



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

August 6, 2019

Ms. LaNetra S. Lary  
Assistant County Attorney  
Fort Bend County  
401 Jackson Street, 3rd Floor  
Richmond, Texas 77469

OR2019-21582

Dear Ms. Lary:

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# 779012.

The Fort Bend County Sheriff's Office (the "sheriff's office") received a request for a specified offense report. You claim some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.152 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.<sup>1</sup>

Initially, we note some of the submitted information, which we have marked, is not responsive to the instant request because it does not pertain to the requested offense report. This ruling does not address the public availability of any information that is not responsive to the request and the sheriff's office is not required to release such information in response to this request.

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

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<sup>1</sup>We assume the "representative sample" of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988). This open records letter does not reach, and therefore does not authorize the withholding of, any other requested records to the extent those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses chapter 411 of the Government Code, which makes confidential criminal history record information (“CHRI”) generated by the National Crime Information Center or by the Texas Crime Information Center. *See id.* § 411.083(a). Title 28, part 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations governs the release of CHRI that states obtain from the federal government or other states. Open Records Decision No. 565 (1990). The federal regulations allow each state to follow its individual laws with respect to the CHRI it generates. *See id.* Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI that the Department of Public Safety (“DPS”) maintains, except that DPS may disseminate this information as provided in chapter 411, subchapter E-1 or subchapter F of the Government Code. *See Gov’t Code* § 411.083. Sections 411.083(b)(1) and 411.089(a) authorize a criminal justice agency to obtain CHRI; however, a criminal justice agency may not release CHRI except to another criminal justice agency for a criminal justice purpose. *Id.* § 411.089(b)(1). Other entities specified in chapter 411 of the Government Code are entitled to obtain CHRI from DPS or another criminal justice agency; however, those entities may not release CHRI except as provided by chapter 411. *See generally id.* §§ 411.090-.127. Thus, any CHRI obtained from DPS or any other criminal justice agency must be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with chapter 411, subchapter E-1 or subchapter F of the Government Code. We note Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”) numbers constitute CHRI generated by the FBI. Accordingly, the sheriff’s office must withhold the submitted FBI numbers in the responsive information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code. However, no portion of the remaining responsive information constitutes CHRI for purposes of chapter 411 of the Government Code. Accordingly, the sheriff’s office may not withhold any of the remaining responsive information under section 552.101 on that 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. The Third Court of Appeals has concluded public citizens’ dates of birth are protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101. *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.). We note the requestor has a right of access to her own date of birth under section 552.023 of the Government Code and it may not be withheld from her under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. *See Gov’t Code* § 552.023(a) (governmental body may not deny access to person to whom information relates or person’s agent on ground that information is considered confidential by privacy principles); Open Records Decision No. 481 at 4 (1987) (privacy theories not implicated when individuals request information concerning themselves). Thus, with the exception of the requestor’s date of birth, the sheriff’s office must withhold all public citizens’ dates of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

You seek to withhold some of the submitted information under section 552.152 of the Government Code, which provides:

Information in the custody of a governmental body that relates to an employee or officer of the governmental body is excepted from [required public disclosure] if, under the specific circumstances pertaining to the employee or officer, disclosure of the information would subject the employee or officer to a substantial threat of physical harm.

Gov't Code § 552.152. You state the information you marked reveals the identities of undercover police officers of the Fort Bend County Narcotics Task Force. You state release of this information would subject these officers to a substantial threat of physical harm. Based on your representations and our review, we find you have demonstrated the release of some of the information at issue would subject the officers at issue to a substantial threat of physical harm. Accordingly, the sheriff's office must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.152 of the Government Code.<sup>2</sup> However, we find you have failed to demonstrate the release of the remaining responsive information at issue would subject an employee or officer to a substantial risk of physical harm. Accordingly, the sheriff's office may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.152 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information protected by the common-law informer's privilege, which has long been recognized by Texas courts. *See Aguilar v. State*, 444 S.W.2d 935, 937 (Tex. Crim. App. 1969); *Hawthorne v. State*, 10 S.W.2d 724, 725 (Tex. Crim. App. 1928). The privilege protects from disclosure the identities of persons who report activities over which the governmental body has criminal or quasi-criminal law enforcement authority, provided the subject of the information does not already know the informer's identity. Open Records Decision Nos. 515 at 3 (1988), 208 at 1-2 (1978). The privilege protects the identities of individuals who report violations of statutes to the police or similar law-enforcement agencies, as well as those who report violations of statutes with civil or criminal penalties to "administrative officials having a duty of inspection or of law enforcement within their particular spheres." Open Records Decision No. 279 at 2 (1981) (citing 8 John H. Wigmore, *Evidence in Trials at Common Law* § 2374, at 767 (J. McNaughton rev. ed. 1961)). The report must be of a violation of a criminal or civil statute. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 582 at 2 (1990), 515 at 4-5. The privilege excepts the informer's statement only to the extent necessary to protect that informer's identity. Open Records Decision No. 549 at 5 (1990). Upon review, we find you have failed to demonstrate the applicability of the informer's privilege to any of the remaining responsive information at issue, and the sheriff's office may not withhold it under section 552.101 on that basis.

We note the remaining information contains information subject to section 552.130 of the Government Code, which provides information relating to a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license, motor vehicle title or registration, or personal identification document issued

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<sup>2</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

by an agency of this state or another state or country is excepted from public release.<sup>3</sup> Gov't Code § 552.130(a). Upon review, we find the sheriff's office must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, the sheriff's office must withhold the submitted FBI numbers under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code. With the exception of the requestor's date of birth, the sheriff's office must withhold all public citizens' dates of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The sheriff's office must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.152 of the Government Code. The sheriff's office must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The sheriff's office must release the remaining responsive 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.

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,



Kelly McWethy  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

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<sup>3</sup>The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body. Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

<sup>4</sup>We note the remaining information includes social security numbers. Section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a government body to redact a living person's social security number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office under the Act. Gov't Code § 552.147(b). Additionally, we note the information being released contains information to which the requestor has a right of access under section 552.023 of the Government Code. *See id.* § 552.023; *see also* Open Records Decision No. 481 at 4 (1987). Accordingly, if the sheriff's office receives another request for this same information from a different requestor, it must again seek a ruling from this office.

Ref: ID# 779012

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)