



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

December 3, 2015

Ms. Sarah R. Martin  
Assistant City Attorney  
Legal Division  
City of Arlington  
P.O. Box 1065  
Arlington, Texas 76004-1065

OR2015-25269

Dear Ms. Martin:

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# 589135 (ORR No. 23381).

The Arlington Police Department (the "department") received a request for information pertaining to the requestor during a specified time period. You claim 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.

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 article 62.005 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Some of the submitted information, which we have marked, contains sex offender registration information subject to article 62.005(b). Article 62.051 of the Code of Criminal Procedure requires a sex offender registrant to provide the following information for the Texas Department of Public Safety ("DPS") sex offender registration database: the person's full name; date of birth; sex; race; height; weight; eye color; hair color; social security number; driver's license number; shoe size; home address; each alias; home, work, or cellular telephone number; a recent color photograph, or if possible, an electronic image of the person; a complete set of fingerprints; the type of offense the person was convicted of; the age of the victim; the date of conviction; the punishment received; an indication as to

whether the person is discharged, paroled, or released on juvenile probation, community supervision, or mandatory supervision; an indication of each license, as defined by article 62.005(g), that is held or sought by the person; an indication as to whether the person is or will be employed, carrying on a vocation, or a student at a particular public or private institution of higher education in this state or another state, and the name and address of that institution; the identification of any online identifier established or used by the person; and any other information required by the department. *See* Crim. Proc. Code art. 62.051(c). This information is public information with the exception of the person's social security number; driver's license number; home, work, or cellular telephone number; the identification of any online identifier established or used by the person; all information required by DPS outside of the enumerated categories of information including any information regarding an employer's name, address, or telephone number; and any information that would identify the victim of the offense for which the person is subject to registration. *See id.* art. 62.005(b). We note statutes governing the release of specific information generally prevail over the common law. *See Collins v. Tex Mall, L.P.*, 297 S.W.3d 409, 415 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2009, no pet.) (statutory provision controls and preempts common law only when it directly conflicts with common-law principle); *see also Cash Am. Intern. Inc. v. Bennett*, 35 S.W.3d 12, 16 (Tex. 2000) (statute depriving person of common-law right will not be extended beyond its plain meaning or applied to cases not clearly within its purview). Thus, the department must withhold or release the information subject to article 62.005 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which we have marked, in accordance with article 62.005(b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.<sup>1</sup>

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. Common-law privacy protects information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) 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. Types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. This office has found 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. U.S. Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press*, 489 U.S. 749, 764 (1989) (finding significant privacy interest in compilation of individual's criminal history by recognizing distinction between public records found in courthouse files and local police stations and compiled summary of criminal history information). Furthermore, we find a compilation of a private citizen's criminal history is generally not of legitimate concern to the public.

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<sup>1</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

Additionally, in Open Records Decision No. 393 (1983), this office concluded generally, only information that either identifies or tends to identify a victim of sexual assault or other sex-related offense may be withheld under common-law privacy; however, because the identifying information was inextricably intertwined with other releasable information, the governmental body was required to withhold the entire report. Open Records Decision No. 393 at 2 (1983); *see* Open Records Decision No. 339 (1982); *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); Open Records Decision No. 440 (1986) (detailed descriptions of serious sexual offenses must be withheld). Additionally, under the common-law right of privacy, an individual has a right to be free from the publicizing of private affairs in which the public has no legitimate concern. *Indus. Found.* S.W.2d at 682. In considering whether a public citizen's date of birth is private, the Third Court of Appeals looked to the supreme court's rationale in *Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts v. Attorney General of Texas*, 354 S.W.3d 336 (Tex. 2010). *Paxton v. City of Dallas*, No. 03-13-00546-CV, 2015 WL 3394061, at \*3 (Tex. App.—Austin May 22, 2015, pet. denied) (mem. op.). The supreme court concluded public employees' dates of birth are private under section 552.102 of the Government Code because the employees' privacy interest substantially outweighed the negligible public interest in disclosure.<sup>2</sup> *Texas Comptroller*, 354 S.W.3d at 347-48. Based on *Texas Comptroller*, the court of appeals concluded the privacy rights of public employees apply equally to public citizens, and thus, public citizens' dates of birth are also protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101. *City of Dallas*, 2015 WL 3394061, at \*3.

The department claims the instant request for information requires the department to compile unspecified law enforcement records pertaining to the named individual, thus implicating the named individual's right to privacy. However, we note the requestor has requested records concerning himself. The requestor has a right of access to his own private information, including his date of birth, that would otherwise be confidential under common-law privacy. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023(a) ("person's authorized representative has special right of access, beyond right of general public, to information held by governmental body that relates to person and that is protected from public disclosure by laws intended to protect that person's privacy interests"); Open Records Decision No. 481 at 4 (1987) (privacy theories not implicated when individual requests information concerning herself). Accordingly, the present request does not implicate the named individual's right to privacy, and the department may not withhold any portion of the information at issue as a compilation of criminal history under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. Further, the department may not withhold the requestor's date of birth under section 552.101 on the basis of common-law privacy.

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<sup>2</sup>Section 552.102(a) exempts from disclosure "information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Gov't Code § 552.102(a).

However, we note some of the remaining information pertains to a report of a sexual assault. The requestor in this case knows the identity of the alleged victim. We believe in this instance, withholding only identifying information from the requestor would not preserve the victim's common-law right to privacy. Therefore, we conclude the department must withhold the information we have marked that pertains to the sexual assault under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. Further, we find the department must withhold the dates of birth we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. As the department has not demonstrated the remaining information at issue is highly intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate public interest, the department may not withhold it under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 560.003 of the Government Code, which provides that “[a] biometric identifier in the possession of a governmental body is exempt from disclosure under [the Act].” *See* Gov’t Code § 560.003; *see also id.* §§ 560.001(1) (defining “biometric identifier” to include fingerprints). Section 560.002 of the Government Code provides, however, “[a] governmental body that possesses a biometric identifier of an individual . . . may not sell, lease, or otherwise disclose the biometric identifier to another person unless . . . the individual consents to the disclosure[.]” *See id.* § 560.002(1)(A). In this instance, the submitted fingerprints belong to the requestor. Thus, the requestor has a right of access to his own fingerprints under section 560.002 of the Government Code. *See id.* § 560.002; ORD 481 at 4. Accordingly, we conclude the department may not withhold any portion of the information at issue from this requestor under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 560.003 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses chapter 411 of the Government Code, which makes confidential criminal history record information (“CHRI”) generated by the National Crime Information Center or by the Texas Crime Information Center. 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 laws with respect to the CHRI it generates. *See id.* Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI that DPS maintains, except that DPS may disseminate this information as provided in chapter 411, subchapter F or subchapter E-1 of the Government Code. *See* Gov’t Code § 411.083(a). 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 obtained from DPS or any other criminal justice agency must be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with chapter 411, subchapter F of the Government Code. We note Federal

Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”) numbers constitute CHRI generated by the FBI. Upon review, we find the information we have marked consists of CHRI the department must withhold under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code. However, the remaining information does not constitute confidential CHRI; thus, the department may not withhold the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code.

We note the remaining information contains information subject to section 552.130 of the Government Code, which provides information relating to a motor vehicle operator’s or driver’s license, motor vehicle title or registration, or personal identification document issued by an agency of this state or another state or country is excepted from public release.<sup>3</sup> *Id.* § 552.130(a). Upon review, we find the department must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, the department must withhold or release the information subject to article 62.005 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which we have marked, in accordance with article 62.005(b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The department must withhold the information we have marked that pertains to the sexual assault, and the dates of birth we have marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The department must withhold the CHRI we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code. The department must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The department must release the remaining information.<sup>4</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.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl\\_ruling\\_info.shtml](http://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl_ruling_info.shtml), or call the Office of the Attorney General’s Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for

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<sup>3</sup>The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body. Open Records Decision No. 481, 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

<sup>4</sup>We note the requestor has a special right of access to some of the information being released in this instance. Because such information is confidential with respect to the general public, if the department receives another request for this information from a different requestor, the department must again seek a ruling from this office.

providing public information under the Act may be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Lee Seidlits".

Lee Seidlits  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

CLS/som

Ref: ID# 589135

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)