



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

November 16, 2016

Ms. Halfreda Anderson-Nelson
Public Information Officer
Senior Assistant General Counsel
Dallas Area Rapid Transit
P.O. Box 660163
Dallas, Texas 75266-0163

OR2016-25501

Dear Ms. Anderson-Nelson:

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# 634422 (DART ORR W001019-082516).

Dallas Area Rapid Transit ("DART") received a request for thirteen categories of information pertaining to a named individual and a specified motor vehicle accident. You state you have released some information to the requestor. 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. This section encompasses information protected by other statutes. In addition, a federal regulation enacted pursuant to statutory authority can provide statutory confidentiality for purposes of section 552.101 of the Act. *See* Open Records Decision No. 599 at 4 (1992). You raise section 552.101 in conjunction with section 40.321 of title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations, which relates to the confidentiality of workplace drug and alcohol testing information of employers participating in the United States Department of Transportation drug or alcohol testing process. *See* 49 C.F.R. pt. 40 (procedures for

transportation workplace drug and alcohol testing programs). Section 322 of title 49 of the United States Code authorizes the Secretary of Transportation (the “secretary”) to prescribe regulations necessary to carry out the duties and powers of the secretary. *See* 49 U.S.C. § 322. Section 40.321 of title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations provides:

Except as otherwise provided in this subpart, as a service agent or employer participating in the DOT drug or alcohol testing process, you are prohibited from releasing individual test results or medical information about an employee to third parties without the employee’s specific written consent.

(a) A “third party” is any person or organization to whom other subparts of this regulation do not explicitly authorize or require the transmission of information in the course of the drug or alcohol testing process.

(b) “Specific written consent” means a statement signed by the employee that he or she agrees to the release of a particular piece of information to a particular, explicitly identified, person or organization at a particular time. “Blanket releases,” in which an employee agrees to a release of a category of information (e.g., all test results) or to release information to a category of parties (e.g., other employers who are members of a C/TPA, companies to which the employee may apply for employment), are prohibited under this part.

49 C.F.R. § 40.321. You state the information you indicated consists of the drug and alcohol test results of a DART employee that are confidential under section 40.321. You further state the information is maintained by DART pursuant to section 40.321 of title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations. You do not indicate that any written consent has been given with respect to disclosure of the information in question. *See id.* § 40.321(b). Based upon your representations and our review, we conclude DART must withhold the information at issue under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 322 of title 49 of the United States Code and section 40.321 of title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

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. 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 employees' privacy interest substantially outweighed the negligible public interest in disclosure.¹ *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. Accordingly, DART must withhold the public citizen's date of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we find DART has failed to demonstrate any portion of the remaining information is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public interest. Accordingly, DART may not withhold the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

In summary, DART must withhold the drug and alcohol test indicated under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 322 of title 49 of the United States Code and section 40.321 of title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations. DART must withhold the public citizen's date of birth under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. DART must release the remaining information.²

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

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).

²We note the remaining information contains a social security number. 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).

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 black ink, appearing to read "Ashley Crutchfield". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Ashley Crutchfield
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

AC/bw

Ref: ID# 634422

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)