



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

September 12, 2007

Ms. Janis Kennedy Hampton
Assistant City Attorney
City of Bryan
P.O. Box 1000
Bryan, Texas 77805

OR2007-11946

Dear Ms. Hampton:

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# 288793.

The Bryan Police Department (the "department") received a request for all "[e]lectronic communications (E-Mails) sent or received from all mobile computer equipped police patrol units for the period of 8:27 p.m. on the 15th day of June, 2007 until 12:27 a.m. of the 16th day of June, 2007[.]". You claim that portions of the requested information are excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.1175, and 552.130 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.¹

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 section 58.007 of the Family Code. Juvenile law enforcement records relating to conduct that occurred on or after September 1, 1997 are

¹We assume that the "representative sample" of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. *See Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988)*. This open records letter does not reach, and therefore does not authorize the withholding of, any other requested records to the extent that those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

confidential under section 58.007. The relevant language of section 58.007(c) reads as follows:

(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 Subchapter B.

Fam. Code § 58.007(c). A portion of the submitted information pertains to a report of a juvenile runaway that occurred after September 1, 1997. This conduct is within the scope of section 58.007. *See id.* § 51.03(b)(3) (defining “conduct indicating a need for supervision” to include “the voluntary absence of a child from the child’s home without the consent of the child’s parent or guardian for a substantial length of time or without intent to return”). It does not appear that any of the exceptions in section 58.007 apply; therefore, the information we have marked is confidential pursuant to section 58.007(c) of the Family Code and must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information if it (1) contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) is 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. 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. United States 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 that a compilation of a private citizen’s criminal history is generally not of legitimate concern to the public. This office has held that a request for unspecified information about a particular individual is a request for a governmental body to compile that person’s criminal

history record information to the extent the individual is considered a suspect, arrestee, or criminal defendant.

You indicate that this request requires the department to compile criminal history of certain individuals and therefore implicates their privacy interests. We note, however, that this is not a request for unspecified information about any particular individual. Rather, the requestor seeks information pertaining to a specified time period. Such a request does not implicate the privacy interests of an individual. Furthermore, the submitted information does not contain a compilation of any individual's criminal history. Therefore, no portion of the submitted information may be withheld under section 552.101 as a compilation of criminal history.

The Texas Supreme Court, in *Industrial Foundation*, also included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs as types of information considered intimate and embarrassing. *Indus. Found.*, 540 S.W.2d at 683. In addition, this office has found that the following types of information are excepted from required public disclosure under common-law privacy: personal financial information not relating to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body, *see* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992), 545 (1990); and some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses, *see* Open Records Decision Nos. 470 (1987) (illness from severe emotional and job-related stress), 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps). We have marked the information that the department must withhold under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Next, criminal history record information ("CHRI") generated by the National Crime Information Center or the Texas Crime Information Center is confidential under federal and state law. 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 law with respect to CHRI it generates. *Id.* Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI that the Department of Public Safety ("DPS") maintains, except that the DPS may disseminate this information as provided in chapter 411, subchapter 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). 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 generated by the federal government or another state may not be made available to the requestor except in accordance with federal regulations. *See* Open Records Decision No. 565 (1990). Furthermore, 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. *See Gov't Code* § 411.082(2)(B) (term CHRI does not include driving record information). We note that section 411.081(b) allows a police department to disclose to the public CHRI "that is related to the offense for which a person is involved in the criminal justice system." *Id.* § 411.081(b). A portion of the submitted information is related to the offenses that indicate current involvement in the criminal justice system, including warrants. Thus, the department may not withhold that information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with chapter 411 of the Government Code. We have marked the CHRI the department must withhold under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with federal law and chapter 411 of the Government Code.

The submitted documents also contain information that may be excepted from disclosure under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code. Section 552.117(a)(2) excepts from public disclosure the current and former home addresses, home telephone numbers, and social security number of a peace officer, as well as information that reveals whether the peace officer has family members, regardless of whether the peace officer complies with sections 552.024 and 552.1175 of the Government Code.² We note that section 552.117(a)(2) is applicable to a peace officer's cell phone and pager number only if the cell phone or pager service is paid for by the officer with his or her own funds. *See Open Records Decision No. 670 at 6 (2001)*. Accordingly, the cell phone numbers we have marked must be withheld under section 552.117(a)(2) if the officers at issue, rather than a governmental entity, paid for the cell phone service. *See Open Records Decision No. 670 at 6 (2001)*; *see also Open Records Decision No. 506 at 5-6 (1988)* (statutory predecessor to section 552.117 not applicable to cellular mobile phone numbers paid for by governmental body and intended for official use). Because our determination on this issue is dispositive, we need not address your argument against disclosure under section 552.1175.

Finally, you claim that some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.130 of the Government Code, which provides in relevant part:

(a) Information is excepted from the requirement of Section 552.021 if the information relates to:

(1) a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license or permit issued by an agency of this state; [or]

(2) a motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state; or

²"Peace officer" is defined by Article 2.12 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure.

(3) a personal identification document issued by an agency of this state or a local agency authorized to issue an identification document.

Id. § 552.130(a)(1)-(3). We have marked the Texas motor vehicle record information the department must withhold under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with 1) section 58.007 of the Family Code, 2) common-law privacy, and 3) federal law and chapter 411 of the Government Code. The department must withhold the cell phone numbers we have marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code if the officers at issue paid for the cell phone service. The department must also withhold the information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The remaining submitted information must be released.³

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records 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 records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

³We note that the submitted information contains social security numbers. 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 under the Act.

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. *If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Office of the Attorney General at (512) 475-2497.*

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



Allan D. Meesey
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

ADM/eeg

Ref: ID# 288793

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Jim James
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(w/o enclosures)