



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

May 25, 2017

Mr. Thomas M. Gilliland
Public Information Officer
Harris County Sheriff's Office
1200 Baker Street
Houston, Texas 77002

OR2017-11470

Dear Mr. Gilliland:

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# 665855 (HCSO No. 17SO6001380).

The Harris County Sheriff's Office (the "sheriff's office") received a request for a specified report. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

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 of the Government Code encompasses section 58.007 of the Family Code which provides in relevant part:

(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.

Fam. Code § 58.007(c). Section 58.007(c) is applicable to records of delinquent conduct that occurred on or after September 1, 1997. *See id.* § 51.03(a)(defining “delinquent conduct” for purposes of section 58.007(c) of Family Code). The juvenile must have been at least ten years old and less than seventeen years of age when the conduct occurred. *See id.* § 51.02(2) (defining “child” for purposes of section 58.007(c) of Family Code). The submitted information involves delinquent conduct that occurred after September 1, 1997. It does not appear any of the exceptions in section 58.007 apply to the submitted information. However, we are unable to determine the age of the offender whose conduct is at issue. Accordingly, we must rule conditionally. Thus, to the extent the suspect was ten years of age or older and under seventeen years of age at the time of the incident, the submitted information is confidential pursuant to section 58.007(c) of the Family Code and must be withheld in its entirety under section 552.101 of the Government Code. However, if the suspect was not ten years of age or older and under seventeen years of age at the time of the incident, this information is not confidential pursuant to section 58.007(c) and may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses 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.¹ *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. Thus, the sheriff’s office must withhold the public citizens’ dates of birth we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

¹Section 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).

We note the remaining information contains information subject to section 552.130 of the Government Code.² 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. Accordingly, the sheriff's office must withhold the motor vehicle record information we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, if the suspect was ten years of age or older and under seventeen years of age at the time of the conduct at issue, then the sheriff's office must withhold the submitted information in its entirety under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007(c) of the Family Code. If the suspect was under ten years of age or was seventeen years of age or older at the time of the conduct, then the sheriff's office must: (1) withhold the dates of birth we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy; (2) withhold the motor vehicle record information we 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, 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,



Jesse Harvey
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JH/bw

²The 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# 665855

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)