



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

January 31, 2007

Ms. Amy L. Sims  
Assistant City Attorney  
City of Lubbock  
P.O. Box 2000  
Lubbock, Texas 79457

OR2007-01204

Dear Ms. Sims:

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# 270316.

The City of Lubbock (the "city") received a request for information pertaining to a specified business, including "all previous applications, denials, and permits issued from [January] 2004 to the present," as well as "any violations occurring on the premises." You state that you have released some of the requested information to the requestor. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, 552.130, and 552.136 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions 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." You argue that portions of the submitted information are confidential under the decision in *N.W. Enterprises, Inc. v. City of Houston*, 352 F.3d 162 (5th Cir. 2003). The question in *N.W. Enterprises* was the constitutionality of an ordinance of the City of Houston regulating sexually-oriented businesses and specifying the personal information required of individuals applying for permits to work as managers or entertainers in such businesses. With regard to the required public disclosure under the Act of certain information provided by entertainers and managers in their permit applications, the district court in *N.W. Enterprises* concluded that

[T]here is meaningful potential danger to individuals working in sexually oriented businesses if the information in their permit applications is disclosed to the public. The Court concludes further that the potential for disclosure is likely to have a chilling effect on the applicants' protected speech. These dangerous and chilling effects are sufficiently severe that the information should be held confidential by the city.

*N.W. Enterprises, Inc. v. City of Houston*, 27 F.Supp.2d 754, 843 (S.D. Tex.1998). The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, in upholding the confidentiality determination of the district court, stated that "[b]ecause the district court declared the information on entertainer and manager permit applications confidential under the [Act], the City cannot disclose it to the public." *N.W. Enters.*, 352 F.3d at 195. The appellate court also agreed that the entertainers' and managers' home addresses and telephone numbers are confidential. *Id.* Thus, pursuant to that decision, information revealing the identity of an entertainer or manager of a sexually-oriented business, including the entertainer or manager's home address and telephone number, is generally confidential. Portions of the submitted information reveal the type of information protected in *N.W. Enterprises*. Therefore, this identifying information, which we have marked, must be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with the court's holding in *N.W. Enterprises*. However, *N.W. Enterprises* did not address the confidentiality of the remaining information, including the business names, names of the business owners, business addresses, and business telephone numbers. This information is not confidential under the decision in *N.W. Enterprises* and may not be withheld under section 552.101 on that ground.

Section 552.101 also encompasses Chapter 560 of the Government Code, which provides that a governmental body may not release fingerprint information except in certain limited circumstances. See Gov't Code §§ 560.001 (defining "biometric identifier" to include fingerprints), .002 (prescribing manner in which biometric identifiers must be maintained and circumstances in which they can be released), .003 (providing that biometric identifiers in possession of governmental body are exempt from disclosure under Act). You do not inform us, and the submitted information does not indicate, that section 560.002 permits the disclosure of the submitted fingerprint information. Therefore, the city must withhold the fingerprint information under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 560.003 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information if it is highly intimate or embarrassing, such that its release would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and the public has no legitimate interest in it. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668 (Tex. 1976). You contend that the information at issue is protected under common-law privacy on the basis of the holding in *United States Department of Justice v. Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press*, 489 U.S. 749 (1989). This case held that where an individual's criminal history information has been compiled by a governmental entity, the information takes on a character that implicates

the individual's right to privacy. *See id.* However, information that refers to an individual solely as a victim, witness, or involved person is not private under *Reporters Committee* and may not be withheld under section 552.101 on that basis.

In this instance, the submitted information that pertains to an individual's criminal history was compiled by the city as part of the licensing process. Therefore, the privacy concerns expressed in *Reporters Committee* are implicated by the request. However, because the compilation of an individual's criminal history is a criterion to get a license from the city in order to operate a sexually-oriented business, the public has a legitimate interest in this information. Thus, none of the information at issue may be withheld under section 552.101 and common-law privacy.

Section 552.108(a) 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: (1) release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime." Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1). Generally, a governmental body claiming section 552.108 must reasonably explain how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. *See id.* §§ 552.108(a)(1), (b)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). The city has not explained how this exception applies to the submitted information. Therefore, the city has failed to establish that section 552.108 is applicable to the submitted information. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(e)(1)(A); *Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706; Open Records Decision No. 434 at 2-3 (1986).

Section 552.130 of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure information that relates to a driver's license or motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state. Gov't Code § 552.130. Section 552.130 does not apply to out-of-state motor vehicle record information. We have marked the Texas motor vehicle record information that must be withheld under section 552.130.

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." *Id.* § 552.136. The city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.136.

We note that the submitted information contains social security numbers. Section 552.147 of the Government Code provides that "[t]he social security number of a living person is excepted from" required public disclosure under the Act.<sup>1</sup> *Id.* § 552.147. The city must withhold the social security numbers we have marked under section 552.147.

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<sup>1</sup>We note that 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 officer under the Act.

In summary, the identifying information we have marked must be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with the court's holding in *N.W. Enterprises*. The fingerprint information must be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 560.003 of the Government Code. The city must also withhold the information we have marked under sections 552.130, 552.136, and 552.147 of the Government Code. The remaining 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, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, 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 Office of the Attorney General 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. 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'JL Flores', written over a horizontal line.

Jaime L. Flores  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

JLF/jww

Ref: ID# 270316

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Steve Craft  
P.O. Box 542225  
Dallas, Texas 75354  
(w/o enclosures)