



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

January 8, 2020

Mr. John B. Strong
Assistant City Attorney
City of Fort Worth
200 Texas Street, 3rd Floor
Fort Worth, Texas 76102-6311

OR2020-00639

Dear Mr. Strong:

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# 805088 (PIR No. W092002).

The City of Fort Worth (the "city") received a request for information pertaining to a specified motor vehicle accident involving the requestor's client. You state the city has 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.

Initially, we note a portion of the submitted 9-1-1 audio recording, which we indicated, is not responsive to the present request for information because it does not pertain to the motor vehicle accident specified in the present request. This ruling does not address the public availability of any information that is not responsive to the request and the city is not required to release such information in response to the present request.¹

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 made confidential by other statutes. We note the submitted information contains a video recording from a police officer's body worn camera. Section 1701.661(a) of the Occupations Code states the information a requestor must provide when seeking a body worn camera recording. *See* Occ. Code § 1701.661(a). We note the requestor provides the requisite information for the body worn camera recording at issue. However, section 1701.661(f) provides, in relevant part:

¹ As we are able to make this determination, we need not address your argument against disclosure of this information.

A law enforcement agency may not release any portion . . . of a recording involving the investigation of conduct that constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by fine only and does not result in arrest, without written authorization from the person who is the subject of that portion of the recording or, if the person is deceased, from the person's authorized representative.

Id. § 1701.661(f). You state the submitted body worn camera recording pertains to the investigation of conduct that constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by fine only and which did not result in an arrest. You further state the city has not received a written authorization for release from all of the subjects of the recording at issue. *See id.* Accordingly, the submitted body worn camera recording is confidential and the city must withhold it in its entirety under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1701.661(f) of the Occupations Code. We note the remaining information consists of a dashboard camera recording, a 9-1-1 audio recording, an incident detail report, and a CR-3 accident report, none of which are subject to chapter 1701 of the Occupations Code. Therefore, the city may not withhold any portion of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code on the basis of section 1701.661(f) of the Occupations Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information subject to chapter 550 of the Transportation Code. Section 550.065 applies only to a written report of an accident required under section 550.061, 550.062, or 601.004. *See* Transp. Code § 550.065(a)(1). Chapter 550 requires the creation of a written report when the accident resulted in injury to or the death of a person or damage to the property of any person to the apparent extent of \$1,000 or more. *Id.* §§ 550.061 (operator's accident report), .062 (officer's accident report). An accident report is privileged and for the confidential use of the Texas Department of Transportation or a local governmental agency of Texas that has use for the information for accident prevention purposes. *Id.* § 550.065(b). However, a governmental entity shall release an accident report in accordance with subsections (c) and (c-1). *Id.* § 550.065(c), (c-1). Section 550.065(c) provides a governmental entity shall release an accident report to a person or entity listed under this subsection. *Id.* § 550.065(c). As noted above, the remaining information includes a CR-3 accident report form. In this instance, the requestor represents a person involved in the accident at issue. *See id.* § 550.065(c)(4)(b). Thus, the requestor has a right of access to the CR-3 accident report and the city must release it to her pursuant to section 550.065(c) of the Transportation 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 also found personal financial information not relating to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992)

(employee's designation of retirement beneficiary, choice of insurance carrier, election of optional coverages, direct deposit authorization, forms allowing employee to allocate pretax compensation to group insurance, health care or dependent care), 523 (1989) (common-law privacy protects credit reports, financial statements, and other personal financial information). Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). Further, 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.). However, we note the requestor has a right of access to information pertaining to her client that would otherwise be confidential under common-law privacy. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023 (person or person's authorized representative has special right of access to records that contain information relating to the person that are protected from public disclosure by laws intended to protect that person's privacy interests); Open Records Decision No. 481 at 4 (1987) (privacy theories not implicated when individual requests information concerning herself). Upon review, we find portions of the remaining information satisfy the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure information relating to a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license, motor vehicle title or registration, or personal identification document issued by an agency of this state or another state or country.² *See* Gov't Code § 552.130. We note section 552.130 is designed to protect the privacy of individuals. Thus, the requestor has a right of access to her client's motor vehicle record information and it may not be withheld from her under section 552.130. *See id.* § 552.023; ORD 481 at 4. Accordingly, with the exception of the motor vehicle record information pertaining to the requestor's client, the city must withhold all visible license plates and registration stickers within the dashboard camera recording at issue and the information we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

Section 552.136(b) 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 government body is confidential.” Gov't Code § 552.136(b); *see id.* § 552.136(a) (defining “access device”). This office has determined an insurance policy number is an access device number for purposes of this exception. *See* Open Records Decision No. 684 at 9 (2009). We note section 552.136 is designed to protect the privacy of individuals. Thus, the requestor has a right of access to information pertaining to her client that would otherwise be confidential under section 552.136. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023; ORD 481 at 4. Accordingly, the city must withhold the insurance policy number we marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code.

² The 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, 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

In summary, the city must withhold the submitted body worn camera recording in its entirety under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1701.661(f) of the Occupations Code. The city must release the submitted CR-3 accident report pursuant to section 550.065(c) of the Transportation Code. The city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. With the exception of the motor vehicle record information pertaining to the requestor's client, the city must withhold all visible license plates and registration stickers within the dashboard camera recording at issue and the information we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The city must withhold the insurance policy number we marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code. The city must release the remaining information to this requestor.³

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 <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open-government/members-public/what-expect-after-ruling-issued> or call the OAG's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Public Information Act may be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the OAG, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Blake Brennan
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

BBX/rm

Ref: ID# 805088

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

³ As noted above, the requestor has a special right of access to some of the information being released in this instance. *See* Transp. Code § 550.065(c); *see also* Gov't Code § 552.023(a); ORD 481 at 4. Because such information is confidential with respect to the general public, if the city receives another request for this information from a different requestor, the city must again seek a ruling from this office.