



KEN PAXTON  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

June 20, 2016

Ms. Dawn Roberts  
Assistant City Attorney  
Arlington Police Department  
Mail Stop 04-0200  
P.O. Box 1065  
Arlington, Texas 76004-1065

OR2016-13977

Dear Ms. Roberts:

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# 614841 (Ref. No. 26394).

The Arlington Police Department (the "department") received a request for two specified reports, 9-1-1 calls from 2014, and all 9-1-1 calls from 2006 through the date of the request involving two named individuals. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note you have not submitted any copies of any requested 9-1-1 calls. Therefore, to the extent information responsive to this aspect of the request exists, we assume you have released it to the requestor. *See* Open Records Decision No. 664 (2000) (if governmental body concludes that no exceptions apply to requested information, it must release information as soon as possible). If you have not released any such information, you must do so at this time. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.301(a), .302.

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. Section 552.101 encompasses section 58.007 of the Family Code, which makes confidential juvenile law enforcement records relating to conduct by a child that occurred on or after September 1, 1997. Fam. Code § 58.007(c). The relevant portion of section 58.007 provides:

(c) Except as provided by Subsection (d), law enforcement records and files concerning a child and information stored, by electronic means or otherwise, concerning the child from which a record or file could be generated may not be disclosed to the public and shall be:

(1) if maintained on paper or microfilm, kept separate from adult files and records;

(2) if maintained electronically in the same computer system as records or files relating to adults, be accessible under controls that are separate and distinct from controls to access electronic data concerning adults; and

(3) maintained on a local basis only and not sent to a central state or federal depository, except as provided by Subchapters B, D, and E.

*Id.* § 58.007(c). *See also id.* § 51.02(2) (defining “child” as a person who is ten years of age or older and younger than seventeen years of age at the time of the reported conduct). Upon review, we find Exhibit B involves delinquent conduct by a child that occurred after September 1, 1997. *See id.* § 51.03 (defining “delinquent conduct” for purposes of section 58.007). Further, it does not appear that any of the exceptions in section 58.007 apply. Therefore, Exhibit B is confidential under section 58.007(c) of the Family Code and the department must withhold it under section 552.101 of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup> However, we find the department has not demonstrated the applicability of section 58.007(c) to Exhibit C; thus, the department may not withhold Exhibit C under section 552.101 on this basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). 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. *Id.* 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.<sup>2</sup> *Texas Comptroller*, 354 S.W.3d at 347-48. Based on *Texas Comptroller*, the court of appeals

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<sup>1</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

<sup>2</sup>Section 552.102(a) exempts 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).

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. Thus, the department must withhold all public citizens' dates of birth in Exhibit C 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 license, driver's license, motor vehicle title or registration, or a personal identification document issued by an agency of this state or another state or country is excepted from public release.<sup>3</sup> Gov't Code § 552.130. Upon review, we find the department must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked in Exhibit C under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, the department must withhold Exhibit B under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007 of the Government Code. With regard to Exhibit C, the department must (1) withhold all public citizens' dates of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy, (2) withhold the information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code, and (3) release the remaining information.

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](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,



Britni Ramirez  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

BR/dls

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<sup>3</sup>The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. See Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

Ref: ID# 614841

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)