



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

March 7, 2019

Mr. Lance Kennedy
Counsel for the City of Murphy
Messer, Rockefeller & Fort, PLLC
6371 Preston Road, Suite 200
Frisco, Texas 75034

OR2019-06341

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

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# 754260 (ORR ID: W003483).

The City of Murphy (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for information pertaining to dogs at a specified address from a specified time period.¹ You claim some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we must address the city's obligations under the Act. Pursuant to section 552.301(b), a governmental body must ask for a decision and state the exceptions that apply within ten business days of receiving the written request. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(b). The city received the request for information on December 13, 2018. You inform us the city was closed for business on December 24 and 25, 2018, and January 1, 2019. This office does not

¹We note the city sought and received clarification of the request for information. *See* Gov't Code § 552.222(b) (stating if information requested is unclear to governmental body or if large amount of information has been requested, governmental body may ask requestor to clarify or narrow request, but may not inquire into purpose for which information will be used); *City of Dallas v. Abbott*, 304 S. W.3d 380 (Tex. 2010) (holding when governmental entity, acting in good faith, requests clarification of unclear or overbroad request for public information, ten-business-day period to request attorney general opinion is measured from date request is clarified or narrowed).

count the date the request was received or holidays for purposes of calculating a governmental body's deadlines under the Act. Accordingly, you were required to provide the information required by section 552.301(b) by December 31, 2018. However, the envelope in which the city provided the information required by section 552.301(b) was postmarked January 2, 2019. *See id.* § 552.308(a)(1) (describing rules for calculating submission dates of documents sent via first class United States mail, common or contract carrier, or interagency mail). Accordingly, we conclude the city failed to comply with the procedural requirements mandated by section 552.301 of the Government Code.

Pursuant to section 552.302 of the Government Code, a governmental body's failure to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301 results in the legal presumption that the requested information is public and must be released unless there is a compelling reason to withhold the information from disclosure. *See id.* § 552.302; *Simmons v. Kuzmich*, 166 S.W.3d 342 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2005, no pet.); *Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379, 381-82 (Tex. App.—Austin 1990, no writ). The city claims sections 552.101 and 552.108 of the Government Code for the submitted information. Because section 552.101 can provide a compelling reason to overcome the presumption of openness, we will address the applicability of section 552.101 to the information at issue. However, we find you have failed to establish a compelling reason to address your remaining exception.

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 information made confidential by other statutes, such as chapter 772 of the Health and Safety Code, which authorizes the development of local emergency communication districts. Section 772.520 of the Health and Safety Code applies to a regional emergency communication district for a state planning region with a population of more than 1.5 million and makes confidential the originating telephone numbers and addresses of 9-1-1 callers that are furnished by a 9-1-1 service supplier. *See* Open Records Decision No. 649 (1996). You explain the city, which is located in Collin County, is part of the North Central Texas Council of Governments 9-1-1 Program, which is a regional planning commission. *See* Health & Safety Code § 772.502 (defining "regional planning commission" for purposes of chapter 772 of the Health and Safety Code). Upon review, the city must withhold the telephone numbers and addresses you marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 772.520 of the Health and Safety Code if they consist of the originating telephone numbers and addresses of 9-1-1 callers furnished by a 9-1-1 service supplier. If the marked information does not consist of the originating telephone numbers or addresses of 9-1-1 callers provided by a 9-1-1 service supplier, this information may not be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 772.520.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 826.0311 of the Health and Safety Code, which states, in part, the following:

(a) Information that is contained in a municipal or county registry of dogs and cats under Section 826.031 that identifies or tends to identify the owner or an address, telephone number, or other personally identifying information of the owner of the registered dog or cat is confidential and not subject to disclosure under [the Act]. The information contained in the registry may not include the social security number or the driver's license number of the owner of the registered animal.

(b) The information may be disclosed only to a governmental entity or a person that, under a contract with a governmental entity, provides animal control services or animal registration services for the governmental entity for purposes related to the protection of public health and safety. A governmental entity or person that receives the information must maintain the confidentiality of the information, may not disclose the information under [the Act], and may not use the information for a purpose that does not directly relate to the protection of public health and safety.

Id. § 826.0311(a), (b). Section 826.0311 applies only to the actual pet registry; it does not apply to the contents of other records, even though those documents may contain the same information as the pet registry. *See* Open Records Decision No. 658 at 4 (1998) (statutory confidentiality provision must be express, and confidentiality requirement will not be implied from statutory structure). Upon review, we find the city has failed to establish the information at issue is contained in a municipal or county registry of dogs and cats and identifies or tends to identify the owner of a registered dog or cat. Therefore, the city may not withhold any of information at issue under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 826.0311(a) of the Health and Safety Code.

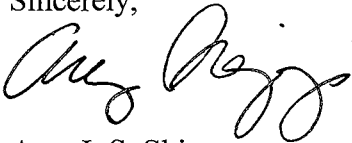
Section 552.101 encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident 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. This office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). The Third Court of Appeals has concluded public citizens' dates of birth are protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101. *See 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.). Upon review, we agree portions of the remaining information satisfy the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the city must withhold the information you marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

In summary, the city must withhold the telephone numbers and addresses you marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 772.520 of the Health and Safety Code if they consist of the originating telephone numbers and addresses of 9-1-1 callers furnished by a 9-1-1 service supplier. The city must withhold the information you marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The city must release the remaining information to the requestor.

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,



Amy L.S. Shipp
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

ALS/mo

Ref: ID# 754260

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)