



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

September 23, 2011

Mr. Peter G. Smith
City Attorney
City of Richardson
P.O. Box 831078
Richardson, Texas 75083-1078

OR2011-13784

Dear Mr. Smith:

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# 431210 (File No. 11-514).

The Richardson Police Department (the "department") received a request for three specified incident reports. You state you have released portions of the requested incident reports, with a Texas driver's license number redacted under section 552.130 of the Government Code pursuant to Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009).¹ We also note you redacted a social security number under section 552.147 of the Government Code.² You claim the remaining

¹We note Open Records Decision No. 684 is a previous determination to all governmental bodies authorizing them to withhold ten categories of information, including Texas driver's license numbers under section 552.130 of the Government Code, without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision. However, on September 1, 2011, the Texas legislature amended section 552.130 to allow a governmental body to redact the information described in subsections 552.130(a)(1) and (a)(3) without the necessity of seeking a decision from the attorney general. *See* Act of May 30, 2011, 82nd Leg., R.S., S.B. 602, § 22 (to be codified at Gov't Code § 552.130(c)). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.130(e). *See* Act of May 30, 2011, 82nd Leg., R.S., S.B. 602, § 22 (to be codified at Gov't Code § 552.130(d), (e)). Thus, the statutory amendments to section 552.130 of the Government Code supercedes Open Records Decision No. 684 on September 1, 2011. Therefore, a governmental body may only redact information subject to subsections 552.130(a)(1) and (a)(3) in accordance with section 552.130, not Open Records Decision No. 684.

²Section 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 office under the Act. Gov't Code § 552.147(b).

portions of the incident reports are excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, and 552.108 of the Government Code. We also understand you to raise section 552.130 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

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: (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 release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. *See id.* §§ 552.108, .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). You state incident reports 11-030469 and 11-049225 pertain to pending criminal cases. Based on your representations and our review, we conclude release of these reports 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) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases), *writ ref’d n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976). Thus, section 552.108(a)(1) is applicable to incident reports 11-030469 and 11-049225.

Section 552.108(a)(2) excepts from disclosure “[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime . . . if . . . it is information that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime only in relation to an investigation that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.108(a)(2). Section 552.108(a)(2) is applicable only if the information at issue relates to a concluded criminal case that did not result in a conviction or deferred adjudication. As noted above, a governmental body claiming an exception to disclosure under section 552.108 must reasonably explain how and why this exception applies to the information it seeks to withhold. *See id.* §§ 552.108, .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706. You state incident report 11-031048 pertains to a crime which did not result in a conviction or deferred adjudication. Based on your representations and our review, we agree section 552.108(a)(2) is applicable to this incident report.

However, section 552.108 does not except from disclosure basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime. Gov’t Code § 552.108(c). Basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*, and includes a detailed description of the offense. *See* 531 S.W.2d at 186-88; *see also* Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing the types of information considered to be basic information). Thus, with the exception of basic information, the department may withhold the information at issue in incident reports 11-030469 and 11-049225 under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code, and the information at issue in incident report 11-031048 under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code.

You seek to withhold the basic information on the basis of common-law privacy. 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 exception encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information that (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 established. *Id.* at 681-82. The type of information considered highly intimate or 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. Generally, only highly intimate information that implicates the privacy of an individual is withheld. However, in certain instances, where it is demonstrated that the requestor knows the identity of the individual involved, as well as the nature of certain incidents, the information must be withheld in its entirety to protect the individual’s privacy. Although you claim all of the basic information in the incident reports is confidential pursuant to common-law privacy, we find this is not a situation where all of this information must be withheld to protect any individual’s privacy interest. Upon review, we find none of the basic information is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public concern. Therefore, no portion of the basic information may be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.³

In summary, with the exception of basic information, the department may withhold the information at issue in incident reports 11-030469 and 11-049225 under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code, and the information at issue in incident report 11-031048 under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code.

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

³We note the specific portions of the information you have marked under sections 552.101 and 552.130 of the Government Code do not consist of basic information. Accordingly, our ruling under section 552.108 of the Government Code is dispositive and we do not address these sections for that information. We also do not address section 552.103 of the Government Code, except to note that section 552.103 does not generally except from disclosure the same basic information that must be released under section 552.108(c). *See* Open Records Decision No. 597 (1991).

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'KLC', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Kenneth Leland Conyer
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

KLC/eb

Ref: ID# 431210

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)