



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

January 21, 2020

Mr. James Kopp
Assistant City Attorney
City of San Antonio
P.O. Box 839966
San Antonio, Texas 78283-3966

OR2020-01880

Dear Mr. Kopp:

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# 806961 (ORR# W288305).

The City of San Antonio (the "city") received a request for information pertaining to a specified incident. The city claims the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code.¹ We have considered the claimed exception 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 the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, the publication of which

¹ We note the city did not comply with the requirements of section 552.301 of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(b). Nevertheless, because sections 552.101 and 552.130 of the Government Code make information confidential, they can provide compelling reasons to overcome the presumption of openness caused by a failure to comply with section 552.301. The 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). Thus, we will consider whether the submitted information must be withheld on those grounds.

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. 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 find some of the submitted information, which we have marked, satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in the *Industrial Foundation* decision. Accordingly, the city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. We note one of the individuals whose date of birth is at issue has been de-identified pursuant to common-law privacy. Therefore, the privacy interest in that individual's date of birth is sufficiently protected, and the city may not withhold it under common-law privacy. Nevertheless, the city must withhold the remaining dates of birth under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. 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 552.130 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. The city must withhold the submitted driver's license numbers and issuing states under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, the city must withhold the following: (1) the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy; (2) with the exception of the date of birth of the individual who has been de-identified pursuant to common-law privacy, the submitted dates of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy; and (3) the submitted driver's license numbers and issuing states under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The city must release the remaining information.

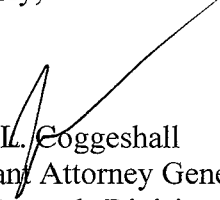
This letter ruling is limited to the particular information at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other information or any other circumstances.

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 <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

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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,



James L. Coggeshall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JLC/gw

Ref: ID# 806961

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)