



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

April 22, 2019

Ms. Yesica Antu-Sanchez
Records Management Officer
Bexar Appraisal District
P.O. Box 830248
San Antonio, Texas 78283-0248

OR2019-10604

Dear Ms. Antu-Sanchez:

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# 761454 (WO # 19-12245).

The Bexar Appraisal District (the "district") received a request for appraisal and tax information for a specified time period pertaining to a specified address. The district states it has released some information to the requestor. You claim the remaining requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.130 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions 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. Section 552.101 encompasses information made confidential by the Medical Practice Act ("MPA"), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code, which governs release of medical records. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides, in relevant part:

(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.

Occ. Code § 159.002(a)-(c). Information subject to the MPA includes both medical records and information obtained from those medical 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 (1987), 370 (1983), 343 (1982).

Upon review, we find the district failed to demonstrate any portion of the submitted information consists of medical records for purposes of the MPA, and the district may not withhold any of the submitted information under section 552.101 on that basis.

The district asserts the dates of birth in the submitted information are excepted from public disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. Section 552.101 also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). 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. *Id.* at 682. The court of appeals has concluded public citizens' dates of birth are protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101. *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.). Because “the right of privacy is purely personal[,]” that right “terminates upon the death of the person whose privacy is invaded[.]” *See Moore v. Charles B. Pierce Film Enters., Inc.*, 589 S.W.2d 489, 491 (Tex. App.—Texarkana 1979, writ ref'd n.r.e.); *see also* Attorney General Opinions JM-229 (1984); H-917 (1976); Open Records Decision No. 272 (1981) (“the right of privacy is personal and lapses upon death”). Upon review, we find the date of birth we marked satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Therefore, the district must withhold the date of birth we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we find the district has failed to demonstrate the remaining information is highly intimate or

embarrassing and of no legitimate public interest. Thus, the district may not withhold the remaining information under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

The district states it is withholding motor vehicle record information pursuant to section 552.130(c) of the Government Code.¹ 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, we note some of the information you marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code pertains to a deceased individual. The purpose of section 552.130 is to protect privacy. Accordingly, because the right of privacy lapses at death, motor vehicle record information that pertains solely to a deceased individual may not be withheld under section 552.130. *See Moore*, 589 S.W.2d at 491; *see also* Attorney General Opinions JM-229; H-917; ORD 272. Accordingly, the district must withhold the motor vehicle record information we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. However, we find the remaining information does not consist of motor vehicle record information subject to section 552.130 of the Government Code. Therefore, the district may not withhold any portion of the remaining information under section 552.130.

In summary, the district must withhold the date of birth we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The district must withhold the motor vehicle record information we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The district must release the remaining information.

Finally, the district asks this office to issue a previous determination that would permit it to withhold dates of birth of public citizens under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy without requesting a ruling from this office. Open Records Decision No. 673 (2001). We decline to issue such a previous determination at this time. Accordingly, 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 552.130(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to redact the information described in subsection 552.130(a) without the necessity of seeking a decision from the attorney general. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130(c). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.130(e). *See id.* § 552.130(d), (e).

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 "Lecelle Clarke". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being more prominent than the last.

Lecelle Clarke
Attorney
Open Records Division

LC/sb

Ref: ID# 761454

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)