



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

November 27, 2017

Mr. Stephen D. Gates
First Assistant City Attorney
City of Midland
P.O. Box 1152
Midland, Texas 79702

OR2017-26801

Dear Mr. Gates:

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# 685087 (ORR# M021743-090517).

The City of Midland (the "city") received two requests from the same requestor for specified incident reports. The city states it has released some of the requested information, but claims some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.117 of the Government Code. We have considered the claimed exceptions and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note the submitted information contains dates of birth of living persons and a Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") number. In Open Records Letter No. 2015-26022 (2015), we issued a previous determination authorizing the city to withhold the dates of birth of living persons under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy without the necessity of again requesting an attorney general decision with regard to the applicability of this exception. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(a); Open Records Decision No. 673 at 7-8 (2001) (delineating elements of second type of previous determination under Gov't Code § 552.301(a)). In Open Records Letter No. 2017-21547 (2017), we also issued a previous determination authorizing the city to withhold FBI numbers under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code and federal law without requesting a ruling from this office. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(a); ORD 673 at 7-8. Thus, pursuant to Open Records Letter No. 2015-26022, the city must withhold the submitted dates of birth of living persons under

section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy and, pursuant to Open Records Letter No. 2017-21547, the city must withhold the submitted FBI number under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code and federal law.

The city asserts some of the remaining information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code, which 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 section 58.008(b) of the Family Code, which provides as follows:

Except as provided by Subsection (d), law enforcement records concerning a child and information concerning a child that are stored by electronic means or otherwise and from which a record could be generated may not be disclosed to the public and shall be:

- (1) if maintained on paper or microfilm, kept separate from adult records;
- (2) if maintained electronically in the same computer system as adult records, accessible only under controls that are separate and distinct from the controls to access electronic data concerning adults; and
- (3) maintained on a local basis only and not sent to a central state or federal depository, except as provided by Subsection (c) or Subchapter B, D, or E.

Act of May 28, 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., ch. 746, § 13, 2017 Tex. Sess. Law Serv. 3173, 3176-77 (to be codified at Fam. Code § 58.008(b)); *see also* Fam. Code § 51.03(a) (defining “delinquent conduct” for purposes of title 3 of Family Code); Act of May 19, 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., ch. 324, § 7.002, 2017 Tex. Sess. Law Serv. 848 (to be codified as amendments to Fam. Code § 51.03(b)); Act of May 19, 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., ch. 324, § 7.002, 2017 Tex. Sess. Law Serv. 848 (to be codified as amendments to Fam. Code § 51.03(b)) (defining “conduct indicating a need for supervision”). We understand the city to assert Exhibit E is subject to section 58.008(b).¹ Section 58.008(b) is applicable to records of juvenile conduct that occurred before, on, or after September 1, 2017. *See* Act of May 28, 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., ch. 746, § 22, 2017 Tex. Sess. Law Serv. 3173, 3187. The juvenile must have been at least ten years old and less than seventeen years of age when the conduct occurred. *See* Fam. Code § 51.02(2) (defining “child” for purposes of title 3 of Family Code). We find Exhibit E involves juvenile offenders, so as to fall within the scope of section 58.008(b). The

¹Although the city raises section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007(c) of the Family Code, we note the 85th Legislature repealed this provision effective September 1, 2017. Act of May 28, 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., ch. 746 (S.B. 1304), § 21.

exceptions in section 58.008 do not appear to apply. Therefore, the city must withhold Exhibit E under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.008(b) of the Family Code.²

Exhibit C contains a Firearms Trace Summary from the National Trace Center of the Department of Justice Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (the "ATF"). Public Law number 111-117 states, in pertinent part,

[B]eginning in fiscal year 2010 and thereafter, no funds appropriated under [the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010] or any other [a]ct may be used to disclose part or all of the contents of the Firearms Trace System database maintained by the National Trace Center of the [ATF] or any information required to be kept by licensees pursuant to section 923(g) of title 18, United States Code, or required to be reported pursuant to paragraphs (3) and (7) of such section 923(g), except to: (1) a Federal, State, local, or tribal law enforcement agency or a Federal, State, or local prosecutor . . . unless such disclosure of such data to any of the entities described in (1) . . . of this proviso would compromise the identity of any undercover law enforcement officer or confidential informant, or interfere with any case under investigation; and no person or entity described in (1) . . . shall knowingly and publicly disclose such data; and all such data shall be immune from legal process, shall not be subject to subpoena or other discovery, shall be inadmissible in evidence, and shall not be used, relied on, or disclosed in any manner, nor shall testimony or other evidence be permitted based on the data, in a civil action in any State[.]

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010, Pub. L. No. 111-117, 123 Stat. 3034, 3128 (2009). We note the submitted Firearms Trace Summary contains content from the Firearms Trace System database maintained by the National Trace Center of the ATF. Therefore, the Firearms Trace Summary in Exhibit C is confidential under Public Law number 111-117. *See Miller v. U.S. Dep't of Justice*, 562 F. Supp. 2d 82, 111 (D.D.C. 2008) (holding Firearms Trace Report properly withheld under Freedom of Information Act exemption 3, which covers records that are exempt from disclosure by statute). Accordingly, the city must withhold the Firearms Trace Summary in Exhibit C under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with Public Law number 111-117.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the Medical Practice Act (the "MPA"), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code. *See Occ. Code* §§ 151.001-168.202. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides in relevant part the following:

²As our ruling is dispositive, we do not address the other arguments of the city to withhold this information.

(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.

Id. § 159.002(a)-(c). Information subject to the MPA includes both medical records and information obtained from those records. *See id.* §§ 159.002, .004. This office has concluded the protection afforded by section 159.002 extends only to records created by either a physician or someone under the supervision of a physician. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 487 at 3-4 (1988), 370 at 2 (1983), 343 at 1 (1982). Upon review, we find some of the remaining information, which we have marked, constitutes medical records. Accordingly, the city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA.

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 the *Industrial Foundation* decision. *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). A compilation of an individual's criminal history is also highly embarrassing information, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person. *Cf. U.S. Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press*, 489 U.S. 749, 764 (1989) (finding significant privacy interest in compilation of individual's criminal history by recognizing distinction between public records found in courthouse files and local police stations and compiled summary of criminal history information). Furthermore, we find a compilation of a private citizen's criminal history is generally not of legitimate concern to the public. However, because "the right of privacy is purely personal[.]" that right "terminates upon the death of the person whose privacy is invaded[.]" *Moore v. Charles B. Pierce Film Enters., Inc.*, 589 S.W.2d 489, 491 (Tex. Civ. App.—Texarkana 1979, writ ref'd n.r.e.); *see also Justice v. Belo Broad. Corp.*, 472 F.

Supp. 145, 147 (N.D. Tex. 1979) (“action for invasion of privacy can be maintained only by a living individual whose privacy is invaded” (quoting Restatement (Second) of Torts § 6521 (1977))); Attorney General Opinions JM-229 (1984) (“the right of privacy lapses upon death”), H-917 (1976) (“We are . . . of the opinion that the Texas courts would follow the almost uniform rule of other jurisdictions that the right of privacy lapses upon death.”); Open Records Decision No. 272 (1981) (“the right of privacy is personal and lapses upon death”). Upon review, we find some of the remaining information, which we have marked, satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we conclude the remaining information is not confidential under common-law privacy, and the city may not withhold it under section 552.101 on that ground.

Section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure the home addresses, home telephone numbers, emergency contact information, and social security number of a peace officer, as well as information that reveals whether the peace officer has family members, regardless of whether the peace officer complies with section 552.024 or section 552.1175 of the Government Code. Gov’t Code § 552.117(a)(2). However, section 552.117 applies only to information that a governmental body holds in an employment context. The submitted information consists of law enforcement records and, thus, we find the city does not maintain it in an employment capacity. Accordingly, the city may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code. Nevertheless, section 552.1175 of the Government Code may be applicable to some of this information.³

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. See Gov’t Code § 552.1175. The city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.1175 of the Government Code if the individual at issue elects to restrict access to this information in accordance with section 552.1175(b) of the Government Code. However, the city may not withhold this information under section 552.1175 if the individual does not elect to restrict access to this information in accordance with section 552.1175(b).

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. However, section 552.130 is designed to protect the privacy of individuals, and the right to privacy expires at death. See

³The Office of the Attorney General will raise mandatory exceptions on behalf of a governmental body. See Open Records Decision Nos. 481 at 2 (1987), 480 at 5 (1987).

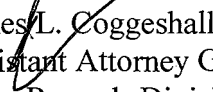
Moore, 589 S.W.2d at 491; ORD 272 at 1. The city must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, the city must withhold the following information: (1) pursuant to Open Records Letter Nos. 2015-26022, the submitted dates of birth of living persons under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy; (2) pursuant to Open Records Letter Nos. 2017-21547, the submitted FBI number under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code and federal law; (3) Exhibit E under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.008(b) of the Family Code; (4) the Firearms Trace Summary in Exhibit C under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with Public Law number 111-117; (5) the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA and common-law privacy; (6) the information we have marked under section 552.1175 of the Government Code if the individual at issue elects to restrict access to this information in accordance with section 552.1175(b) of the Government Code; and (7) the information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The city must release the remaining information.⁴

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,


James L. Coggeshall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JLC/tdw

⁴We note the remaining information contains social security numbers of living persons. 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. Gov't Code § 552.147(b).

Ref: ID# 685087

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)