



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

March 14, 2012

Ms. Delietrice Henry  
Open Records Assistant  
Plano Police Department  
P.O. Box 860358  
Plano, Texas 75086-0358

OR2012-03784

Dear Ms. Henry:

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# 451036 (Plano ORR# OCOD012612).

The Plano Police Department (the "department") received a request for all records during a specified time period regarding the requestor and another named individual, including two specified reports. You state some of the requested information has been released to the requestor. However, you claim some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception 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." Gov't Code § 552.101. This section encompasses the common-law right to privacy, which protects information if (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 met. *Id.* at 681-82. Common-law privacy protects the types of information held to be intimate or embarrassing in *Industrial Foundation*. See *id.* at 683 (information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs). Upon review, we find some of the information at issue is highly intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate

public interest. Therefore, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. The department has failed to demonstrate, however, how the remaining highlighted information is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public interest. Therefore, the department may not withhold any portion of the remaining information under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.101 also encompasses the doctrine of constitutional privacy, which protects two kinds of interests. See *Whalen v. Roe*, 429 U.S. 589, 599-600 (1977); Open Records Decision Nos. 600 at 3-5 (1992), 478 at 4 (1987), 455. The first is the interest in independence in making certain important decisions related to the “zones of privacy,” pertaining to marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships, and child rearing and education, that have been recognized by the United States Supreme Court. See *Fadjo v. Coon*, 633 F.2d 1172 (5th Cir. 1981); ORD 455 at 3-7. The second constitutionally protected privacy interest is in freedom from public disclosure of certain personal matters. See *Ramie v. City of Hedwig Village, Tex.*, 765 F.2d 490 (5th Cir. 1985); ORD 455 at 6-7. This aspect of constitutional privacy balances the individual’s privacy interest against the public’s interest in the information. See ORD 455 at 7. Constitutional privacy under section 552.101 is reserved for “the most intimate aspects of human affairs.” *Id.* at 8 (quoting *Ramie*, 765 F.2d at 492). Upon review, we find no portion of the remaining information falls within the zones of privacy or otherwise implicates an individual’s privacy interests for purposes of constitutional privacy. Therefore, the department may not withhold this information under section 552.101 in conjunction with constitutional privacy.

We note, however, some of the remaining information is subject to section 552.130 of the Government Code, which provides information relating to a motor vehicle operator’s or driver’s license or permit, title, or registration issued by an agency of this state or another state or country is excepted from public release.<sup>1</sup> Gov’t Code § 552.130. Accordingly, the department must withhold the driver’s license number we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy and section 552.130 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released.

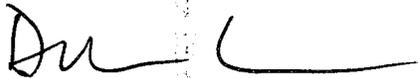
This letter ruling is limited to the particular information at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other information or any other circumstances.

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<sup>1</sup>The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception, such as section 552.130, on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. See Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

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](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,



Debbie K. Lee  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

DKL/som

Ref: ID# 451036

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)