



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

February 12, 2016

Ms. Julie P. Doshier
Counsel for the City of Highland Village
Nichols, Jackson, Dillard, Hager & Smith, L.L.P.
1800 Ross Tower
500 North Akard
Dallas, Texas 75201

OR2016-03479

Dear Ms. Doshier:

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# 598132 (Highland File Reference #74487).

The Highland Village Police Department (the "department"), which you represent, received a request for information pertaining to a specified address during a specified time period. You state the department has released some of the requested information. You state the department will redact social security numbers under section 552.147(b) of the Government Code.¹ You claim the submitted 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.

We first address your claims under section 552.108 of the Government Code, as they are potentially the most encompassing. Section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals

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. Gov't Code § 552.147(b).

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(a)(1) 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 state the information you have marked relates to a pending criminal investigation. Based upon this representation and our review, we find release of the information at issue 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) (delineating law enforcement interests present in active cases), *writ ref’d n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976). Accordingly, we find section 552.108(a)(1) is generally applicable to the information you have marked.

Section 552.108(b)(2) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure the internal records and notations of law enforcement agencies and prosecutors if “the internal record or notation relates to law enforcement only in relation to an investigation that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication[.] *See* Gov’t Code § 552.108(b)(2). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(b)(2) must demonstrate the requested information relates to a concluded criminal investigation did not result in a conviction or deferred adjudication. *See id.* § 552.301(e)(1)(A). You state the remaining information you have marked relates to a closed criminal investigation that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication. Based on your representation and our review, we find the department may withhold the information you marked under section 552.108(b)(2) of the Government Code.

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 Houston Chronicle*, 531 S.W.2d at 186-88; Open Records Decision No. 127 at 3-4 (1976) (summarizing types of information deemed public by *Houston Chronicle*). We note basic information includes the identity of the complainant. *See* ORD 127 at 3-4. However, we note basic information does not include motor vehicle record information encompassed by section 552.130 of the Government Code or dates of birth. *See id.* With respect to the information you seek to withhold under section 552.108(a)(1), we note you have marked the entirety of the basic information, including the complainant’s identity and the entire narrative portion of the report, as information you seek to withhold under section 552.108(a)(1). However, the unmarked portions of the report do not contain information sufficient to satisfy the requirement that a “detailed description of the offense” be released as basic information. *See* ORD 127. Thus, with the exception of basic information, which must include a detailed description of the offense, you may withhold the information you have marked under section 552.108(a)(1).

You seek to withhold the basic information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with 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. Section 552.101 encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) 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. Types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. In Open Records Decision No. 393 (1983), this office concluded that, generally, only that information which either identifies or tends to identify a victim of sexual assault or other sex-related offense may be withheld under common-law privacy; however, because the identifying information was inextricably intertwined with other releasable information, the governmental body was required to withhold the entire report. Open Records Decision No. 393 at 2 (1983); *see* Open Records Decision No. 339 (1982); *see also Morales v. Ellen*, 840 S.W.2d 519 (Tex. App.—El Paso 1992, writ denied) (identity of witnesses to and victims of sexual harassment was highly intimate or embarrassing information and public did not have a legitimate interest in such information); Open Records Decision No. 440 (1986) (detailed descriptions of serious sexual offenses must be withheld).

Additionally, under the common-law right of privacy, an individual has a right to be free from the publicizing of private affairs in which the public has no legitimate concern. *Indus. Found.*, 540 S.W.2d at 682. In considering whether a public citizen’s date of birth is private, the Third Court of Appeals looked to the supreme court’s rationale in *Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts v. Attorney General of Texas*, 354 S.W.3d 336 (Tex. 2010). *Paxton v. City of Dallas*, No. 03-13-00546-CV, 2015 WL 3394061, at *3 (Tex. App.—Austin May 22, 2015, pet. denied) (mem. op.). The supreme court concluded public employees’ dates of birth are private under section 552.102 of the Government Code because the employees’ privacy interest substantially outweighed the negligible public interest in disclosure.² *Texas Comptroller*, 354 S.W.3d at 347-48. Based on *Texas Comptroller*, the court of appeals concluded the privacy rights of public employees apply equally to public citizens, and thus, public citizens’ dates of birth are also protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101. *City of Dallas*, 2015 WL 3394061, at *3.

In this instance, you seek to withhold the entirety of the basic information under common-law privacy. However, you have not demonstrated, and we are not able to determine, the requestor knows the identity of the victim. Accordingly, the department may

²Section 552.102(a) 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).

not withhold the entirety of the information at issue under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis. Upon review, we find the information you have marked and the information we have marked satisfy the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the department must withhold the information you have marked and the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The department has failed to demonstrate, however, the remaining 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.

The department informs us it will redact motor vehicle record information under section 552.130(c) of the Government Code.³ 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. Upon review, we find a portion of the information you have marked does not constitute motor vehicle record information. The department may not withhold the information at issue, which we have marked for release, under section 552.130 of the Government Code. Accordingly, except for the information we have marked for release, the department must withhold the motor vehicle record information you have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

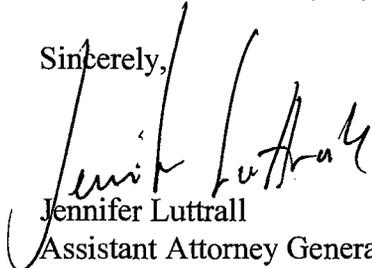
In summary, with the exception of basic information, which must include a detailed description of the offense, the department may withhold the information you have marked under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. The department may withhold the information you have marked under section 552.108(b)(2) of the Government Code. The department must withhold the information you have marked and the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. Except for the information we have marked for release, the department must withhold the information you have marked under 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.

³Section 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* 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 id.* § 552.130(d), (e).

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jennifer Luttrall". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "J".

Jennifer Luttrall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JL/akg

Ref: ID# 598132

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)