



KEN PAXTON  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

April 19, 2016

Mr. Omar De La Rosa  
Assistant City Attorney  
City of El Paso  
P.O. Box 1890  
El Paso, Texas 79950-1890

OR2016-08844

Dear Mr. De La Rosa:

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# 604347 (El Paso reference # 16-1026-7022).

The El Paso Police Department (the "department") received a request for records pertaining to six specified complaints filed against the department police chief. You state you will release some information. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup> 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. This section encompasses information protected by other statutes. You claim some of the submitted information is confidential pursuant to section 58.007(c) of the Family Code, which applies to juvenile law enforcement records relating to conduct that occurred on or after September 1, 1997. However, we note section 58.007 is inapplicable

---

<sup>1</sup>Although you also raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with constitutional privacy for the submitted information, you provide no arguments explaining how this doctrine is applicable to the information at issue. Therefore, we assume you no longer assert this doctrine. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.301, .302.

in this instance because the conduct at issue occurred in 1992. Accordingly, we will address the applicability of former section 51.14 of the Family Code.

Prior to its repeal by the Seventy-fourth Legislature, section 51.14(d) of the Family Code provided for the confidentiality of juvenile law enforcement records pertaining to conduct occurring before January 1, 1996. Former section 51.14(d) was continued in effect for that purpose. *See* Act of May 27, 1995, 74th Leg., R.S., ch. 262, § 100, 1995 Tex. Gen. Laws 2517, 2591. Former section 51.14 provided, in relevant part:

(d) Except as provided by Article 15.27, Code of Criminal Procedure, and except for files and records relating to a charge for which a child is transferred under Section 54.02 of this code to a criminal court for prosecution, the law-enforcement files and records are not open to public inspection nor may their contents be disclosed to the public, but inspection of the files and records is permitted by:

- (1) a juvenile court having the child before it in any proceeding;
- (2) an attorney for a party to the proceeding; and
- (3) law-enforcement officers when necessary for the discharge of their official duties.

Fam. Code § 51.14 (repealed 1995). A “child” is defined as a person who is ten years of age or older and under seventeen years of age at the time of the conduct. *See id.* § 51.02(2). Upon review, we find some of the submitted information pertains to juvenile conduct that occurred prior to January 1, 1996. Further, the requestor does not fall within the categories in former section 51.14(d) under which inspection of the records would be permitted. *See* Act of May 22, 1993, 73d Leg., R.S., ch. 461, § 3, 1993 Tex. Gen. Laws 1850, 1852 (repealed 1995) (formerly Fam. Code § 51.14(d)(1), (2), (3)). Therefore, we find former section 51.14(d) is applicable to this information. Thus, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with former section 51.14. However, we find the remaining information at issue consists of internal affairs investigation records that do not constitute juvenile law enforcement records for purposes of former section 51.14. Therefore, the department may not withhold the remaining information at issue under section 552.101 in conjunction with former section 51.14.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 261.201 of the Family Code, which provides, in relevant part, the following:

- (a) [T]he following information is confidential, is not subject to public release under [the Act], and may be disclosed only for purposes consistent with this code

and applicable federal or state law or under rules adopted by an investigating agency:

(1) a report of alleged or suspected abuse or neglect made under [chapter 261 of the Family Code] and the identity of the person making the report; and

(2) except as otherwise provided in this section, the files, reports, records, communications, audiotapes, videotapes, and working papers used or developed in an investigation under [chapter 261 of the Family Code] or in providing services as a result of an investigation.

Fam. Code § 261.201(a). Some of the remaining information pertains to an investigation by the department of alleged or suspected child abuse or neglect and falls within the scope of section 261.201 of the Family Code. *See id.* §§ 101.003(a) (defining “child” for purposes of this section as person under 18 years of age who is not and has not been married or who has not had the disabilities of minority removed for general purposes), 261.001(1), (4) (defining “abuse” and “neglect” for purposes of chapter 261 of the Family Code). As you do not indicate the department has adopted a rule that governs the release of this type of information, we assume no such regulation exists. Given that assumption, and based on our review, we determine the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 261.201(a).

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information protected by other statutes, such as laws that make criminal history record information (“CHRI”) confidential. CHRI generated by the National Crime Information Center (the “NCIC”) 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.” Gov’t Code § 411.082(2). Title 28, part 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations governs the release of CHRI obtained from the NCIC 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). *See generally* Gov’t Code §§ 411.081-.1409. Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI the Texas Department of Public Safety (“DPS”) maintains, except DPS may disseminate this information as provided in chapter 411, subchapter E-1 or F 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 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. Upon review, we find the information we marked consists of CHRI the department must withhold under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 411.083 and federal law.

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 id.* § 560.003; *see also id.* §§ 560.001(1) (defining “biometric identifier” to include fingerprints), .002(1)(A) (governmental body may not sell, lease, or otherwise disclose individual’s biometric identifier to another person unless individual consents to disclosure). Upon review, we find the fingerprints we have marked must be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 560.003.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the Medical Practice Act (the “MPA”), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code, which provides in pertinent part, the following:

- (a) A communication between a physician and a patient, relative to or in connection with any professional services as a physician to the patient, is confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.
- (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(a)-(c). Information that is subject to the MPA includes both medical records and information obtained from those medical records. *See id.* §§ 159.002, .004. Upon review, we find the information we have marked constitutes medical records. As such, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with the MPA.

Section 552.102(a) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of

personal privacy.”<sup>2</sup> Gov’t Code § 552.102(a). The Texas Supreme Court held section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure the dates of birth of state employees in the payroll database of the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts. *Tex. Comptroller of Pub. Accounts v. Attorney Gen. of Tex.*, 354 S.W.3d 336 (Tex. 2010). Upon review, we find the department must withhold the dates of birth of department employees in the remaining information under section 552.102(a).

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which 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. 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). Moreover, we find a compilation of a private citizen’s criminal history is generally not of legitimate concern to the public. We note, however, active warrant information or other information relating to an individual’s current involvement in the criminal justice system does not constitute criminal history information for the purposes of section 552.101. *See* Gov’t Code § 411.081(b). Further, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). We note the doctrine of common-law privacy generally protects the identifying information of juvenile offenders and juvenile victims of abuse and neglect. *See* Open Records Decision No. 394 (1983); *cf.* Fam. Code §§ 51.14 (repealed 1995), 261.201.

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.*, 540 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

---

<sup>2</sup>The Office of the Attorney General will raise mandatory exceptions on behalf of a governmental body but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

employees' privacy interest substantially outweighed the negligible public interest in disclosure.<sup>3</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.

Additionally, some of the remaining information pertains to an alleged sexual assault. 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). Further, in those instances where it is determined the requestor knows the identity of the victim, the entire report must be withheld to protect the victim's privacy under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

You contend the department must withhold all of the submitted information pertaining to the alleged sexual assault to protect the privacy of the individual in the report. Having considered your arguments and reviewed the information at issue, we find this is not an instance in which all of the information at issue must be withheld to protect an individual's privacy. However, upon review, we find the information we have marked satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the department must withhold the information we have marked and indicated, some of which constitutes a representative sample of identifying information of certain individuals, as well as the dates of birth of identified public citizens in the remaining information, under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we find you have failed to demonstrate the remaining information is information pertaining to an identified individual that is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public concern. Therefore, the department may not withhold the remaining information under section 552.101 on that basis.

Section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure the home address, home telephone number, emergency contact information, and social security number of a peace officer, as well as information that reveals whether the peace officer has family

---

<sup>3</sup>As noted above, 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).

members, regardless of whether the peace officer complies with sections 552.024 and 552.1175 of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(2). Section 552.117(a)(2) applies to peace officers as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In this instance, however, it is unclear whether the individuals whose information is at issue are currently licensed peace officers as defined by article 2.12. To the extent the individuals at issue are currently licensed peace officers as defined by article 2.12, then the department must withhold the representative sample of information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(2). Conversely, to the extent the individuals at issue are not currently licensed police officers as defined by article 2.12, the information we have marked may not be withheld under section 552.117(a)(2).

If the individuals at issue are not currently licensed peace officers, then their personal information may be subject to section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code, which excepts from disclosure the home addresses and telephone numbers, emergency contact information, social security number, and family member information of a current or former employee of a governmental body who requests this information be kept confidential under section 552.024 of the Government Code. *Id.* § 552.117(a)(1). Whether a particular piece of information is protected by section 552.117(a)(1) must be determined at the time the request for it is made. *See* Open Records Decision No. 530 at 5 (1989). The department may only withhold the information at issue under section 552.117(a)(1) if the individuals at issue elected confidentiality under section 552.024 prior to the date on which the request for this information was made. Thus, to the extent the individuals at issue made timely elections under section 552.024, the department must withhold the representative sample of information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(1). Conversely, to the extent the individuals at issue did not make timely elections under section 552.024, their information may not be withheld under section 552.117(a)(1).

Section 552.1175 of the Government Code protects the home address, home telephone number, emergency contact information, date of birth, social security number, and family member information of certain individuals when that information is held by a governmental body in a non-employment capacity and the individual elects to keep the information confidential. Gov't Code § 552.1175. Section 552.1175 applies, in part, to "peace officers as defined by Article 2.12, Code of Criminal Procedure[.]" *Id.* § 552.1175(a)(1). A portion of the remaining information pertains to a peace officer not employed by the department. Thus, if the information we have marked pertains to a currently licensed peace officer and the officer elects to restrict access to his information in accordance with section 552.1175(b), the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.1175. If the individual is no longer a licensed peace officer or no election is made, the department may not withhold this information under section 552.1175.

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, or personal identification document issued by an agency of this state or another state or country is

excepted from public release. *See id.* § 552.130. Accordingly, the department must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130.

In summary, the department must withhold the following: (1) the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with former section 51.14 of the Family Code; (2) the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201(a) of the Family Code; (3) the CHRI we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code and federal law; (4) the fingerprints we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 560.003 of the Government Code; (5) the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA; and (6) the dates of birth of department employees in the remaining information under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code. The department must withhold the information we have marked, some of which constitutes a representative sample of identifying information of certain individuals, as well as the dates of birth of identified public citizens in the remaining information, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. To the extent the individuals at issue are currently licensed peace officers as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the department must withhold the representative sample of information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code. If the individuals are not currently licensed peace officers, to the extent they timely requested confidentiality under section 552.024 of the Government Code, the department must withhold the representative sample of information we marked under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code. If the information we have marked pertains to a currently licensed peace officer and the officer elects to restrict access to his information in accordance with section 552.1175(b) of the Government Code, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.1175 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 remaining information must be released.<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/>

---

<sup>4</sup>We note the remaining 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. *See Gov't Code* § 552.147(b).

[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,



Matthew Taylor  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

MT/dls

Ref: ID# 604347

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)