



January 7, 2002

Mr. G. Chadwick Weaver
First Assistant City Attorney
City of Midland
P.O. Box 1152
Midland, Texas 79702-1152

OR2002-0090

Dear Mr. Weaver:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 157030.

The City of Midland Police Department (the "department") received a request for arrest reports and related records in two cases involving a named individual. You claim that the requested 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.

First, we note you have not submitted the requested mug shot; therefore, if such information exists, we assume you have already released it to the requestor. If you have not released this information, you must release it to the requestor at this time. *See Gov't Code §§ 552.301(a), .302.*

We observe that the submitted information includes information that is subject to section 552.022. Section 552.022(a) enumerates categories of information that are public information and not excepted from required disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code unless they are expressly confidential under other law. The information that you submitted to us for review appears to contain completed reports or investigations, which fall into one of the categories of information made expressly public by section 552.022. *See Gov't Code section 552.022(a)(1).* Section 552.022(a)(1) states that a completed report, audit, evaluation, or investigation made of, for, or by a governmental body is expressly public unless it is excepted under section 552.108 of the Government Code or is expressly confidential under other law. You do not argue that section 552.108 applies.

You claim that section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts the submitted information from public disclosure. 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. Criminal history record information (“CHRI”) generated by the National Crime Information Center (“NCIC”) or by the Texas Crime Information Center (“TCIC”) is confidential. 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. A portion of the information submitted for our review is CHRI generated by TCIC and NCIC. Accordingly, the information which we have marked is excepted from required public disclosure by section 552.101 of the Government Code.

Social security numbers may be withheld in some circumstances under section 552.101 of the Government Code. A social security number or “related record” may be excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 in conjunction with the 1990 amendments to the federal Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. § 405(c)(2)(C)(viii)(I). *See* Open Records Decision No. 622 (1994). These amendments make confidential social security numbers and related records that are obtained and maintained by a state agency or political subdivision of the state pursuant to any provision of law enacted on or after October 1, 1990. *See id.* You cite section 411.086 of the Government Code. That provision contemplates rules that the Department of Public Safety (“DPS”) shall adopt in regard to requests for criminal history information. Section 411.086(b)(2) states that such rules “may require a person requesting criminal history information about an individual to submit to [DPS] one or more of the following: . . . (E) any known identifying number of the individual, including social security number”

While you state that the collection of social security numbers “by police officers helps establish identities of criminals,” you do not inform this office whether the department obtained or maintains any of the social security number information at issue in order to request criminal history information from DPS. Moreover, you do not inform us as to

whether DPS actually requires or required the department to submit any of the social security number information at issue.

We conclude that the social security number information is confidential under section 552.101 in conjunction with the 1990 amendments to the federal Social Security Act if the department obtained or maintains the social security number information for the purpose of requesting criminal history information from DPS, and if DPS actually requires or required the department to submit that information to DPS in connection with a request for criminal history information.

To the extent the social security information was obtained or is maintained by the department solely under a policy or practice to identify individuals, we advise that such a policy or practice does not constitute a law enacted on or after October 1, 1990 authorizing the department to obtain or maintain a social security number. In that case, we have no basis for concluding that any of the social security numbers in the file are confidential under section 405(c)(2)(C)(viii)(I), and therefore excepted from public disclosure under section 552.101 on the basis of that federal provision. We caution, however, that section 552.352 of the Public Information Act imposes criminal penalties for the release of confidential information. Prior to releasing any social security number information, the department should ensure that no such information was obtained or is maintained pursuant to any provision of law enacted on or after October 1, 1990.

Section 552.101 also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. For information to be protected from public disclosure by the common-law right of privacy under section 552.101, the information must meet the criteria set out in *Industrial Foundation v. Texas Industrial Accident Board*, 540 S.W.2d 668 (Tex. 1976), *cert. denied*, 430 U.S. 931 (1977). In *Industrial Foundation*, the Texas Supreme Court stated that information is excepted from disclosure if (1) the information contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts the release of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person and (2) the information is not of legitimate concern to the public. 540 S.W.2d at 685.

Where an individual's criminal history information has been compiled by a governmental entity, the information takes on a character that implicates the individual's right to privacy. See *United States Dep't of Justice v. Reporter's Comm. for Freedom of the Press*, 489 U.S. 749 (1989). Based upon our review of your arguments and the submitted information, in this case we find that neither the request nor the records at issue that are not otherwise excepted herein implicate the individual's right to privacy under *Reporter's Committee*.

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 from public disclosure under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

You argue that driver's license information contained in Exhibit B is excepted from public disclosure. Section 552.130 of the Government Code 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[.]

The department must withhold Texas driver's license numbers, vehicle identification numbers, and license plate numbers under section 552.130.

In summary, CHRI is excepted from required public disclosure by section 552.101. We have marked the information that must be withheld from public disclosure under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. The department must withhold Texas driver's license numbers, vehicle identification numbers, and license plate numbers under section 552.130. Prior to releasing any social security number information, the department should ensure that no such information was obtained or is maintained pursuant to any provision of law enacted on or after October 1, 1990.

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, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, 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 appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Department of Public 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 Texas Building and Procurement Commission 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,



Cindy Nettles
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CN/seg

Ref: ID# 157030

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. John McMaster
2203 Huntington Street
Midland, Texas 79705
(w/o enclosures)