



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

June 7, 2017

Mr. J. Dean Craig
Assistant County Attorney
Kleberg County
P.O. Box 1411
Kingsville, Texas 78364

OR2017-12513

Dear Mr. Craig:

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# 660975.

The Kleberg County Attorney's Office (the "county") received a request for information pertaining to a specified incident. You state you released some information. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note the submitted information includes information subject to section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code, which provides for required public disclosure of "information that is also contained in a public court record," unless it is "made confidential under [the Act] or other law[.]" Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(17). Although you seek to withhold this information under section 552.108 of the Government Code, this section is a discretionary exception to disclosure that protects a governmental body's interests and does not make information confidential under the Act. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 177 at 3 (1977) (statutory predecessor to section 552.108 subject to waiver). Therefore, the county may not withhold the information subject to section 552.022, which we marked, under section 552.108. However, in this instance, we note some of the information at issue is subject to sections 552.101 and 552.130 of the Government Code, each of which makes information confidential under the Act; therefore we will consider their applicability to the

information at issue.¹ We will also address your argument under section 552.108 of the Government Code for the information not subject to section 552.022.

Section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information concerning an investigation that concluded in a result other than conviction or deferred adjudication. *See* Gov't Code 552.108(a)(2). A governmental body that claims an exception to disclosure under section 552.108 must explain how and why this exception is applicable to the information at issue. *See id.* § 552.301(e)(1)(A). You state the information at issue relates to a criminal investigation that has not resulted in a conviction or deferred adjudication. We note section 552.108(a)(2) is applicable only if the information at issue is related to a concluded criminal case "that *did not* result in conviction or deferred adjudication." *Id.* § 552.108(a)(2) (emphasis added). Thus, having considered your representation, we find you have not demonstrated the responsive information falls within the scope of section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code. *See id.* § 552.301(e)(1)(A). We therefore conclude the county may not withhold any of the information at issue under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." *Id.* § 552.101. This section encompasses information protected by other statutes, such as section 560.003 of the Government Code. Section 560.003 provides that "[a] biometric identifier in the possession of a governmental body is exempt from disclosure under [the Act]." *Id.* § 560.003; *see also id.* §§ 560.001(1) (defining "biometric identifier" to include fingerprints), .002(1)(A) (governmental body may not sell, lease, or otherwise disclose individual's biometric identifier to another person unless individual consents to disclosure). Therefore, the county must withhold the fingerprints we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 560.003 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also 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. Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). The court of appeals has concluded public citizens' dates of birth are protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101. *See Paxton v. City of Dallas*,

¹The Office of the Attorney General will raise mandatory exceptions on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

No. 03-13-00546-CV, 2015 WL 3394061, at *3 (Tex. App.—Austin May 22, 2015, pet. denied) (mem. op.). This office has also found that personal financial information not relating to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is generally intimate or embarrassing. *See generally* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 at 9-10 (1992) (employee's withholding allowance certificate, designation of retirement beneficiary, choice of insurance carrier, election of optional coverages, direct deposit authorization, forms allowing employee to allocate pretax compensation to group insurance, health care or dependent care), 545 (1990) (deferred compensation information, participation in voluntary investment program, election of optional insurance coverage, mortgage payments, assets, bills, and credit history), 523 (1989) (common-law privacy protects credit reports, financial statements, and other personal financial information), 373 (1983) (sources of income not related to financial transaction between individual and governmental body protected under common-law privacy).

Upon review, we find the information we have marked satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Thus, the county must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code provides information relating to a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license or permit, a motor vehicle title or registration, or a personal identification document issued by an agency of Texas or another state or country is excepted from public release. Gov't Code § 552.130(a). We conclude the county must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.


In summary, the county must withhold the fingerprints we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 560.003 of the Government Code. The county must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The county must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The county must release the remaining information.²

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.

²The information being released contains a social security number. Section 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. *See* Gov't Code § 552.147(b). Furthermore, we note the requestor, a representative of the Texas State Board of Pharmacy, has a right of access beyond that of the general public to some of the information being released. *See id.* §§ 411.087(a)(2), .122(a). Thus, if the county receives another request for this same information from a different requestor, the county must again seek a ruling from this office.

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,



Matthew Taylor
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

MHT/bw

Ref: ID# 660975

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)