



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

June 28, 2007

Mr. Robert E. Reyna  
Assistant City Attorney  
City of San Antonio  
P.O. Box 839966  
San Antonio, Texas 78283-3966

OR2007-08183

Dear Mr. Reyna:

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# 282216.

The San Antonio Police Department (the "department") received a request for a specified police report. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we must address the department's obligations under section 552.301 of the Government Code, which prescribes the procedures that a governmental body must follow in asking this office to decide whether requested information is excepted from public disclosure. Pursuant to section 552.301(b), a governmental body must ask for a decision from this office and state the exceptions that apply within ten business days of receiving the written request. Pursuant to section 552.301(e), a governmental body is required to submit to this office within fifteen business days of receiving an open records request a copy of the specific information requested or representative samples, labeled to indicate which exceptions apply to which parts of the documents. *See* Gov't Code 552.301(e)(1)(D). The department received the request for information on January 23, 2007, but did not request a decision from this office or submit the information at issue until April 20, 2007. *See id* § 552.301(b), (e). Thus, the department failed to comply with the procedural requirements mandated by section 552.301.

A governmental body's failure to comply with the procedural requirements of 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 id.* § 552.302; *Hancock v. 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 section 552.302); Open Records Decision No. 319 (1982). The presumption that information is public under section 552.302 can be overcome by demonstrating that the information is confidential by law or third-party interests are at stake. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 630 at 3 (1994), 325 at 2 (1982). Because section 552.101 of the Government Code can provide a compelling reason to withhold information, we will address your arguments under 552.101 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. Section 552.101 encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which 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. *Id.* at 683. Upon review, we have marked the portions of the submitted information that are confidential under common-law privacy.

We note, however, that the requestor is the spouse of the individual at issue. If the requestor is the authorized representative of the individual at issue, then the requestor has a right of access to the marked information pursuant to section 552.023 of the Government Code and the department must release the submitted information to him. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023(b) (governmental body may not deny access to person or person's representative to whom information relates on grounds that information is considered confidential under privacy principles). If the requestor does not have a right of access to the submitted information pursuant to section 552.023, then the department must withhold the information that we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

We note that the remaining information includes a Texas driver's license number. Section 552.130 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information that “relates to . . . a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license or permit issued by an agency of this state[.]” Gov't Code § 552.130(a)(1). However, section 552.130 also protects privacy interests. Thus, to the extent the requestor has a right of access under section 552.023 to his

wife's private information, it may not be withheld under section 552.130. Gov't Code § 552.023(a). To the extent the requestor does not have a right of access to his wife's private information, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.130.

In summary, if the requestor does not have a right of access to the submitted information under section 552.023 of the Government Code, then the department must withhold the information that we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy and section 552.130 of the Government Code. If the requestor has a right of access to his wife's private information under section 552.023 of the Government Code, then the department must release the submitted information in its entirety.<sup>1</sup>

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).

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<sup>1</sup>If the requestor has a right of access to the information at issue, we note some of the information being released may be confidential with respect to the general public. If the department receives another request for this information from an individual other than this requestor, the department should again seek our decision.

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 cursive script, appearing to read "L. Joseph James".

L. Joseph James  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

LJJ/eb

Ref: ID# 282216

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Richard Aguillon  
3310 West Woodlawn  
San Antonio, Texas 78228  
(w/o enclosures)