



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

December 11, 2015

Ms. Andrea D. Russell  
Counsel for Town of Flower Mound  
Taylor Olson Adkins Sralla Elam, L.L.P.  
6000 Western Place, Suite 200  
Fort Worth, Texas 76107

OR2015-26084

Dear Ms. Russell:

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# 591281.

The Town of Flower Mound (the "town"), which you represent, received a request for the requestor's arrest records for a specified offense. You state you will redact motor vehicle record information not belonging to the requestor pursuant to section 552.130(c) of the Government Code, social security numbers not belonging to the requestor pursuant to section 552.147(b) of the Government Code, and certain information not belonging to the requestor pursuant to Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009).<sup>1</sup> You claim some of 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.

---

<sup>1</sup>Section 552.130(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to redact the information described in section 552.130(a) without the necessity of seeking a decision from the attorney general. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130(c). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.130(e). *See id.* § 552.130(d), (e). 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. *See id.* § 552.147(b). Open Records Decision No. 684 serves as a previous determination to all governmental bodies authorizing them to withhold specific categories of information, including an e-mail address of a member of the public under section 552.137 of the Government Code, without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code exempts 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 laws that make criminal history record information (“CHRI”) confidential. CHRI generated by the National Crime Information Center or by the Texas Crime Information Center is confidential under federal and state law. CHRI means “information collected about a person by a criminal justice agency that consists of identifiable descriptions and notations of arrests, detentions, indictments, informations, and other formal criminal charges and their dispositions.” *Id.* § 411.082(2). Part 20 of title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations governs the release of CHRI obtained from the National Crime Information Center network or other states. *See* 28 C.F.R. § 20.21. The federal regulations allow each state to follow its individual law with respect to CHRI it generates. Open Records Decision No. 565 at 7 (1990). Section 411.083 of the Government Code makes CHRI the Texas Department of Public Safety (“DPS”) maintains confidential, except DPS may disseminate this information as provided in subchapter F of chapter 411 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 only release CHRI to another criminal justice agency for a criminal justice purpose. *Id.* § 411.089(b)(1). Thus, CHRI obtained from DPS or any other criminal justice agency must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with subchapter F of chapter 411 of the Government Code. However, section 411.083 does not apply to active warrant information or other information relating to an individual’s current involvement in the criminal justice system. *Id.* § 411.081(b) (police department allowed to disclose information pertaining to person’s current involvement with criminal justice system). Further, CHRI does not include driving record information. *Id.* § 411.082(2)(B). Upon review, we find the information we have marked under chapter 411 constitutes confidential CHRI. Therefore, the town must withhold this information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with chapter 411 of the Government Code and federal law. However, we find you have failed to demonstrate any portion of the remaining information at issue constitutes CHRI for purposes of chapter 411 or federal law. Therefore, the town may not withhold any of the remaining information at issue under section 552.101 of the Government Code on this basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). 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. *Id.* 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> *Tex. 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. However, we note the requestor has a right of access to his own date of birth under section 552.023 of the Government Code, and it may not be withheld from him under common-law privacy. See Gov't Code § 552.023(a) (person or 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 is protected from public disclosure by laws intended to protect person's privacy interests); Open Records Decision No. 481 at 4 (1987) (privacy theories not implicated when individual requests information concerning himself). Therefore, the town must withhold the dates of birth we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

You note the requestor, who is the arrestee in this instance, may have a right of access to the submitted video recording under article 2.139 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. See *Crim. Proc. Code art. 2.139* (providing person stopped or arrested on suspicion of certain Penal Code offenses is entitled to receive from the law enforcement agency employing the peace officer a copy of any video made by or at the direction of the officer who made the stop or arrest that contains certain footage). However, this provision is only applicable to a recording of conduct that occurs on or after September 1, 2015. Act of May 30, 2015, 84th Leg., R.S., ch. 1124, §§ 2-3, 2015 Tex. Sess. Law Serv. 3804, 3805. The submitted video recording pertains to conduct that occurred on April 12, 2015. Therefore, article 2.139 is not applicable to the submitted video recording.

In summary, the town must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with chapter 411 of the Government Code and federal law. The town must withhold the dates of birth we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The remaining information must be released.<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.

---

<sup>2</sup>Section 552.102(a) excepts 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).

<sup>3</sup>We note the requestor has a special right of access to his motor vehicle record information, social security number, fingerprints, and private information, including his date of birth. See Gov't Code §§ 552.023, 560.002. Accordingly, if the town receives another request for the same information from another requestor, the town must again seek a decision from this office.

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

Sincerely,



Brian E. Berger  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

BB/akg

Ref: ID# 591281

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)