



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

April 28, 2016

Ms. Paige Mebane
Assistant City Attorney
Office of the City Attorney
City of Fort Worth
1000 Throckmorton Street, 3rd Floor
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

OR2016-09589

Dear Ms. Mebane:

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# 607591 (City PIR No. W048316).

The City of Fort Worth (the "city") received a request for information pertaining to a specified accident. You state you are releasing some information to the requestor. We understand you will withhold information pursuant to the previous determinations issued in Open Records Letter Nos. 2011-15641 (2011), 2014-05072 (2014), and 2016-00620 (2016).¹ You claim portions of the submitted information are excepted from disclosure under

¹Open Records Letter No. 2011-15641 is a previous determination issued to the city authorizing it to withhold, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 772.218 of the Health and Safety Code, an originating telephone number of a 9-1-1 caller furnished to the city by a service supplier established in accordance with chapter 772 of the Health and Safety Code without requesting a decision from this office. Open Records Letter No. 2014-05072 is a previous determination issued to the city authorizing it to withhold, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy, a driver's license organ donor election of a living person without requesting a decision from this office. Open Records Letter No. 2016-00620 is a previous determination issued to the city authorizing it to withhold the dates of birth of public citizens under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy without requesting a decision from this office.

section 552.101 of the Government Code.² 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 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. Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). Upon review, we find the information at issue is not highly intimate or embarrassing information or is of legitimate public interest. Therefore, none of the submitted information may be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of constitutional privacy. Constitutional privacy consists of two interrelated types of privacy: (1) the right to make certain kinds of decisions independently and (2) an individual’s interest in avoiding disclosure of personal matters. Open Records Decision No. 455 at 4 (1987). The first type protects an individual’s autonomy within “zones of privacy” which include matters related to marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships, and child rearing and education. *Id.* The second type of constitutional privacy requires a balancing between the individual’s privacy interests and the public’s need to know information of public concern. *Id.* The scope of information protected is narrower than that under the common law doctrine of privacy; the information must concern the “most intimate aspects of human affairs.” *Id.* at 5 (citing *Ramie v. City of Hedwig Village, Texas*, 765 F.2d 490 (5th Cir. 1985)). After review of the information at issue, we find you have failed to demonstrate any portion of the information at issue falls within the zones of privacy or implicates an individual’s privacy interests for purposes of constitutional privacy. Therefore, the city may not withhold any of the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code on the basis of constitutional privacy.

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* Gov’t Code § 552.130. We understand the city will

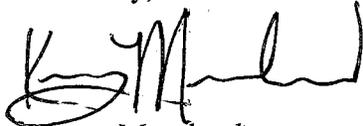
²We note, and you acknowledge, the city did not comply with the requirements of section 552.301 of the Government Code. *See* Gov’t Code § 552.301(b), (e). Nonetheless, because section 552.101 of the Government Code is a mandatory exception that can provide a compelling reason to overcome the presumption of openness caused by a failure to comply with section 552.301, we will its applicability to the submitted information. *See id.* §§ 552.007, .302.

withhold the motor vehicle record information you marked pursuant to section 552.130(c) of the Government Code.³ Upon review, we find additional portions of the remaining information consist of motor vehicle record information. Accordingly, the city must withhold the motor vehicle record information you marked, the additional motor vehicle record information we have marked, and any additional discernible license plate information under section 552.130 of the Government Code. As you raise no further exceptions to disclosure, the city must release the remaining information.

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, 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,



Kenny Moreland
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

KJM/som

Ref: ID# 607591

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

³Section 552.130(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to redact the information described in subsection 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).