



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

October 1, 2020

Ms. Amanda Diane Austin
Assistant District Attorney
Hidalgo County
100 East Cano Street
Edinburg, Texas 78539

OR2020-24755

Dear Ms. Austin:

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# 843950 (ORR# 2020-0121-DA).

The Hidalgo County District Attorney's Office (the "district attorney's office") received a request for information pertaining to a named individual. The district attorney's office claims the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the claimed exception 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 Code § 552.101. This section encompasses section 261.201(a) of the Family Code, which provides as follows:

[T]he following information is confidential, is not subject to public release under [the Act], and may be disclosed only for purposes consistent with this code and applicable federal or state law or under rules adopted by an investigating agency:

- (1) a report of alleged or suspected abuse or neglect made under this chapter and the identity of the person making the report; and
- (2) except as otherwise provided in this section, the files, reports, records, communications, audiotapes, videotapes, and working papers used or developed in an investigation under this chapter or in providing services as a result of an investigation.

Fam. Code § 261.201(a). Upon review, we find some of the submitted information was used or developed in an investigation under chapter 261. *See id.* §§ 101.003(a) (defining “child” for purposes of section 261.201), 261.001(1), (4) (defining “abuse” and “neglect” for purposes of section 261.201). Thus, this information, which we have marked, is within the scope of section 261.201 of the Family Code. The district attorney’s office does not indicate it has adopted a rule that governs the release of this type of information. Therefore, we assume no such rule exists. Accordingly, the district attorney’s office must generally withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201(a) of the Family Code. *See* Open Records Decision No. 440 at 2 (1986) (predecessor statute). However, we conclude the district attorney’s office has not established any of the remaining information was used or developed in an investigation of alleged or suspected child abuse or neglect under chapter 261 of the Family Code. Accordingly, the remaining information is not confidential under section 261.201 of the Family Code, and the district attorney’s office may not withhold it under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that ground.

The requestor is a representative of the United States Probation Office (the “probation office”). Section 261.201 provides information encompassed by subsection (a) may be disclosed “for purposes consistent with [the Family Code] and applicable federal or state law.” Fam. Code § 261.201(a). Chapter 411 of the Government Code constitutes “applicable state law” in this instance. Section 411.089(a) of the Government Code provides “[a] criminal justice agency is entitled to obtain from the [Texas Department of Public Safety (“DPS”)] any criminal history record information [(“CHRI”)] maintained by the [DPS] about a person.” Gov’t Code § 411.089(a); *see also id.* § 411.083(b)(1) (providing DPS shall grant criminal justice agencies access to CHRI). In addition, section 411.087(a)(2) of the Government Code provides the following:

(a) [A] person, agency, department, political subdivision, or other entity that is authorized by this subchapter or Subchapter E-1 to obtain from the [DPS CHRI] maintained by the [DPS] that relates to another person is authorized to:

...

(2) obtain from any other criminal justice agency in this state [CHRI] maintained by that criminal justice agency that relates to that person.

Id. § 411.087(a)(2). CHRI is defined as “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.” *See id.* § 411.082(2). Thus, the submitted information contains CHRI. A criminal justice agency that receives CHRI from another criminal justice agency pursuant to section 411.087(a)(2) may only receive such information for a criminal justice purpose. *See id.* §§ 411.083(c), .087(b)); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 655 (1997) (discussing limitations on release of CHRI). Section 411.082 defines a “criminal justice agency” as including “a federal or state agency that is engaged in the administration of criminal justice

under a statute or executive order and that allocates a substantial portion of its annual budget to the administration of criminal justice[.]” Gov’t Code § 411.082(3)(A). “Administration of criminal justice” has the meaning assigned to it by article 66.001 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. *See id.* § 411.082(1). Article 66.001 defines “administration of criminal justice” as the “detection, apprehension, detention, pretrial release, post-trial release, prosecution, adjudication, correctional supervision, or rehabilitation of an offender. The term includes criminal identification activities and the collection, storage, and dissemination of [CHRI].” Crim. Proc. Code art. 66.001(1).

The probation office is a criminal justice agency as defined by section 411.082 and we understand the requestor intends to use the requested information for a criminal-justice purpose. *See* Gov’t Code § 411.082(3)(A). Thus, the requestor is authorized to obtain CHRI from the district attorney’s office pursuant to section 411.087(a)(2) of the Government Code if its release is consistent with the Family Code. *See* Gov’t Code §§ 411.083(c), .087(a)(2); *see also* Fam. Code § 261.201(a). Accordingly, if the district attorney’s office determines release of the CHRI is consistent with the Family Code, then the district attorney’s office must release the CHRI pursuant to section 411.087(a)(2) of the Government Code, but withhold the remaining information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201(a) of the Family Code. If the district attorney’s office determines release of the CHRI is not consistent with the Family Code, then the district attorney’s office must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201(a) of the Family Code in its entirety. *See* Fam. Code § 261.201(b)-(g), (k) (listing entities authorized to receive section 261.201 information); Open Records Decision Nos. 655, 440 at 2 (1986) (construing predecessor statute).

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses chapter 560 of the Government Code, which provides a governmental body may not release fingerprint information except in certain limited circumstances. *See* Gov’t Code §§ 560.001 (defining “biometric identifier” to include fingerprints), .002 (prescribing manner in which biometric identifiers must be maintained and circumstances in which they can be released), .003 (biometric identifiers in possession of governmental body exempt from disclosure under the Act). The submitted information contains a fingerprint. The district attorney’s office does not inform us, and the submitted information does not indicate, section 560.002 permits the disclosure of the fingerprint. Therefore, the district attorney’s office must withhold the submitted fingerprint under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 560.003 of the Government Code.

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. *See 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 district attorney’s office must withhold the submitted date of birth 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.¹ *See* Gov't Code § 552.130. The district attorney's office must withhold the submitted driver's license number and issuing state under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, the district attorney's office must generally withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201(a) of the Family Code; however, if the district attorney's office determines release of the CHRI is consistent with the Family Code, then the district attorney's office must release the CHRI from this information pursuant to section 411.087(a)(2) of the Government Code. The district attorney's office must withhold the following: (1) the submitted fingerprint under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 560.003 of the Government Code; (2) the submitted date of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy; and (3) the submitted driver's license number and issuing state under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The district attorney's office must release the remaining information.²

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 <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open-government/members-public/what-expect-after-ruling-issued> or call the OAG's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Public Information Act may be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the OAG, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,

James L. Coggeshall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

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¹ The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 at 2 (1987), 480 at 5 (1987).

² Because the requestor has a special right of access to some of the information being released, the district attorney's office must again seek a decision from this office if it receives another request for the same information from another requestor.

Ref: ID# 843950

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)