmates are protected by constitutional privacy because people who correspond with inmates have a First Amendment right to do so that would be threatened if their names were released. ORDs 430, 428. Further, we recognized inmates had a constitutional right to visit with outsiders and could also be threatened if their names were released. *See id.*; *see also* ORD 185. The rights of those individuals to anonymity were found to outweigh the public's interest in this information. *See* ORD 185; *see also* ORD 430 (list of inmate visitors protected by constitutional privacy of both inmate and visitors). Upon review, we find the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with constitutional privacy must be withheld.

We note some of the remaining information is subject to section 552.117(a)(4) of the Government Code, which excepts from disclosure the present and former home addresses and telephone numbers, emergency contact information, social security numbers, and family member information of a peace officer who was killed in the line of duty, regardless of whether the deceased complied with section 552.024 or section 552.1175.<sup>2</sup> Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(4). Accordingly, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(4) of the Government Code.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code provides information relating to a motor vehicle operator's license, driver's license, motor vehicle title or registration, or personal identification document issued by an agency of this state or another state or country is excepted from public release. *See id.* § 552.130. Accordingly, the department must withhold

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

the motor vehicle record information we have marked and indicated under section 552.130 of the Government Code.<sup>3</sup>

Section 552.136 of the Government Code provides, “[n]otwithstanding any other provision of [the Act], 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(b); *see id.* § 552.136(a) (defining “access device”). Upon review, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code.<sup>4</sup>

Section 552.137 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “an e-mail address of a member of the public that is provided for the purpose of communicating electronically with a governmental body” unless the member of the public consents to its release or the e-mail address is of a type specifically excluded by subsection (c). *See id.* § 552.137(a)-(c). The e-mail address we have marked is not excluded by subsection (c). Therefore, the department must withhold the personal e-mail address we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owner affirmatively consents to its public disclosure.

In summary, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with: (1) former section 51.14 of the Family Code, (2) section 58.007(c) of the Family Code, (3) section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code, (4) common-law privacy, and (5) constitutional privacy. The department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(4) of the Government Code. The department must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked and indicated under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code. The department must withhold the personal e-mail address we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owner affirmatively consents to its public disclosure. The department must release the remaining responsive information.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>We note section 552.130(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to redact the information described in subsection 552.130(a) without the necessity of seeking a decision from the attorney general. *See Gov't Code* § 552.130(c). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.130(e). *See id.* § 552.130(d), (e).

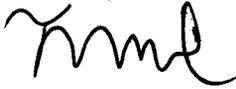
<sup>4</sup>We note section 552.136(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to redact the information described in section 552.136(b) without the necessity of seeking a decision from the attorney general. *See Gov't Code* § 552.136(c). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.136(e). *See id.* § 552.136(d), (e).

<sup>5</sup>We note the information being released contains the social security numbers of living individuals. 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. *See Gov't Code* § 552.147(b).

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.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl\\_ruling\\_info.shtml](http://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl_ruling_info.shtml), 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 may be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tim Neal', written in a cursive style.

Tim Neal  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

TN/bhf

Ref: ID# 518603

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)