



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

May 27, 2010

Mr. J. Middlebrooks
Assistant City Attorney
Criminal Law and Police Section
City of Dallas
1400 South Lamar
Dallas, Texas 75215

OR2010-07698

Dear Mr. Middlebrooks:

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# 381876 (DPD Request # 10-2836).

The City of Dallas (the "city") received a request for records related to two specified incidents, including book-in or mug shots. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, and 552.130 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," and encompasses information made confidential by other statutes. Gov't Code § 552.101. Chapter 772 of the Health and Safety Code authorizes the development of local emergency communications districts. Section 772.318 applies to an emergency 9-1-1 district established in accordance with chapter 772 and makes confidential the originating telephone numbers and addresses of 9-1-1 callers that are furnished by a service supplier. *See* Open Records Decision No. 649 (1996). We understand that the city is part of an emergency

communication district that was established under section 772.318.¹ You indicate that the telephone number you have marked is related to a 9-1-1 call and was obtained from a 9-1-1 service provider. Based on your representations, we conclude the city must withhold the telephone number you have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 772.318 of the Health and Safety Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, such that its release would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) not of legitimate concern to the public. *See 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. The types 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. A compilation of an individual's criminal history is also highly embarrassing information, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person. *Cf. U. S. 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. Upon review, we agree the information you have marked constitutes a compilation of an individual's criminal history. Therefore, the city must withhold this information, under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.108(a)(1) 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] release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime." Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1). 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 assert that the information you have marked relates to pending criminal investigations and that the Dallas Police Department and the Dallas County District Attorney's Office object to release of this information because it would jeopardize these investigations. Based on these representations, we conclude that the release of this information 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. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975), *writ ref'd n.r.e.*, 536 S.W.2d 559

¹Section 772.318 applies to an emergency communication district for a county with a population of more than 20,000.

(Tex. 1976) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases). Therefore, the city may withhold the information you have marked under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.

You also claim that the cellular telephone number of a police officer, which you have marked, is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108. Section 552.108(b)(1) excepts from required public disclosure an internal record of a law enforcement agency maintained for internal use in matters relating to law enforcement or prosecution if "release of the internal record or notation would interfere with law enforcement or prosecution." Gov't Code § 552.108(b)(1). A governmental body that seeks to withhold information under section 552.108(b)(1) must sufficiently explain how and why the release of the information would interfere with law enforcement and crime prevention. *See id.* § 552.301(e)(1)(A); *City of Fort Worth v. Cornyn*, 86 S.W.3d 320, 327 (Tex. App.—Austin 2002, no pet.) (section 552.108(b)(1) protects information that, if released, would permit private citizens to anticipate weaknesses in police department, avoid detection, jeopardize officer safety, and generally undermine police efforts to effectuate state laws); Open Records Decision Nos. 562 at 10 (1990), 531 at 2 (1989). In Open Records Decision No. 506 (1988), this office determined that the statutory predecessor to section 552.108(b) excepted from disclosure "cellular mobile phone numbers assigned to county officials and employees with specific law enforcement responsibilities." *Id.* at 2. We noted that the purpose of the cellular telephones was to ensure immediate access to individuals with specific law enforcement responsibilities and that public access to these numbers could interfere with that purpose. *Id.* You inform us that the cellular telephone number at issue is an internal mobile telephone number used by an officer in the field to carry out their law enforcement responsibilities. You assert that the release of the cellular telephone number at issue would interfere with law enforcement and crime prevention. Based on your representations and our review of the information at issue, we conclude that the city may withhold the officer's cellular telephone number you have marked under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code.

You assert that some of the remaining information is excepted under section 552.130 of the Government Code, which provides that information relating to a motor vehicle operator's license, driver's license, motor vehicle title, or registration issued by a Texas agency is excepted from public release. Gov't Code § 552.130(a)(1), (2). We agree that the city must withhold the Texas motor vehicle record information you have marked, as well as the additional information we have marked, under section 552.130.²

In summary, the city must withhold the telephone number you have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 772.318 of the Health

²We note this office recently issued Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009), a previous determination to all governmental bodies authorizing them to withhold ten categories of information, including a Texas driver's license and license plate numbers under section 552.130 of the Government Code, without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision.

and Safety Code. The city must also withhold the information you have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The city may withhold the information you have marked under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code and the officer's cellular telephone number you have marked under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code. The city must withhold the marked Texas motor vehicle record information under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released to the requestor.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular information 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 information or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For more information concerning those rights and responsibilities, please visit our website at http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index_orl.php, or call the Office of the Attorney General's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Act must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Tamara Wilcox
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

TW/dls

Ref: ID# 381876

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)