



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

June 29, 2005

Mr. John T. Patterson
Assistant City Attorney
City of Waco
P.O. Box 2570
Waco, Texas 76702-2570

OR2005-05773

Dear Mr. Patterson:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 229159.

The Waco Police Department (the "department") received a request for police records concerning a named individual, including records pertaining to a specified incident. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.130 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision," and encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. Common-law privacy 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). When a law enforcement agency is asked to compile a particular individual's criminal history information, the compiled information takes on a character that implicates the individual's right to privacy in a manner that the same information in an uncompiled state does not. *See U. S. Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press*, 489 U.S. 749 (1989); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 616 at 2-3 (1993).

Because the present request asks for “all police records” concerning a named person, we agree that the request implicates this person’s right to privacy. Thus, to the extent the city maintains law enforcement records depicting the individual at issue as a suspect, arrestee, or criminal defendant, the city must withhold such information pursuant to section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy in accordance with the decision in *Reporters Committee*. As you acknowledge, however, records of traffic violations do not consist of criminal history information for purposes of common-law privacy and are therefore not excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 on that basis.

Next, section 552.147 of the Government Code¹ provides that “[t]he social security number of a living person is excepted from” required public disclosure under the Public Information Act (the “Act”). Therefore, the department must withhold the social security numbers contained in the submitted information under section 552.147.²

You also note that the submitted information contains a fingerprint, which is also encompassed by section 552.101. Fingerprint information is governed by sections 560.001, 560.002, and 560.003 of the Government Code, which provide:

Sec. 560.001. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter

- (1) “Biometric identifier” means a retina or iris scan, fingerprint, voiceprint, or record of hand or face geometry.
- (2) “Governmental body” has the meaning assigned by Section 552.003 [of the Government Code], except that the term includes each entity within or created by the judicial branch of state government.

Sec. 560.002. DISCLOSURE OF BIOMETRIC IDENTIFIER. A governmental body that possesses a biometric identifier of an individual:

- (1) may not sell, lease, or otherwise disclose the biometric identifier to another person unless:
 - (A) the individual consents to the disclosure;

¹ Added by Act of May 23, 2005, 79th Leg., R.S., S.B. 1485, § 1, sec. 552.147(a) (to be codified at section 552.147 of the Government Code).

² We note that section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to withhold a living person’s social security number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office under the Act.

(B) the disclosure is required or permitted by a federal statute or by a state statute other than Chapter 552 [of the Government Code]; or

(C) the disclosure is made by or to a law enforcement agency for a law enforcement purpose; and

(2) shall store, transmit, and protect from disclosure the biometric identifier using reasonable care and in a manner that is the same as or more protective than the manner in which the governmental body stores, transmits, and protects its other confidential information.

Sec. 560.003. APPLICATION OF CHAPTER 552. A biometric identifier in the possession of a governmental body is exempt from disclosure under Chapter 552.

Gov't Code §§ 560.001-.003. Thus, pursuant to section 560.003, the department must withhold the fingerprint it has highlighted.

Finally, section 552.130 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information that relates to a Texas driver's license. The department must withhold the highlighted Texas driver's license number under section 552.130.

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).

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); *Tex. 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 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. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within ten calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



David R. Saldivar
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

DRS/seg

Ref: ID# 229159

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Ms. Amber Radford
P.O. Box 977
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(w/o enclosures)