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June 16, 2016

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OR2016-13698

Dear Mr. Smith and Mr. Wyatt:

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# 615862 (ORR Nos. 16-328 & 16-353).

The Richardson Police Department (the "department") received two requests from different requestors for report number 201600032826. You state the department has released some of the requested information. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, and 552.130 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note the department received the two requests in close temporal proximity. However, you seek to withhold the submitted information under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code from only one of the requestors. We note the Act does not permit the selective disclosure of information. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.007(b), .021; Open Records Decision No. 463 at 1-2 (1987). Section 552.007 of the Government Code provides if a governmental body voluntarily releases information to any member of the public, the

governmental body may not withhold that exact information from further disclosure unless its public release is expressly prohibited by law or the information is confidential under law. *See* Gov't Code § 552.007; Open Records Decision Nos. 518 at 3 (1989), 490 at 2 (1988). *But see* Open Records Decision Nos. 579 (1990) (exchange of information among litigants in “informal” discovery is not “voluntary” release of information for purposes of statutory predecessor to Gov't Code § 552.007), 454 at 2 (1986) (governmental body that disclosed information because it reasonably concluded that it had constitutional obligation to do so could still invoke statutory predecessor to Gov't Code § 552.108). Although you raise section 552.108(a)(2) for the information, this section is a discretionary exception and does not make information confidential. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 400 (1983) (governmental body may waive right to claim permissive exceptions to disclosure under the Act, but it may not disclose information made confidential by law), 177 (1977) (governmental body may waive statutory predecessor to section 552.108). You may not withhold information from one requestor under section 552.108(a)(2) that you are releasing to the other requestor. Accordingly, none of the information at issue may be withheld under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code. However, as sections 552.101 and 552.130 of the Government Code make information confidential under law, we will consider the applicability of these exceptions to 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.” 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). 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.¹ *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

¹Section 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).

protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101. *City of Dallas*, 2015 WL 3394061, at *3.

Generally, only highly intimate information that implicates the privacy of an individual is withheld. However, in certain instances, where it is demonstrated the requestor knows the identity of the individual involved as well as the nature of certain incidents, the entire report must be withheld to protect the individual's privacy. The department seeks to withhold the entirety of the submitted information under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, the department has not demonstrated, nor does it otherwise appear, this is a situation in which the entirety of the information at issue must be withheld on the basis of common-law privacy. Accordingly, the department may not withhold the entirety of the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis. Upon review, we find some of the submitted information, which we have marked, satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Therefore, the department must generally withhold the information we have marked, as well as all public citizens' dates of birth, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we find you have not demonstrated any of the remaining information at issue is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public concern. Thus, the department may not withhold any portion of the remaining information under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law 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. Accordingly, the department must generally withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In this instance, however, the second requestor has submitted a Statutory Durable Power of Attorney, executed by the individual whose privacy interests are at issue. However, the power of attorney does not reveal whether the second requestor is acting as the authorized representative of the individual at issue with respect to the submitted public information request. If the department determines the second requestor is acting as the authorized representative of that individual, then the second requestor has a right of access to information pertaining to the individual 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 himself). Further, because section 552.130 of the Government Code protects privacy, the second requestor would also have a right of access to the individual's motor vehicle record information. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023(a); ORD 481 at 4. Accordingly, if the second requestor is acting as

the authorized representative of the individual, then the department may not withhold any portion of the submitted information from the second requestor under section 552.101 on the basis of common-law privacy or under section 552.130.

In summary, the department must generally withhold the information we marked, as well as all public citizens' dates of birth, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy and must generally withhold the motor vehicle record information we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. However, if the department determines the second requestor is acting as the authorized representative of the individual with respect to the request for information, then the department may not withhold any portion of the marked information from the second requestor under section 552.101 on the basis of common-law privacy or under section 552.130. The department must release the remaining information to both requestors.

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,



Claire V. Morris Sloan
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CVMS/akg

Ref: ID# 615862

Enc. Submitted documents

c: 2 Requestors
(w/o enclosures)