



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

December 30, 2008

Ms. Luz E Sandoval-Walker
Assistant City Attorney
City of El Paso
2 Civic Center Plaza 9th Floor
El Paso Texas 79901

OR2008-17620

Dear Ms. Sandoval-Walker:

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# 330932.

The City of El Paso (the "city") received a request for all records regarding a specified individual. You claim that 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.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 the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information if (1) the information contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) the information 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. This office has found that a compilation of an individual's criminal history is highly embarrassing information, the

¹We note that the submitted information contains social security numbers. Section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a government 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.

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). Further, we find that a compilation of a private citizen's criminal history is generally not of legitimate concern to the public. The present request requires the city to compile unspecified records pertaining to a named individual. This request for unspecified records implicates the named individual's right to privacy. Therefore, to the extent the city maintains law enforcement records depicting the named individual as a suspect, arrestee, or criminal defendant, the city must withhold these records under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

We note you have submitted information that does not relate to the named individual as a suspect, arrestee, or criminal defendant. Because this information is not part of a compilation of an individual's criminal history, the city may not withhold it in its entirety under section 552.101 on that basis. Portions of this information are excepted from disclosure under common-law privacy. Common-law privacy also encompasses the specific types of information that are held to be intimate or embarrassing in *Industrial Foundation*. See 540 S.W.2d at 683 (information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs). In addition, this office has found that some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses are excepted from required public disclosure under common-law privacy. 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 must be withheld under 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

The submitted information contains criminal history record information. Criminal history record information ("CHRI") generated by the National Crime Information Center ("NCIC") or by the Texas Crime Information Center ("TCIC") is confidential. The federal regulations allow each state to follow its individual law with respect to CHRI it generates. See Gov't Code § 411.083. Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI that the Department of Public Safety (the "DPS") maintains, except that the DPS may disseminate this information as provided in chapter 411, subchapter F of the Government Code. See *id.* 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 the 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. Furthermore, any CHRI obtained from the 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 that driving record information is not made confidential by the confidentiality provisions that govern CHRI. *See id.* § 411.082(2)(B) (definition of CHRI does not include driving record information). A portion of the remaining information constitutes CHRI generated by TCIC and NCIC. Therefore, the city must withhold this information, which we have marked, pursuant to section 552.101 in conjunction with chapter 411 of the Government Code.

Next, we note that a portion of the remaining information is excepted under section 552.130 of the Government Code. Section 552.130 excepts from public disclosure information that relates to a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license or permit issued by an agency of this state or a motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state. Gov't Code § 552.130(a). Accordingly, the city must withhold the Texas motor vehicle record and driver's license information we have marked under section 552.130.

In summary, to the extent the city maintains law enforcement records depicting the named individual as a suspect, arrestee, or criminal defendant, the city must withhold these records under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The city must also withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. Next, the city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with chapter 411 of the Government Code. Lastly, the city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released to the requestor.

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 file suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such a challenge, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3). If the governmental body does not file suit over 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).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can challenge 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,



Greg Henderson
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

GH/jb

Ref: ID# 330932

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)