



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

October 7, 2015

Ms. Courtney Rutherford  
Assistant City Secretary  
City of Jersey Village  
16501 Jersey Drive  
Jersey Village, Texas 77040

OR2015-20979

Dear Ms. Rutherford:

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# 582110 (PIR No. 196).

The City of Jersey Village (the "city") received a request for information pertaining to a specified case number. We understand the city will redact motor vehicle record information under section 552.130(c) of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup> You claim some of 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.

Initially, we note the city has submitted some of the requested information, which the city states consists of photographs relating to the incident at issue, in a format we are unable to view. The city must submit information in a manner that enables this office to determine whether the information comes within the scope of an exception to disclosure. As this office cannot review the submitted photographs, we conclude you have failed to comply with the requirements of section 552.301 of the Government Code with respect to that information. *See Gov't Code* § 552.301(e)(1)(D). Under section 552.302 of the Government Code, a

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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 section 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).

governmental body's failure to comply with section 552.301 results in the presumption the information is public and must be released, unless there is a compelling reason to withhold the information. *See id.* § 552.302; *Simmons v. Kuzmich*, 166 S.W.3d 342, 350 (Tex. App.-Fort Worth 2005, no pet.); *Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379, 381-82 (Tex. App.-Austin 1990, no writ); Open Records Decision No. 319 (1982). Generally, a compelling reason to withhold information exists when the information is confidential by law or third party interests are at stake. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 630 at 3 (1994), 325 at 2 (1982). Section 552.130 of the Government Code can provide a compelling reason to overcome the presumption of openness; however, because this office is unable to review the submitted photographs at issue, we have no basis to conclude the information is confidential by law. Therefore, we have no choice but to order the city to release that information. However, as previously noted, 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). Accordingly, to the extent the photographs at issue contain motor vehicle record information, the city is authorized to withhold such information under section 552.130(c) of the Government Code. If you maintain a legible copy of the photographs and believe any other information contained therein is confidential and may not lawfully be released, then you must challenge this ruling in court pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code.

The city asserts the submitted dates of birth are excepted from public disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. Section 552.101 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. Thus, the city must

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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).

withhold all public citizens' dates of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code. As the city does not raise another exception to disclosure of the remaining information, the city must release it.

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,



Lee Seidlits  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

CLS/som

Ref: ID# 582110

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)