



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

June 15, 2009

Ms. Kathy Allen  
Records Supervisor  
Burleson Police Department  
225 West Renfro  
Burleson, Texas 76028

OR2009-08234

Dear Ms. Allen:

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# 346018.

The City of Burleson (the "city") received a request for information pertaining to a named individual. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim 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."<sup>1</sup> 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). The type of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate

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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).

children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. *Id.* at 683. In Open Records Decision No. 339 (1982), we concluded that a sexual assault victim has a common-law privacy interest which prevents disclosure of information that would identify the victim. *See also Morales v. Ellen*, 840 S.W.2d 519 (Tex. App.—El Paso 1992, writ denied) (identity of witnesses to and victims of sexual harassment was highly intimate or embarrassing information and public did not have a legitimate interest in such information). Generally, only the information that either identifies or tends to identify a victim of sexual assault or other sex-related offense must be withheld under common-law privacy; however, a governmental body is required to withhold an entire report when identifying information is inextricably intertwined with other releasable information or when the requestor knows the identity of the alleged victim. *See* Open Records Decisions Nos. 393 (1983), 339 (1982); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 440 (1986). In this instance, the information at issue reveals the suspect named in the report knows the identity of the alleged sexual assault victim. We note the requestor is a recruiter for the United States Army (the “Army”) and has obtained written consent from the suspect for the release of the information at issue. Based upon this consent, we find the requestor also knows the identity of the alleged victim. We believe that, in this instance, withholding only identifying information from the requestor would not preserve the victim’s common-law right to privacy. We conclude, therefore, the submitted information is generally confidential under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

However, we note that the requestor indicates that he is conducting a background investigation of an individual seeking to enlist in the Army. The United States Department of Defense (the “DoD”) is authorized to perform background investigations of persons seeking to enlist to determine the eligibility of applicants for acceptance into armed services. 5 U.S.C. § 9101(b)(1)(C); *see also id.* § 9101(a)(6)(A) (DoD is a covered agency for purposes of section 9101). The Army has a right to the criminal history record information (“CHRI”) of state and local criminal justice agencies when its investigation is conducted with the consent of the individual being investigated. *See id.* § 9101(b)(1), (c); *see also* 10 U.S.C. § 111(b)(6) (DoD includes the Department of the Army). CHRI is defined as “information collected by criminal justice agencies on individuals consisting of identifiable descriptions and notations of arrests, indictments, informations, or other formal criminal charges, and any disposition arising therefrom, sentencing, correction supervision and release” but does not include “identification information such as fingerprint records to the extent that such information does not indicate involvement in the criminal justice system” or “records of a State or locality sealed pursuant to law from access by State and local criminal justice agencies of that State or locality.” 5 U.S.C. § 9101(a)(2).

As noted above, the requestor has submitted written consent from the individual under investigation for the release of the information at issue. Furthermore, federal law provides that the Army’s right of access to CHRI preempts state confidentiality provisions. *Id.* § 9101(b)(4) (section 9101 “shall apply notwithstanding any other provision of law . . . of any State”). Thus, we conclude that the requestor has a right of access to CHRI held by the

city. Therefore, the city must release CHRI to the requestor.<sup>2</sup> The city must withhold the remaining portion of the information at issue from this requestor under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.<sup>3</sup>

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.oag.state.tx.us/open/index\\_orl.php](http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index_orl.php), 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 must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General at (512) 475-2497.

Sincerely,



Paige Savoie  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

PS/eeg

Ref: ID# 346018

Enc. Submitted documents

cc: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)

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<sup>2</sup>We note that the requestor has a right of access to information in the submitted documents that otherwise would be excepted from release under the Act. Thus, the city must again seek a decision from this office if it receives a request for this information from a different requestor.

<sup>3</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure.