



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

September 28, 2012

Ms. Elizabeth S. Horn
Assistant City Attorney
City of Carrollton
1945 E. Jackson Road
Carrollton, Texas 75006

OR2012-15503

Dear Ms. Horn:

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# 466569.

The City of Carrollton (the "city") received a request for information pertaining to a specified case. You claim the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.102, 552.108, and 552.130 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we must address the city's procedural obligations under the Act. Section 552.301 describes the procedural obligations placed on a governmental body that receives a written request for information it wishes to withhold. Pursuant to section 552.301(b), the governmental body must ask for the attorney general's decision and state the exceptions that apply within ten business days after receiving the request. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(b). In this instance, you state the city received the request for information on July 10, 2012. Accordingly, the city's ten-business-day deadline was July 24, 2012. However, you did not request a ruling from this office until July 25, 2012. *See id.* § 552.308 (describing rules for calculating submission dates of documents sent via first class United States mail). Consequently, we find the city failed to comply with the requirements of section 552.301 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 requirements of section 552.301 results in the legal presumption the requested information is public and must be released unless a compelling reason exists to withhold the information from disclosure. *See id.* § 552.302; *Simmons v. Kuzmich*, 166

S.W.3d 342, 350 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2005, no pet.); *Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379, 381-82 (Tex. App.—Austin 1990, no writ) (governmental body must make compelling demonstration to overcome presumption of openness pursuant to statutory predecessor to section 552.302); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 630 (1994). Generally, a compelling reason to withhold information exists where some other source of law makes the information confidential or where third party interests are at stake. Open Records Decision No. 150 at 2 (1977). You raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law informer's privilege, as well as sections 552.102, 552.108, and 552.130 of the Government Code. The purpose of the common-law informer's privilege is to protect the flow of information to a governmental body, rather than to protect a third person. Thus, the informer's privilege, unlike other claims under section 552.101, is discretionary and may be waived. *See* Open Records Decision No. 549 at 6 (1990). Section 552.108 is also a discretionary exception that protects only a governmental body's interests and may be waived. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions in general), 663 at 5 (1999) (waiver of discretionary exceptions), 177 at 3 (1977) (statutory predecessor to section 552.108 subject to waiver). As such, the common-law informer's privilege and section 552.108 do not constitute compelling reasons to withhold information for purposes of section 552.302, and none of the submitted information may be withheld on those bases. However, because sections 552.101, 552.102, and 552.130 of the Government Code can provide compelling reasons to withhold information, we will consider the applicability of these exceptions to the submitted information.

Section 552.102(a) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Gov't Code § 552.102(a). The Texas Supreme Court held section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure the dates of birth of state employees in the payroll database of the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts. *Tex. Comptroller of Pub. Accounts*, 354 S.W.3d 336. In this instance, the birth date at issue pertains to a private citizen. Therefore, we conclude the city may not withhold the birth date at issue under section 552.102(a).

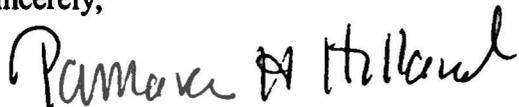
You also argue some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure pursuant to the case of *Houston Chronicle Publishing Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975), *writ ref'd n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976) (court finds that legitimate law enforcement interests exist to withhold certain information related to active criminal cases). In this regard, we understand you to argue the information at issue is excepted under section 552.101 of the Government Code as information made confidential by judicial decision. However, *Houston Chronicle* did not determine the confidentiality of any information for purposes of section 552.101. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 658 at 4 (1998), 478 at 2 (1987), 465 at 4-5 (1987) (confidentiality protected by section 552.101 requires express language making certain information confidential or requires that information not be released to public). Accordingly, we determine none of the submitted information may be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with the court's holding in *Houston Chronicle*.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code provides that information relating to a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license or permit issued by an agency of this state or another state or country is excepted from public release. Gov't Code § 552.130(a)(1),(2). We note section 552.130 protects personal privacy. Accordingly, the requestor has a right of access to his own motor vehicle information under section 552.023 of the Government Code, and the city may not withhold it from him under section 552.130. As you raise no further exceptions to disclosure, the city must release the submitted information.¹

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 H. Holland
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

THH/ag

Ref: ID# 466569

c. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

¹We note the information being released contains the requestor's social security number, which may generally be withheld under section 552.147 of the Government Code. Gov't Code § 552.147. However, because section 552.147 protects personal privacy, the requestor has a right to his own information under section 552.023 of the Government Code. 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).