



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

February 29, 2016

Mr. David V. Overcash
Assistant City Attorney for the City of Anna
Wolfe, Tidwell & McCoy, LLP
2591 Dallas Parkway, Suite 205
Frisco, Texas 75034

OR2016-04793

Dear Mr. Overcash:

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# 599963 (City File No. C03029PIR20151204-02).

The City of Anna (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for a police report and restraining order pertaining to named individual and specified date. You state the city has or will release some information. You state the city is withholding certain social security numbers pursuant to section 552.147(b) of the Government Code.¹ You claim some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, and 552.130 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note the submitted information was the subject of a previous request for information from the same requestor, as a result of which this office issued Open Records Letter No. 2015-24190 (2015). In that ruling, we concluded, in pertinent part, the city may withhold the information it marked under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code because it related to a closed case that ended in a result other than a conviction or deferred adjudication. However, in response to the present request, you argue a different subsection of section 552.108(a) of the Government Code applies to the submitted information. Thus, the circumstances surrounding this information have changed, and you may not rely on Open Records Letter No. 2015-24190 as a previous determination with respect to the submitted information. *See* Open Records Decision No. 673 (2001) (so long as law, facts,

¹Section 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. *See* Gov't Code § 552.147(b).

and circumstances on which prior ruling was based have not changed, first type of previous determination exists where requested information is precisely same information as was addressed in prior attorney general ruling, ruling is addressed to same governmental body, and ruling concludes information is or is not excepted from disclosure). Accordingly, we will address your arguments against disclosure of the submitted information.

You now raise section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. Section 552.108 provides, in part:

(a) Information held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime is excepted from [required public disclosure] if:

(1) release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime; [or]

(2) it is information that the deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime only in relation to an investigation that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication[.]

Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1)-(2). Generally, sections 552.108(a)(1) and 552.108(a)(2) are mutually exclusive. Section 552.108(a)(1) protects information the release of which would interfere with a particular pending criminal investigation or prosecution. In contrast, section 552.108(a)(2) protects information that relates to a concluded criminal investigation or prosecution that did not result in a conviction or deferred adjudication. A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(1) must reasonably 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).

In this instance, you raise section 552.108(a)(1) and state the submitted information pertains to a pending criminal investigation. However, in response to the previous request for the same information, you raised section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code and informed this office the information at issue pertained to a concluded investigation that did not result in a conviction or deferred adjudication. As noted above, in response to your prior request for a ruling this office issued Open Records Letter No. 2015-24190, which concluded, in part, the city may withhold the information it marked under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code. In raising section 552.108(a)(1) now, you have provided no additional arguments explaining how the information at issue, which you previously described as relating to a concluded case, now relates to a pending criminal investigation. Because of your contradictory representations, we conclude you have failed to sufficiently demonstrate the applicability of section 552.108(a)(1) to the submitted information. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(e)(1)(A) (governmental body must provide comments explaining why claimed exceptions to disclosure apply). Consequently, the city may not now withhold the submitted information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” *Id.* § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses information protected by other statutes, such as section 411.083 of the Government Code, which pertains to criminal history record information (“CHRI”). CHRI generated by the National Crime Information Center (“NCIC”) or by the Texas Crime Information Center is confidential under federal and state law. CHRI means “information collected about a person by a criminal justice agency that consists of identifiable descriptions and notations of arrests, detentions, indictments, informations, and other formal criminal charges and their dispositions.” *Id.* § 411.082(2). Title 28, part 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations governs the release of CHRI obtained from the NCIC network or other states. *See* 28 C.F.R. § 20.21. The federal regulations allow each state to follow its individual law with respect to CHRI it generates. Open Records Decision No. 565 at 7 (1990). *See generally* Gov’t Code ch. 411 subch. F. Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI the Texas Department of Public Safety (“DPS”) maintains, except DPS may disseminate this information as provided in chapter 411, subchapter E-1 or 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). Thus, any CHRI obtained from DPS or any other criminal justice agency must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with Government Code chapter 411, subchapter F. We note Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”) numbers constitute CHRI generated by the FBI. Accordingly, we find the information you marked consists of CHRI the city must withhold under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code and federal law.

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. 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.² *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 withhold the

²Section 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).

public citizens' dates of birth you and we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law 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 excepted from public release. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130. Accordingly, the city must withhold the motor vehicle record information you marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, the city must withhold the information you marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code and federal law. The city must withhold the public citizens' dates of birth you and we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy and the motor vehicle record information you marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The city must release the remaining information.³

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,



Matthew Taylor
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

MT/bhf

³We note the requestor in this instance has a right of access to some of the information being released that would otherwise be excepted from release under the Act. *See generally* Gov't Code § 552.023(b) (governmental body may not deny access to person to whom information relates or person's agent on grounds that information is considered confidential by privacy principles); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 481 at 4 (1987) (privacy theories not implicated when person or person's agent asks governmental body for information concerning the person).

Ref: ID# 599963

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)