



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

December 8, 2016

Ms. Marie N. Rovira
Counsel for the Town of Addison
Messer, Rockefeller & Fort, PLLC
6351 Preston Road, Suite 350
Frisco, Texas 75034

OR2016-27184

Dear Ms. Rovira:

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# 636967 (Reference No. W004377-091316).

The Town of Addison (the "town"), which you represent, received a request for information pertaining to a specified incident. 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.¹ We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses chapter 772 of the Health and Safety Code, which authorizes the development of local emergency communication districts. Section 772.118 of the Health and Safety Code applies to an emergency communication district for a county with a population of more than 3.3 million and makes confidential the

¹We note, and you acknowledge, the town failed to comply with section 552.301 of the Government Code in requesting a ruling; however, section 552.101 of the Government Code is a mandatory exception that constitutes a compelling reason to withhold information sufficient to overcome the presumption of openness caused by a failure to comply with section 552.301. See Gov't Code §§ 552.007, .301, .302, .352. Accordingly, we will consider the town's argument under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

originating telephone numbers and addresses of 9-1-1 callers provided by a service supplier. See Health & Safety Code §§ 772.104, .118; see also Open Records Decision No. 649 at 2 (1996). You argue the information you have marked should be withheld under section 772.118. The town is in Dallas County, which we understand has a population over 3.3 million, and you inform us the town is part of an emergency communication district established under section 772.118. Thus, the town must withhold the telephone number and the address of the 9-1-1 caller, which you have marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 772.118 of the Health and Safety Code, if they were furnished by a 9-1-1 service supplier. If the telephone number and the originating address of the 9-1-1 caller were not provided by a 9-1-1 service supplier, they may not be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 772.118 of the Health and Safety Code.

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. This office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. See Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). This office has also found personal financial information not relating to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is generally excepted from required public disclosure under common-law privacy. See Open Records Decision No. 545 (1990) (deferred compensation information, participation in voluntary investment program, election of optional insurance coverage, mortgage payments, assets, bills, and credit history). 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.² *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

²Section 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).

section 552.101. *City of Dallas*, 2015 WL 3394061, at *3. Upon review, we find the information we marked satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the town must withhold the information we marked, and all public citizens' dates of birth, under section 552.101 of the Government Code 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.³ See Gov't Code § 552.130. Accordingly, the town must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

Section 552.136 of the Government Code provides, "[n]otwithstanding any other provision of [the Act], a credit card, debit card, charge card, or access device number that is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental body is confidential." *Id.* § 552.136(b); see *id.* § 552.136(a) (defining "access device"). This office has determined insurance policy numbers are access device numbers for purposes of section 552.136 of the Government Code. See Open Records Decision No. 684 at 9 (2009). Accordingly, the town must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code.

In summary, the town must withhold the telephone number and the address of the 9-1-1 caller, which you have marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 772.118 of the Health and Safety Code, if they were furnished by a 9-1-1 service supplier. The town must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The town must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code. The town 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

³The 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).

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 'Cristian Rosas-Grillet', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Cristian Rosas-Grillet
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CRG/bw

Ref: ID# 636967

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)