



April 8, 2002

Mr. Manuel Gonzalez  
Assistant District Attorney  
County of Collin  
210 S. McDonald, Suite 324  
McKinney, Texas 75069

OR2002-1730

Dear Mr. Gonzalez:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 160912.

The Collin County District Attorney's Office (the "district attorney") received a request for information relating to a named individual. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, 552.108, and 552.111 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

First, we must address the district attorney's obligations under section 552.301 of the Government Code. Pursuant to section 552.301(e), a governmental body that receives an open records request for information that it wishes to withhold under one of the exceptions to public disclosure 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. The district attorney did not, however, submit a copy of the written request for information.

Pursuant to section 552.302 of the Government Code, a governmental body's failure to comply with section 552.301 results in the legal presumption that the requested information is public and must be released unless the governmental body demonstrates a compelling reason to withhold the information from disclosure. *See Gov't Code § 552.302; Hancockv. 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 Gov't Code § 552.302); Open Records Decision No. 319 (1982). Sections 552.103 and 552.111 are discretionary exceptions under the Public Information Act and may be waived by the governmental body. Thus, these exceptions do not demonstrate a compelling reason to withhold information from the public. *See, e.g.*, Open Records Decision No. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions in general). Furthermore, you do not demonstrate a compelling reason to withhold information under section 552.108. *See* Open Records Decision No. 586 (1991) (need of another governmental body to withhold information from disclosure provides compelling reason under section 552.108). We accordingly do not address your section 552.103, 552.108, and 552.111 assertions. On the other hand, section 552.101 does provide a compelling reason to overcome the presumption of openness. *See* Open Records Decision No. 630 (1994) (presumption of openness overcome by a showing that the information is made confidential by another source of law or affects third party interests). We will therefore address your arguments under section 552.101.

Section 552.101 excepts "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential criminal history record information ("CHRI") the Department of Public Safety ("DPS") maintains, except that the DPS may disseminate this information as provided in chapter 411, subchapter F of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 411.083. Although the district attorney did not submit a copy of the written request for information, it appears from documentation contained in the file that the requestor is affiliated with the State Board for Educator Certification (the "SBEC"). Section 22.082 of the Education Code provides that "[t]he State Board for Educator Certification shall obtain from any law enforcement or criminal justice agency all criminal history record information that relates to an applicant for or holder of a certificate." Additionally, section 411.090 of the Government Code specifically grants a right of access for the SBEC to obtain CHRI from the DPS. Section 411.090 of the Government Code provides that

(a) The State Board for Educator Certification is entitled to obtain from the department any criminal history record information maintained by the department about a person who has applied to the board for a certificate under Subchapter B, Chapter 21, Education Code.

Furthermore, pursuant to section 411.087 of the Government Code, an agency that is entitled to obtain CHRI from the DPS is also authorized to "obtain from any other criminal justice agency in this state criminal history record information maintained by that [agency]." Gov't Code § 411.087(a)(2). CHRI consists of "information collected about a person by a criminal justice agency that consists of identifiable descriptions and notations of arrests, detentions, indictments, informations, and other formal criminal charges and their dispositions." Gov't Code § 411.082(2).

In this instance, without reviewing the requestor's written request for information, we are unable to determine whether the requestor is affiliated with the SBEC and is conducting an investigation of an individual who has applied for or currently holds educator credentials. Therefore, if the district attorney determines that the requestor is affiliated with the SBEC and is conducting an investigation for the SBEC regarding an individual who has applied for or currently holds educator credentials, then the district attorney must release information from the submitted documents that shows the type of allegation made and whether there was an arrest, information, indictment, detention, conviction, or other formal charges and their dispositions. *See* Open Records Decision No. 451 (1986) (specific statutory right of access provisions overcome general exceptions to disclosure under the Public Information Act).

Section 552.101 also encompasses the doctrine of common law privacy. Common law privacy protects information if (1) the information contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) the information is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Industrial Found. v. Texas Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976), *cert. denied*, 430 U.S. 931 (1977). The type 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. 540 S.W.2d at 683.

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). From our review of the submitted information, we find that it contains information that must be withheld pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have marked the information that the district attorney must withhold pursuant to section 552.101 in conjunction with common law privacy.

We note that social security numbers may be confidential under federal law. A social security number may be withheld in some circumstances under section 552.101 in conjunction with the 1990 amendments to the federal Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. § 405(c)(2)(C)(viii)(I). *See* Open Records Decision No. 622 (1994). These amendments make confidential social security number and related records that are obtained or maintained by a state agency or political subdivision of the state pursuant to any provision of law enacted on or after October 1, 1990. *See id.* We have no basis for concluding that the social security numbers are confidential under section 405(c)(2)(C)(viii)(I), and therefore excepted

from public disclosure under section 552.101 of the Act on the basis of that federal provision. We caution, however, that section 552.352 of the Act imposes criminal penalties for the release of confidential information. Prior to releasing any social security number information, you should ensure that no such information was obtained or is maintained by the district attorney pursuant to any provision of law enacted on or after October 1, 1990.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure information relating to a driver's license issued by an agency of this state. Therefore, you must withhold the driver's license numbers we have marked under section 552.130.

In summary, we conclude that (1) because the district attorney did not submit a copy of the written request for information, the district attorney has waived exceptions to disclosure under sections 552.103, 552.108, and 552.111 of the Government Code; (2) pursuant to section 22.082 of the Education Code and sections 411.087 and 411.090 of the Government Code, the SBEC has a statutory right of access to criminal history record information and the district attorney must release this information if the district attorney determines that the requestor is conducting an SBEC investigation; (3) a portion of the information is confidential under section 552.101 and common law privacy; (4) driver's license numbers are confidential under section 552.130. The remainder of the submitted 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 appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, 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, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the

governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, 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 appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Department of Public 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 Texas Building and Procurement Commission 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. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. 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,



David R. Saldivar  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

DRS/sdk

Ref: ID# 160912

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Mr. Scott Byram  
State Board for Educator Certification  
1001 Trinity Street  
Austin, Texas 78701-2603  
(w/o enclosures)