



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

August 20, 2008

Ms. Vivian J. Harvey  
Assistant County Attorney  
Henderson County Attorney's Office  
Henderson County Courthouse, Room 100  
Athens, Texas 75751

OR2008-11411

Dear Ms. Harvey:

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# 319525.

The Henderson County Sheriff's Department (the "department") received a request for a specified incident report. You state that the department has released some of the requested information to the requestor. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we must address the department's procedural obligations under the Act. Section 552.301 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 after receiving the written request. *See Gov't Code § 552.301(a), (b)*. You state that the department received the request for information on May 28, 2008. However, the submitted documentation reflects that the department received the request on May 27, 2008, and forwarded the request to the Henderson County Attorney's Office for handling on May 28, 2008. Accordingly, you were required to submit your request for a decision to this office no later than June 11, 2008.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>You indicate that May 30, 2008 was a holiday for the county.

However, you did not request a ruling from this office until June 13, 2008. Thus, the department failed to comply with the requirements of section 552.301 of the Government Code in requesting this decision from our office.

Pursuant to section 552.302 of the Government Code, 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); Open Records Decision No. 319 (1982). A compelling reason exists when third-party interests are at stake or when information is confidential under other law. Open Records Decision No. 150 (1977). Section 552.108 is a discretionary exception to disclosure that protects a governmental body's interests and may be waived. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 663 at 5 (1999) (untimely request for decision resulted in waiver of discretionary exceptions), 177 (1977) (statutory predecessor to section 552.108 subject to waiver); *but see* Open Records Decision Nos. 630 at 3 (1994), 586 at 3 (1991) (need of another governmental body to withhold information under predecessor to section 552.108 can provide compelling reason under section 552.302). In failing to comply with the requirements of section 552.301, the department has waived its claim under section 552.108. *See* Open Records Decision No. 522 (1989) (discretionary exceptions in general). Therefore, the department may not withhold any of the submitted information under this exception. However, because section 552.101 of the Government Code can provide a compelling reason to withhold information, we will address your argument concerning this exception with regard to the submitted report.

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. This section encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy and excepts from public disclosure private information about an individual if the information (1) contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person and (2) 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 satisfied. *Id.* at 681-82. This office has found that personal financial information not relating to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is excepted from required public disclosure. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992), 545 (1990), 523 (1989) (individual's mortgage payments, assets, bills, and credit history). In this instance, the requestor is the victim in the report at issue. Pursuant to section 552.023 of the Government Code, the requestor has a special right of access to information concerning himself that would typically be withheld on the basis of common-law privacy. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023(a); Open Records Decision No. 481 at 4 (1987) (privacy theories not implicated when individual requests information concerning herself). Accordingly, no

portion of the submitted incident report may be withheld from this requestor under common-law privacy.

We note that the submitted report contains account numbers, which belong to an individual other than the requestor. 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.”<sup>2</sup> Gov’t Code § 552.136(b). Accordingly, the department must withhold the bank account and routing numbers we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code. The remaining submitted information must be released to the requestor.<sup>3</sup>

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 file suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such a challenge, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3). If the governmental body does not file suit over 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,

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<sup>2</sup>The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

<sup>3</sup>We note that some of the information being released is confidential and not subject to release to the general public. However, the requestor in this instance has a special right of access to the information. Gov’t Code § 552.023. Should the department receive another request for these same records from a person who would not have a special right of access to the private information, the department should resubmit this same information and request another ruling from this office. *See id.* §§ 552.301(a), .302.

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 challenge 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,



Katherine M. Kroll  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

KMK/eeg

Ref: ID# 319525

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Julian K. Gilliam  
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(w/o enclosures)