



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

August 2, 2013

Ms. Crystal Koonce
Open Records
Williamson County Sheriff's Office
508 South Rock Street
Georgetown, Texas 78626

OR2013-13386

Dear Ms. Koonce:

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# 495274.

The Williamson County Sheriff's Office (the "sheriff's office") received a request for information pertaining to a named individual and any information pertaining to two specified addresses. You state you will redact social security numbers pursuant to section 552.147(b) of the Government Code.¹ You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, 552.130, 552.136, and 552.152 of the Government Code.² We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.³

¹Section 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).

²Although you do not raise section 552.130 of the Government Code, we assume you to raise this exception based on your markings.

³We assume that the "representative sample" of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988). This open records letter does not reach, and therefore does not authorize the withholding of, any other requested records to the extent that those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

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. Section 552.101 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 satisfied. *Id.* at 681-82. A compilation of an individual’s criminal history is 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 a compilation of a private citizen’s criminal history is generally not of legitimate concern to the public. However, information that refers to an individual solely as a victim, witness, or involved person is not private as criminal history and may not be withheld under section 552.101 on that basis.

The present request, in part, requires the sheriff’s office to compile unspecified law enforcement records concerning the named individual. We find this request for unspecified law enforcement records implicates the named individual’s right to privacy. Therefore, to the extent the sheriff’s office maintains law enforcement records depicting the named individual as a suspect, arrestee, or criminal defendant, the sheriff’s office must withhold any such information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.⁴

However, we note you have submitted information in which the named individual is not depicted as a suspect, arrestee, or criminal defendant. This information does not implicate the privacy interests of the individual and may not be withheld as a compilation of criminal history. Accordingly, we will address your arguments against disclosure of this information.

We note a portion the submitted information is subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code. Section 552.022(a) provides, in relevant part:

(a) [T]he following categories of information are public information and not excepted from required disclosure unless made confidential under this chapter or other law:

...

⁴As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your arguments against disclosure of this information.

(17) information that is also contained in a public court record[.]

Gov't Code §§ 552.022(17). The submitted information contains court-filed documents that are subject to subsection 552.022(a)(17). The sheriff's office must release the information subject to subsection 552.022(a)(17) unless it is made confidential under the Act or other law. *See id.* § 552.022(a)(17). Although you raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy for some of the information subject to section 552.022(a)(17), we note common-law privacy is not applicable to information contained in public records. *See Cox Broadcasting Corp. v. Cohn*, 420 U.S. 469, 496 (1975) (action for invasion of privacy cannot be maintained where information is in public domain); *Star Telegram, Inc. v. Walker*, 834 S.W.2d 54, 57 (Tex. 1992) (law cannot recall information once in public domain). Thus, the court-filed documents subject to section 552.022(a)(17) may not be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. As you raise no other exceptions against disclosure, the information subject to section 552.022(a)(17) must be released.

Section 552.108(a)(2) 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 . . . 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). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(2) must demonstrate that the requested information relates to a criminal investigation that has concluded in a final result other than a conviction or deferred adjudication. *See id.* § 552.301(e)(1)(A) (governmental body must provide comments explaining why exceptions raised should apply to information requested). You state some of the remaining information at issue, which we have marked, pertains to closed cases that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication. Thus, we agree that section 552.108(a)(2) is applicable to the information at issue.⁵

We note, 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 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). *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 sheriff's office may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code.

As noted above, common-law privacy protects highly intimate or embarrassing information that is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found.*, 540 S.W.2d at 685. The types of information considered intimate or embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in

⁵As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

Industrial Foundation includes 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. This office has found that some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses are excepted from required public disclosure under common-law privacy. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps). Upon review, we find the information we have marked is highly intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate public concern and must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we find the remaining information is not highly intimate or embarrassing information of no legitimate public concern and may not be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code provides information relating to a motor vehicle operator's license, driver's license, motor vehicle title or registration, or personal identification document issued by an agency of this state or another state or country is excepted from public release. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130. Accordingly, the sheriff's office must withhold the driver's license information you have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.⁶

Section 552.152 of the Government Code provides:

Information in the custody of a governmental body that relates to an employee or officer of the governmental body is excepted from the requirements of Section 552.021 if, under the specific circumstances pertaining to the employee or officer, disclosure of the information would subject the employee or officer to a substantial threat of physical harm.

Id. § 552.152. You inform us the information you have marked under section 552.152 relates to an undercover police officer. You state release of this information would subject this officer to a substantial threat of physical harm. Based on your representations and our review, we conclude you have demonstrated release of the information at issue would subject the officer to a substantial threat of physical harm. Therefore, the sheriff's office must withhold the information you have marked in the remaining information under section 552.152 of the Government Code.

In summary, to the extent the sheriff's office maintains law enforcement records depicting the named individual as a suspect, arrestee, or criminal defendant, the sheriff's office must

⁶We note section 552.130(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to redact the information described in subsection 552.130(a) without the necessity of seeking a decision from the attorney general. *See* Act of May 6, 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., S.B. 458, § 1 (to be codified as an amendment to 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* Gov't Code § 552.130(d), (e).

withhold any such information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. With the exception of basic information, the sheriff's office may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code. The sheriff's office must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The sheriff's office must withhold the information you have marked under sections 552.130 and 552.152 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released, including the court-filed documents subject to section 552.022(a)(17) 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.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl_ruling_info.shtml, 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 may be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Thana Hussaini
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

TH/som

Ref: ID# 495274

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)