



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

December 1, 2010

Ms. J. Middlebrooks
Assistant City Attorney
Criminal Law and Police Section
City of Dallas
1400 South Lamar
Dallas, Texas 75215

OR2010-18004

Dear Ms. Middlebrooks:

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# 401554 (DPD Public Information request # 2010-8388).

The Dallas Police Department (the "department") received a request for five categories of information pertaining to a named officer. You claim some of the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.117 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.¹

Section 552.101 excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." This section encompasses information protected by other statutes, including the Medical Practice Act (the "MPA"), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides in part the following:

¹We assume 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 those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

(b) A record of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that is created or maintained by a physician is confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.

(c) A person who receives information from a confidential communication or record as described by this chapter, other than a person listed in Section 159.004 who is acting on the patient's behalf, may not disclose the information except to the extent that disclosure is consistent with the authorized purposes for which the information was first obtained.

Occ. Code § 159.002(b), (c). Medical records must be released upon the patient's signed, written consent, provided the consent specifies (1) the information to be covered by the release, (2) reasons or purposes for the release, and (3) the person to whom the information is to be released. *Id.* §§ 159.004, 159.005. Section 159.002(c) also requires any subsequent release of medical records be consistent with the purposes for which the governmental body obtained the records. Open Records Decision No. 565 at 7 (1990). Medical records may be released only as provided under the MPA. Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). We agree the information you have marked under the MPA constitutes medical records that the department may only release in accordance with the MPA.

Section 552.101 also encompasses chapter 772 of the Health and Safety Code, which authorizes the development of local emergency communications districts. Sections 772.118, 772.218, and 772.318 of the Health and Safety Code apply only to an emergency 9-1-1 district established in accordance with chapter 772. *See* Open Records Decision No. 649 (1996). These statutes make confidential the originating telephone numbers and addresses of 9-1-1 callers that are furnished by a service supplier. *Id.* at 2. Section 772.318 applies to an emergency communication district for a county with a population of more than 20,000. We understand you to assert the emergency communication district here is subject to section 772.318. Therefore, to the extent the originating telephone number of a 9-1-1 caller you have marked was supplied by a 9-1-1 service supplier, this information is confidential under section 772.318 of the Health and Safety Code and the department must withhold it from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code; however, if this information was not provided by a 9-1-1 service supplier to the emergency communication district, then the department may not withhold this information under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 772.318.

Criminal history record information ("CHRI") generated by the National Crime Information Center or by 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, but 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.* §§ 411.090-411.127. 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* ORD 565. We have marked the information the department must withhold under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code. However, we find you have not established the remaining information at issue consists of CHRI obtained from DPS or any other criminal justice agency; therefore, the remaining information at issue is not confidential under section 411.083, and the department may not withhold it under section 552.101 on that ground.

You also raise section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy, which protects information that is highly intimate or embarrassing, such that its release would be highly objectionable to a person of ordinary sensibilities, and of no legitimate public interest. *See Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both elements of the test must be established. *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. You have marked information that the department seeks to withhold on this basis. We find, however, the information in question is a matter of legitimate public interest. We therefore conclude this information may not be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

You assert some of the submitted information is excepted under section 552.117 of the Government Code. Section 552.117(a)(2) excepts the home addresses and telephone numbers, social security numbers, and family member information of a peace officer as defined by Article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, regardless of whether the officer made an election under section 552.024 of the Government Code. Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(2); *see* Open Records Decision No. 622 (1994). The department must withhold

the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(2).² The remaining information you seek to withhold under section 552.117(a)(2) does not consist of a home address, home telephone number, social security number, or family member information of a peace officer; therefore, the department may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.117(a)(2).

Finally, we note the remaining information contains a Texas license plate number. 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 issued by a Texas agency is excepted from public release.³ Gov't Code § 552.130(a)(1), (2). Thus, the department must withhold the Texas license plate number we have marked under section 552.130.⁴

To conclude, the department may only release the medical records you have marked in accordance with the MPA. The department must withhold information you have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 772.318 of the Health and Safety Code if this information was provided by an emergency communication district. The department must also withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code, under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code, and under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The department must release the remaining information.⁵

²We note a government body may withhold a peace officer's home address and telephone number, personal cell phone and pager numbers, social security number, and family member information under section 552.117(a)(2) without requesting a decision from this office. *See* Open Records Decision No. 670 (2001); Gov't Code § 552.147(b).

³The Office of the Attorney General will raise mandatory exceptions on behalf of a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 at 2 (1987), 480 at 5 (1987); *see e.g.*, Open Records Decision No. 470 at 2 (1987) (because release of confidential information could impair rights of third parties and because improper release constitutes a misdemeanor, attorney general will raise predecessor statute of section 552.101 on behalf of governmental bodies).

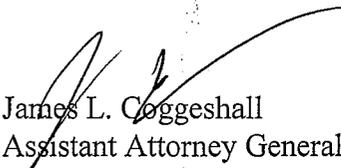
⁴We note this office issued Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009), a previous determination to all governmental bodies authorizing them to withhold ten categories of information, including a Texas license plate number, under section 552.130 of the Government Code, without the necessity of requesting an attorney general opinion.

⁵We note 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.

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, 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, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



James L. Coggeshall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JLC/tf

Ref: ID# 401554

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)