



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

January 28, 2016

Mr. Vance Hinds  
Assistant County & District Attorney  
County of Ellis  
109 South Jackson  
Waxahachie, Texas 75165

OR2016-02162

Dear Mr. Hinds:

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# 596054.

The Ellis County and District Attorney's Office (the "district attorney's office") received a request for the entire criminal file pertaining to a named individual. The district attorney's office claims the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, 552.111, 552.130, 552.137 of the Government Code and privileged under section 30.006 of the Civil Practice and Remedies Code. We have considered the submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.022(a) of the Government Code provides, in relevant part:

(a) [T]he following categories of information are public information and not excepted from required disclosure unless made confidential under this chapter or other law:

(1) a completed report, audit, evaluation, or investigation made of, for, or by a governmental body, except as provided by Section 552.108[.]

Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(1). The submitted information consists of a completed investigation subject to section 552.022(a)(1) that must be released unless it is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code or expressly made confidential under the Act or other law. *See id.* Although the district attorney's office seeks to withhold this information under section 552.111, this section is a discretionary exception to disclosure and does not make information confidential under the Act. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 677 at 8 (2002) (attorney work product privilege under section 552.111 may be waived), 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 663 at 5 (1999) (waiver of discretionary exceptions). Therefore, the district attorney's office may not withhold the submitted information under section 552.111 of the Government Code. The Texas Supreme Court has held, however, the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure are "other law" within the meaning of section 552.022. *See In re City of Georgetown*, 53 S.W.3d 328, 336 (Tex. 2001). However, those rules are applicable only to "actions of a civil nature." *See* TEX. R. CIV. P. 2. Thus, because the information at issue pertains to a criminal case, rule 192.5 is not applicable. Therefore, the district attorney's office may not withhold the submitted information on the basis of the work product privilege in Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 192.5. The district attorney's office also raises section 30.006 of the Civil Practice and Remedies Code, which is a civil discovery privilege under the Civil Practice and Remedies Code; it is not a discovery privilege found in either the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure or the Texas Rules of Evidence and therefore is not "other law" for purposes of section 552.022. Accordingly, we determine the submitted information may not be withheld from disclosure on the basis of section 30.006 of the Civil Practice and Remedies Code. Further, because information subject to section 552.022(a)(1) may be withheld under section 552.108, we will address the district attorney's office's assertion of section 552.108. Additionally, because sections 552.101, 552.130, and 552.137 of the Government Code make information confidential, we will address the district attorney's office's claims under these exceptions for the submitted information.

Section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information concerning an investigation that concluded in a result other than conviction or deferred adjudication. Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(2). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(2) must demonstrate the requested information relates to a criminal investigation that has concluded in a final result other than a conviction or deferred adjudication. *See id.* §§ 552.108(a)(2), .301(e)(1)(A). The district attorney's office states the information it has marked pertains to an investigation that concluded in a result other than conviction or deferred adjudication. Therefore, we agree section 552.108(a)(2) is applicable to the information at issue. Accordingly, the district attorney's office may withhold the information it has marked under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address the district attorney's office's remaining arguments against disclosure of this 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 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 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. Accordingly, the district attorney’s office must withhold the dates of birth it has marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of constitutional privacy, which consists of two interrelated types of privacy: (1) the right to make certain kinds of decisions independently and (2) an individual’s interest in avoiding disclosure of personal matters. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 at 4 (1987). The first type protects an individual’s autonomy within “zones of privacy,” which include matters related to marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships, and child rearing and education. *Id.* The second type of constitutional privacy requires a balancing between the individual’s privacy interests and the public’s need to know information of public concern. *Id.* The scope of information protected is narrower than that under the common-law doctrine of privacy; the information must concern the “most intimate aspects of human affairs.” *Id.* at 5 (citing *Ramie v. City of Hedwig Village, Texas*, 765 F.2d 490 (5th Cir. 1985)). Upon review, we find the district attorney’s office has failed to demonstrate any of the remaining information falls within the zones of privacy or implicates an individual’s privacy interests for purposes of constitutional privacy. Therefore, the district attorney’s office may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with constitutional 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 personal identification document issued by an agency of this state or another state or country is

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<sup>2</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).

excepted from public release. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130(a). Accordingly, the district attorney's office must withhold the motor vehicle record information it has marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, the district attorney's office may withhold the information it has marked under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code. The district attorney's office must withhold the dates of birth it has marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code. The district attorney's office must withhold the motor vehicle record information it has marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The district attorney's office must 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,



Rahat Huq  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

RSH/som

Ref: ID# 596054

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)