



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

January 5, 2018

Ms. Elizabeth M. Walker
City Secretary
City of Weslaco
255 South Kansas Avenue
Weslaco, Texas 78596-6285

OR2018-00361

Dear Ms. Walker:

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# 691808.

The City of Weslaco (the "city") received a request for information pertaining to a specified incident. The city claims the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, 552.132, 552.1325 of the Government Code. We have considered the claimed exceptions and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we must address the procedural obligations of the city under section 552.301 of the Government Code, which prescribes the procedures that a governmental body must follow in asking this office to decide whether requested information is excepted from public disclosure. Pursuant to section 552.301(b), a governmental body must ask for a decision from this office and state the exceptions that apply within ten business days of receiving the written request. Gov't Code § 552.301(b). The city informs us it received the request for information on October 13, 2017. Thus, the city's ten-business-day deadline under section 552.301(b) was October 27, 2017. Although the city timely raised 552.101, 552.132, 552.1325 of the Government Code, it did not raise section 552.108 of the Government Code until November 2, 2017. Thus, the city failed to comply with the procedural requirements mandated by section 552.301(b) in raising section 552.108 of the Government Code.

Pursuant to section 552.302 of the Government Code, a governmental body's failure to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301 results in the legal presumption

that the requested information is public and must be released unless there is a compelling reason 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 (Tex. App.—Austin 1990, no writ). We find the city has failed to establish a compelling reason to address its claim under section 552.108 of the Government Code. Nevertheless, we will address the city’s remaining arguments.

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 section 261.201(a) of the Family Code, which provides as follows:

[T]he following information is confidential, is not subject to public release under [the Act], and may be disclosed only for purposes consistent with this code and applicable federal or state law or under rules adopted by an investigating agency:

- (1) a report of alleged or suspected abuse or neglect made under this chapter and the identity of the person making the report; and
- (2) except as otherwise provided in this section, the files, reports, records, communications, audiotapes, videotapes, and working papers used or developed in an investigation under this chapter or in providing services as a result of an investigation.

Fam. Code § 261.201(a). The city asserts the requested information is confidential under section 261.201. However, the city has not established the submitted information, which involves an adult victim, was used or developed in an investigation of alleged or suspected child abuse or neglect under chapter 261 of the Family Code. *See id.* § 101.003(a) (defining “child” for purposes of section 261.201). Therefore, the submitted information is not confidential under section 261.201(a) of the Family Code and the city may not withhold it under section 552.101 on that ground.

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. The Third 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*, No. 03-13-00546-CV, 2015 WL 3394061, at *3 (Tex. App.—Austin May 22, 2015, pet. denied) (mem. op.). However, this office has also found the public has

a legitimate public interest in the details of a crime. *See* Open Records Decision No. 400 at 4 (1983). *See generally* *Lowe v. Hearst Communications, Inc.*, 487 F.3d 246, 250 (5th Cir. 2007) (noting “legitimate public interest in facts tending to support an allegation of criminal activity” (citing *Cinel v. Connick*, 15 F.3d 1338, 1345-46 (1994))). The requestor has a right of access to his private information pursuant to 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 individuals request information concerning themselves). Nevertheless, we find some of the remaining information, which we have marked, satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we conclude the remaining information is not confidential under common-law privacy, and the city may not withhold it under section 552.101 on that ground.

Section 552.132(b) of the Government Code provides the following:

The following information held by the crime victim’s compensation division of the attorney general’s office is confidential:

- (1) the name, social security number, address, or telephone number of a crime victim or claimant; or
- (2) any other information the disclosure of which would identify or tend to identify the crime victim or claimant.

Gov’t Code § 552.132(b). The information at issue is held by the city, not the crime victim’s compensation division of the attorney general’s office. Therefore, section 552.132(b) is not applicable to this information. Thus, the city may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.132(b) of the Government Code.

Section 552.1325 of the Government Code provides, in relevant part, the following:

(a) In this section:

- (1) “Crime victim” means a person who is a victim as defined by Article 56.32, Code of Criminal Procedure.
- (2) “Victim impact statement” means a victim impact statement under Article 56.03, Code of Criminal Procedure.

(b) The following information that is held by a governmental body or filed with a court and that is contained in a victim impact statement or was submitted for purposes of preparing a victim impact statement is confidential:

(1) the name, social security number, address, and telephone number of a crime victim; and

(2) any other information the disclosure of which would identify or tend to identify the crime victim.

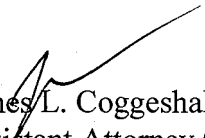
Id. § 552.1325. The remaining information does not include a victim impact statement for purposes of section 552.1325, nor has the city demonstrated any of the information at issue was submitted for purposes of preparing a victim impact statement. Accordingly, the city may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.1325 of the Government Code.

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



James L. Coggeshall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JLC/tdw

¹Because the requestor has a special right of access to some of the information being released, the city must again seek a decision from this office if it receives another request for the same information from another requestor.

Ref: ID# 691808

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)