



KEN PAXTON  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

September 26, 2016

Ms. Carah-Beth Bass  
Counsel for the County of Victoria  
Allison, Bass & Magee, L.L.P.  
402 West 12<sup>th</sup> Street  
Austin, Texas 78701

OR2016-21650

Dear Ms. Bass:

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# 627628.

The Victoria County Sheriff's Office (the "sheriff's office"), which you represent, received a request for all incident reports pertaining to a specific date. The sheriff's office states it has released some information. The sheriff's office states it will redact motor vehicle record information under section 552.130(c) of the Government Code and social security numbers under section 552.147(b) of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup> The sheriff's office claims the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions the sheriff's office claims 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

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<sup>1</sup>Section 552.130(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to redact the information described in subsection 552.130(a) without the necessity of seeking a decision from the attorney general. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130(c). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.130(e). *See id.* § 552.130(d), (e). Section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person's social security number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office. *Id.* § 552.147(b).

Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses information protected by other statutes, such as section 58.007 of the Family Code. Section 58.007 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). For purposes of section 58.007(c), a “child” is a person who was ten years of age or older and under seventeen years of age at the time of the conduct. *See id.* § 51.02(2). Thus, under section 58.007, law enforcement records relating to a juvenile engaged in delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision on or after September 1, 1997 are confidential. *See id.* § 51.03(a), (b) (defining “delinquent conduct” and “conduct indicating a need for supervision”). Upon review, we find report numbers 16-03610 and 16-03625 involve juveniles engaged in delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision on or after September 1, 1997. It does not appear that any of the exceptions to confidentiality under section 58.007 of the Family Code apply to this information. Thus, report numbers 16-03610 and 16-03625 are confidential under section 58.007(c) of the Family Code, and the sheriff’s office must withhold them under section 552.101 of the Government Code.<sup>2</sup> However, the sheriff’s office has failed to demonstrate report number 16-03607 depicts an individual who is ten years of age or older and under the age of seventeen as a suspect or offender of delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision. *See id.* § 51.03(a)-(b). Therefore, the sheriff’s office may not withhold report number 16-03607 under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007 of the Family Code.

Section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or

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<sup>2</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address the sheriff’s office’s remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

prosecution of crime . . . if . . . release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.108(a)(1). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(1) must explain how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. *See id.* §§ 552.108(a)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). The sheriff’s office states the remaining information relates to pending criminal investigations and release of the information would interfere with those investigations. *See Houston Chronicle Publ’g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases), *writ ref’d n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976). Based on these representations and our review, we conclude section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code is applicable to the information at issue.

However, section 552.108 does not except from disclosure basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime. Gov’t Code § 552.108(c). Basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*. *See* 531 S.W.2d at 186-88; Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information considered to be basic information). We note basic information includes a detailed description of the offense but does not include dates of birth, motor vehicle record information, the identity of the victim, unless the victim is the complainant, or the complainant’s phone number. *See* ORD 127 at 3-4. Thus, with the exception of the basic information, the sheriff’s office may withhold the remaining information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.<sup>3</sup>

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also 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. *Id.* at 681-82. Types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). Upon review, we find the information we have marked satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the sheriff’s office must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, none of the remaining basic information is highly intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate public interest and thus, none of it may be withheld under section 552.101 on that basis.

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<sup>3</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address the sheriff’s office’s remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the common-law informer's privilege, which Texas courts have long recognized. *See Aguilar v. State*, 444 S.W.2d 935, 937 (Tex. Crim. App. 1969). The informer's 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. *See Open Records Decision No. 208 at 1-2 (1978)*. The informer's 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 1-2 (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 (1988)*.

The sheriff's office states the basic information in report number 16-03619 reveals the identity of a person furnishing information of possible violations of the law that carry criminal penalties to the sheriff's office. There is no indication the subject of the complaint knows the identity of the informer. Based upon these representations and our review, we conclude the common-law informer's privilege is applicable to some of the information at issue. Therefore, the sheriff's office may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law informer's privilege. However, the sheriff's office has failed to demonstrate any of the remaining information at issue identifies an individual who made a report of a criminal violation to the sheriff's office for purposes of the informer's privilege. Accordingly, the sheriff's office may not withhold any of the remaining information at issue under section 552.101 on that basis.

In summary, the sheriff's office must withhold report numbers 16-03610 and 16-03625 under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007(c) of the Family Code. With the exception of the basic information, which must be released, the sheriff's office may withhold the remaining information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. In releasing the basic information, the sheriff's office must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy and may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law informer's privilege.

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,



Rahat Huq  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

RSH/som

Ref: ID# 627628

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)