



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

July 3, 2007

Ms. P. Armstrong  
Assistant City Attorney  
Criminal Law and Police Division  
1400 South Lamar  
Dallas, Texas 75215

OR2007-08406

Dear Ms. Armstrong:

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 #282895.

The Dallas Police Department (the "department") received a request for three specified police reports. You claim that the marked portions of the two submitted reports are excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, 552.130, and 552.147 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we again note that you have only submitted two police reports for our review. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(e)(1)(D). To the extent that report No. 255997T exists, we assume that you have released such information to the requestor. If not, the department must do so at this time. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.006, .301, .302; *see also* Open Records Decision No.664 (2000) (noting that if governmental body concludes that no exceptions apply to requested information, it must release information as soon as possible).

You claim portions of the submitted reports are excepted from public disclosure under section 552.108 of the Governmental Code. Section 552.108(a) 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), .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). You state that the records at issue relate to a pending criminal investigation. Based upon this representation and our review of the submitted documents, we conclude that the release of the information you have marked would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime. *See Houston Chronicle Publ'g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531

S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.-- Houston [14th Dist.]1975), *writ ref'd n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases). Accordingly, the department may withhold the information you have marked under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup>

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). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be demonstrated. *Id.* at 681-82. 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. United States Dep’t of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press*, 489 U.S. 749, 764 (1989) (when considering prong regarding individual’s privacy interest, court recognized distinction between public records found in courthouse files and local police stations and compiled summary of information and noted that individual has significant privacy interest in compilation of one’s criminal history). Furthermore, we find that a compilation of a private citizen’s criminal history is generally not of legitimate concern to the public. However, the information you have marked under section 552.101 with common-law privacy pertains to an individual’s current involvement in the criminal justice system. The department may not withhold this information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy, as it does not constitute a compilation of one’s criminal history. *Cf.* § 411.081(b) (allowing a police department to disclose to the public CHRI that is related to the offense for which a person is involved in the criminal justice system).

You claim that portions of the remaining information are excepted from public disclosure under section 552.130 of the Government Code. In relevant part, section 552.130 provides:

(a) Information is excepted from required public disclosure if the information relates to:

- (1) a motor vehicle operator’s or driver’s license or permit issued by an agency of this state; [or]
- (2) a motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state[.]

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<sup>1</sup>Because our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your argument under section 411.083 of the Government Code for this information.

Gov't Code § 552.130(a)(1), (2). Upon review, we agree that you must withhold the Texas-issued motor vehicle record information you have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

You claim that the social security number is excepted from public disclosure under section 552.147 of the Government Code. Section 552.147 provides that “[t]he social security number of a living person is excepted from” required public disclosure under the Act. Gov't Code § 552.147. Therefore, the department may withhold the social security number under section 552.147 of the Government Code.

In summary, the department may withhold the information it has marked under section 552.108 of the Government Code. The department must withhold the information it has marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. Finally, the department may withhold the information it has marked under section 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 "Reg Hargrove", written in a cursive style.

Reg Hargrove  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

RJH/jb

Ref: ID# 282895

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Robert B. Richardson  
2758 Meadow Isle Lane  
Dallas, Texas 75237  
(w/o enclosures)