



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

April 1, 2004

Ms. Michele N. Austin  
Assistant City Attorney  
City of Houston  
P.O. Box 1562  
Houston, Texas 77251-1562

OR2004-2649

Dear Ms. Austin:

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# 198568.

The City of Houston (the "city") received a request for access to eight categories of information regarding a particular Office of Inspector General ("OIG") investigation. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, 552.117, and 552.130 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note that the submitted information consists of a completed investigation and is therefore expressly public under section 552.022(a)(1) of the Government Code, which provides in pertinent part as follows:

(a) Without limiting the amount or kind of information that is public information under this chapter, the following categories of information are public information and not excepted from required disclosure under this chapter unless they are expressly confidential under other law:

(1) a completed report, audit, evaluation, or *investigation* made of, for, or by a governmental body, except as provided by Section 552.108. [Emphasis added.]

Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(1). Therefore, the city may withhold the requested records only if they are made confidential under other law or are excepted by section 552.108 of the Government Code. You argue that the requested information is excepted by section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code. Section 552.108(a)(2) excepts from disclosure information concerning an investigation that concluded in a result other than conviction or deferred adjudication. A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(2) must demonstrate that the requested information relates to a criminal investigation that has concluded in a final result other than a conviction or deferred adjudication. You state that the submitted information pertains to a criminal investigation that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication. However, upon review of the submitted information, we do not find that it constitutes information developed by the city as a result of a criminal investigation conducted by the city. Rather, the information pertains to an investigation into potential violations of specified Mayor's Policies. In fact, the documents from the OIG themselves reflect that this was an administrative investigation. We note that section 552.108 is generally not applicable to investigatory records that are purely administrative in nature. *See Morales v. Ellen*, 840 S.W.2d 519, 525-26 (Tex. Civ. App.—El Paso 1992, writ denied) (statutory predecessor not applicable to internal investigation that did not result in criminal investigation or prosecution); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 350 at 3-4 (1982). You do not inform us, and the submitted information does not otherwise indicate, that the OIG's administrative investigation associated with the submitted information resulted in any criminal charges being brought against the accused. Therefore, after carefully considering your arguments and reviewing the submitted information, we find that the city has not adequately demonstrated that section 552.108 is applicable to any portion of the submitted information. Accordingly, we conclude that the city may not withhold any portion of the information at issue under section 552.108 of the Government Code.

You claim that the identities of informers are protected from disclosure under the informer's privilege as incorporated into section 552.101 of the Government Code, which excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." The informer's privilege has long been recognized by Texas courts. *See Aguilar v. State*, 444 S.W.2d 935, 937 (Tex. Crim. App. 1969); *Hawthorne v. State*, 10 S.W.2d 724, 725 (Tex. Crim. App. 1928); *see also Roviario v. United States*, 353 U.S. 53, 59 (1957). The informer's privilege under *Roviario* exists to protect a governmental body's interest. Therefore, the informer's privilege under *Roviario* may be waived by a governmental body and is not "other law" that makes the information confidential under section 552.022. Open Records Decision No. 549 at 6 (1990).

However, the informer's privilege is also found in Rule 508 of the Texas Rules of Evidence. The Texas Supreme Court held that "[t]he Texas Rules of Civil Procedure and Texas Rules of Evidence are 'other law' within the meaning of section 552.022." *In re City of Georgetown*, 53 S.W.3d 328 (Tex. 2001). Thus, we will determine whether the informers' identities are made confidential under Rule 508.

Rule 508 provides, in relevant part:

(a) Rule of Privilege. The United States or a state or subdivision thereof has a privilege to refuse to disclose the identity of a person who has furnished information relating to or assisting in *an investigation of a possible violation of a law* to a law enforcement officer or member of a legislative committee or its staff conducting an investigation.

(b) Who May Claim. The privilege may be claimed by an appropriate representative of the public entity to which the information was furnished, except the privilege shall not be allowed in criminal cases if the state objects. [Emphasis added.]

Thus, an informer's identity is confidential under Rule 508 if a governmental body demonstrates that an individual has furnished information relating to or assisting in an investigation of a possible violation of a law to a law enforcement officer or member of a legislative committee or its staff conducting an investigation, and the information does not fall within an exception to the privilege enumerated in Rule 508(c). In this instance, the individuals whose identities you seek to withhold under the informer's privilege did not provide information to the OIG in connection with a possible violation of law, but rather in connection with an administrative internal investigation. We therefore conclude that the information you seek to withhold is not protected under the informer's privilege as provided in Rule 508 of the Texas Rules of Evidence.

We note, however, that portions of the information are confidential under the common-law right of privacy. Section 552.101 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. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). 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). We have marked portions of

the requested information that are highly intimate and embarrassing and of no legitimate public concern. You must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 and common-law privacy.

We note that the submitted information contains information that may be confidential pursuant to section 552.117 of the Government Code. Section 552.117(a)(1) excepts from disclosure the home address and telephone number, social security number, and family member information of a current or former employee of a governmental body who timely requests that this information be kept confidential under section 552.024 of the Government Code. Whether a particular item of information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.117(a)(1) must be determined at the time the governmental body receives the request for information. *See* Open Records Decision No. 530 at 5 (1989). Thus, the city may only withhold information under section 552.117(a)(1) on behalf of a current or former employee who made a request for confidentiality under section 552.024 prior to the date of the city's receipt of this request for information. The city may not withhold information under section 552.117(a)(1) on behalf of a current or former employee who did not make a timely election under section 552.024 to keep the information confidential. You must withhold the information that we have marked, in addition to the information that you have marked, under section 552.117(a)(1) if the individuals to whom the marked information pertains are current or former employees who timely elected under section 552.024 to keep the information confidential.<sup>1</sup>

We note that if a social security number is not excepted under section 552.117, it may be withheld in some circumstances under section 552.101 of the Government Code. A social security number or "related record" may be excepted from disclosure 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 numbers 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 number in the document is confidential under section 405(c)(2)(C)(viii)(I), and therefore excepted from public disclosure under section 552.101 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, you should ensure that no such information was obtained or is maintained by the city pursuant to any provision of law, enacted on or after October 1, 1990.

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<sup>1</sup> Some of the submitted documents contain confidential information that is not subject to release to the general public. *See* Gov't Code § 552.352. However, the requestor in this instance has a special right of access to the information. Gov't Code § 552.023. Because some of the information is confidential with respect to the general public, if the city receives a future request for this information from an individual other than the requestor or his authorized representative, the city should again seek our decision.

Section 552.130(a) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information that relates to: “(1) a motor vehicle operator’s or driver’s license or permit issued by an agency of this state; (2) a motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state; or (3) a personal identification document issued by an agency of this state or a local agency authorized to issue an identification document.” Gov’t Code § 552.130(a)(1)-(3). You must withhold the Texas-issued driver’s license number that we have marked under section 552.130.

Lastly, the submitted information contains credit card numbers. Section 552.136 of the Government Code states that “[n]otwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, 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.” Gov’t Code § 552.136. The department must, therefore, withhold the marked credit card numbers under section 552.136.

In summary, you must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 and common-law privacy. You must withhold the information marked under section 552.117 to the extent that the employees to whom the information relates have made a timely section 552.024 election. Social security numbers may be confidential under federal law. You must withhold the information we have marked under sections 552.130 and 552.136 of the Government Code. You must release the remaining information 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

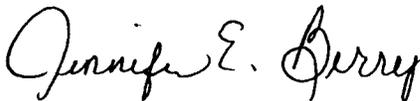
fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

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 Dep't of Pub. 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,



Jennifer E. Berry  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

JEB/sdk

Ref: ID# 198568

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Ms. Cathy Courtney  
1112 East 7½ Street  
Houston, Texas 77009  
(w/o enclosures)