



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

May 24, 2016

Mr. Ryan S. Sullivan  
Public Information Officer  
Harris County Sheriff's Office  
1200 Baker Street  
Houston, Texas 77002

OR2016-11814

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

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# 611459 (HCSO File No. 14SO6001158).

The Harris County Sheriff's Office (the "sheriff's office") received a request for information concerning report number 15-39190.<sup>1</sup> 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.

We must address the responsibilities of the sheriff's office under the Act. Section 552.301 of the Government Code prescribes the procedures 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) of the Government Code, a 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). Additionally, a governmental body is required to submit to this office within fifteen business days of receiving the request (1) written comments stating the reasons why the stated exceptions apply that would allow the information to be withheld, (2) a copy of the written request for information, (3) a signed statement or sufficient evidence showing the date the governmental

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<sup>1</sup>You have not submitted a copy of the request for information, so we take our description of the request from your brief.

body received the written request, and (4) a copy of the specific information requested or representative samples, labeled to indicate which exceptions apply to which parts of the documents. *See id.* § 552.301(e). As of the date of this letter, the sheriff's office has not submitted a copy of the written request for information. Accordingly, the sheriff's office has failed to comply with the requirements of section 552.301 of the Government Code in asking this office for a ruling.

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 the information is public and must be released. Information presumed public must be released unless a governmental body demonstrates a compelling reason to withhold the information to overcome this presumption. *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) (governmental body must make compelling demonstration to overcome presumption of openness pursuant to statutory predecessor to section 552.302); Open Records Decision No. 630 (1994). A compelling reason exists when third-party interests are at stake or when information is confidential under other law. Open Records Decision No. 150 (1977). Section 552.108 of the Government Code does not make information confidential. Open Records Decision Nos. 663 at 5 (1999) (untimely request for decision resulted in waiver of discretionary exceptions), 177 (1977) (statutory predecessor to section 552.108 subject to waiver). Accordingly, the sheriff's office may not withhold the submitted information under section 552.108 of the Government Code. However, portions of the submitted information are subject to sections 552.101, 552.130, and 552.136 of the Government Code.<sup>2</sup> These exceptions to disclosure make information confidential, so we will address their applicability to the information at issue.

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. *See id.* at 681–82. The types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. This office has concluded personal financial information unrelated to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is protected by common-law privacy. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992), 545 (1990). Also, in considering whether a member of the public's date of birth is private, the Third Court of Appeals looked to the supreme court's

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<sup>2</sup>The 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).

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.<sup>3</sup> *Tex. 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 members of the public, so dates of birth of members of the public are also protected by common-law privacy. *City of Dallas*, 2015 WL 3394061, at \*3. Upon review, we find some of the information at issue satisfies the standard articulated in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the sheriff’s office must withhold the financial information we marked and all dates of birth of members of the public under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information relating to a motor vehicle operator’s or driver’s license or permit and a motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state or another state or country. Gov’t Code § 552.130(a). Accordingly, the sheriff’s office must withhold the motor vehicle record information we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

Section 552.136(b) of the Government Code provides, “[n]otwithstanding any other provision of [the Act], a credit card, debit card, charge card, or access device number that is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental body is confidential.” *Id.* § 552.136(b); *see id.* § 552.136(a) (defining “access device”). Accordingly, the sheriff’s office must withhold the credit card number we marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code.

In summary, the sheriff’s office must withhold the financial information we marked and all dates of birth of members of the public under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy, the motor vehicle record information we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code, and the credit card number we marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code. The sheriff’s office must release the remaining information.<sup>4</sup>

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.

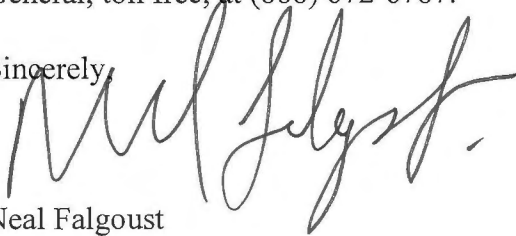
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<sup>3</sup>Section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure “information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.” Gov’t Code § 552.102(a).

<sup>4</sup>The remaining information contains social security numbers, which the sheriff’s office may withhold without a ruling from this office. *See* Gov’t Code § 552.147(b).

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](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 "Neal Falgoust". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a horizontal line at the end.

Neal Falgoust  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

NF/eb

Ref: ID# 611459

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)