



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

May 18, 2022

Mr. Nico Arias  
Assistant City Attorney  
City of Fort Worth  
200 Texas Street, 3rd Floor  
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

OR2022-14292

Dear Mr. Arias:

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# 948412 (PIR No. E001564-022222).

The City of Fort Worth (the "city") received a request for all records pertaining to a named individual and a specified address during a defined period of time. You state you will release some information to the requestor. 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 requestor is a representative of the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (the "DFPS") and understand she claims she has a right of access to the information at issue pursuant to section 261.105 of the Family Code. Section 261.105 provides, in relevant part, as follows:

- (a) All reports received by a local or state law enforcement agency that allege abuse or neglect by a person responsible for a child's care, custody, or welfare shall be referred immediately to the [DFPS].
- (b) The [DFPS] shall immediately notify the appropriate state or local law enforcement agency of any report it receives, other than a report from a law enforcement agency, that concerns the suspected abuse or neglect of a child or death of a child from abuse or neglect.

Fam. Code § 261.105(a), (b). However, we find the submitted information does not involve child abuse or neglect by the named individual relating to a child to whom they are responsible for the care, custody, or welfare. Accordingly, we find the requestor has failed to demonstrate she has a right of access to the submitted information under section 261.105 of the Family Code.

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 information protected by chapter 411 of the Government Code, which makes confidential criminal history record information (“CHRI”) generated by the National Crime Information Center (“NCIC”) or by the Texas Crime Information Center. *See id.* § 411.083(a). Title 28, part 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations governs the release of CHRI that states obtain from the federal government or other states. Open Records Decision No. 565 (1990). The federal regulations allow each state to follow its individual laws with respect to the CHRI it generates. *See id.* Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI that the Texas Department of Public Safety (“DPS”) maintains, except DPS may disseminate this information as provided by chapter 411, subchapter F, or subchapter E-1 of the Government Code. *See Gov’t Code* § 411.083(a). 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). Other entities specified in chapter 411 of the Government Code are entitled to obtain CHRI from DPS or another criminal justice agency; however, those entities may not release CHRI except as provided by chapter 411. *See generally id.* §§ 411.090-.127. 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 chapter 411, subchapter F, of the Government Code. We note section 411.083 does not apply to active warrant information or other information relating to one’s current involvement in the criminal justice system. *See id.* § 411.081(b) (police department allowed to disclose information pertaining to person’s current involvement in the criminal justice system). We also note records relating to routine traffic violations are not considered criminal history. *Cf. id.* § 411.082(2)(B) (criminal history record information does not include driving record information). We further note Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”) numbers constitute CHRI generated by the FBI. Upon review, we find the information we marked consists of CHRI which 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. However, none of the remaining information at issue constitutes confidential CHRI; thus, the city may not withhold any portion of the remaining information at issue under section 552.101 of the Government on this basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 411.192 of the Government Code, which provides, in relevant part, as follows:

- (a) . . . [DPS] shall disclose to a criminal justice agency information contained in its files and records regarding whether a named individual or any individual named in a specified list is licensed under this subchapter. Information on an individual subject to disclosure under this section

includes the individual's name, date of birth, gender, race, zip code, telephone number, e-mail address, and Internet website address. Except as otherwise provided by this section and by Section 411.193, all other records maintained under this subchapter are confidential and are not subject to mandatory disclosure under the [Act].

(b) An applicant or license holder may be furnished a copy of disclosable records regarding the applicant or license holder on request and the payment of a reasonable fee.

*Id.* § 411.192(a)-(b). Upon review, we find some of the remaining information at issue consists of concealed handgun license information that was obtained from DPS. In this instance, we note the requestor is neither the license holder nor a criminal justice agency. Therefore, the city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.192(a) of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses chapter 67 of the Code of Criminal Procedure which addresses intelligence information pertaining to street gangs. Article 67.051(a) provides, in part, "a criminal justice agency . . . shall compile criminal information into an intelligence database for the purpose of investigating or prosecuting the criminal activities of combinations or criminal street gangs." Crim. Proc. Code art. 67.051(a). Article 67.101(a) provides:

A criminal justice agency may release on request information maintained under this chapter to:

- (1) another criminal justice agency;
- (2) a court; or
- (3) a defendant in a criminal proceeding who is entitled to the discovery of the information under Chapter 39.

*Id.* art. 67.101(a). Further, article 67.103 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides release of this information to a person who is not entitled to the information is a Class A misdemeanor. *See id.* art. 67.103(b). We understand some of the remaining information at issue was obtained from the gang database of the city's police department created pursuant to chapter 67 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. We note the requestor is not entitled to obtain the information under article 67.101. Accordingly, we conclude the city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with article 67.101 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

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. A compilation of an individual's criminal history is highly embarrassing information, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person. *Cf. U.S. Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press*, 489 U.S. 749, 764 (1989) (when considering prong regarding individual's privacy interest, court recognized distinction between public records found in courthouse files and local police stations and compiled summary of information and noted that individual has significant privacy interest in compilation of one's criminal history). Furthermore, we find a compilation of a private citizen's criminal history is generally not of legitimate concern to the public. Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). 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.). Upon review, we find some of the remaining information at issue satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the city must withhold all public citizens' dates of birth and the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code exempts from public disclosure 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.<sup>1</sup> *See* Gov't Code § 552.130. Therefore, the city must withhold the motor vehicle record information we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, the city must withhold the information we 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 information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.192(a) of the Government Code. The city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with article 67.101 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The city must withhold all public citizens' dates of birth and the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The city must withhold the motor vehicle record information we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The city must release the remaining information.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

<sup>2</sup> We note the information being released contains a social security number. 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. *See* Gov't Code § 552.147(b).

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,

Kimbell Kesling  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

KK/be

Ref: ID# 948412

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)