



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

February 24, 2020

Ms. Amy L. Sims
Deputy City Attorney
City of Lubbock
PO Box 2000
Lubbock, Texas 79457

OR2020-05747

Dear Ms. Sims:

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# 813137 (File No. 2620).

The City of Lubbock (the "city") received a request for information pertaining to a specified traffic accident. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.130, and 552.136 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note the requestor excludes CR-3 accident reports from the scope of the request. Accordingly, this type of information is not responsive to the request for information. 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 that information in response to the request.

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 chapter 411 of the Government Code, which makes confidential criminal history record information ("CHRI") generated by the National Crime Information Center or by the Texas Crime Information Center. Gov't Code § 411.083(a). Title 28, part 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations governs the release of CHRI that states obtain from the federal government or other states. Open Records Decision No. 565 (1990). The federal regulations allow each state to follow its individual laws with respect to the CHRI it generates. *See id.* Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI that the Department of Public Safety ("DPS") maintains,

except DPS may disseminate this information as provided in chapter 411, subchapter F or subchapter E-1 of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 411.083(a). Sections 411.083(b) and 411.089(a) authorize a criminal justice agency to obtain CHRI; however, a criminal justice agency may not release CHRI except as provided by chapter 411. *See generally id.* §§ 411.090-.127. Thus, any CHRI obtained from DPS or any other criminal justice agency must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with chapter 411, subchapter F, of the Government Code. We note, however, records relating to routine traffic violations are not considered criminal history information. *Cf. id.* § 411.082(2)(B) (criminal history record information does not include driving record information). Upon review, we find none of the responsive information consists of CHRI that is confidential under section 411.083. Thus, the city may not withhold any portion of the responsive information under section 552.101 of the Government on that basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information protected by the federal Driver's Protection Privacy Act of 1994 (the "DPPA"), section 2721 of title 18 of the United States Code. Section 2721 provides, in part, the following:

(a) In general.—A State department of motor vehicles, and any officer, employee, or contractor thereof, shall not knowingly disclose or otherwise make available to any person or entity:

(1) personal information, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 2725(3), about any individual obtained by the department in connection with a motor vehicle record, except as provided in subsection (b) of this section[.]

...

(b) Permissible uses.—Personal information referred to in subsection (a). . . may be disclosed as follows:

(1) For use by any governmental agency . . . in carrying out its functions[.]

...

(c) Resale or redistribution.—An authorized recipient of personal information (except a recipient under subsection (b)(1) or (12)) may resell or redisclose the information only for a use permitted under subsection (b) (but not for uses under subsection (b)(11) or (12)). . . . Any authorized recipient (except for a recipient under subsection (b)(11)) that resells or rediscloses personal information covered by this chapter must keep for a period of 5 years records identifying each person or entity that receives information and the permitted purpose for which the information will be used and must make such records available to the motor vehicle department upon request.

18 U.S.C. § 2721(a)(1), (b)(1), (c). The DPPA defines “motor vehicle record,” in relevant part, as “any record that pertains to a motor vehicle operator’s permit . . . issued by a department of motor vehicles[.]” *Id.* § 2725(1). Section 2725 also defines personal information as “information that identifies an individual, including an individual’s photograph, social security number, driver identification number, name, address (but not the 5-digit zip code), telephone number, and medical or disability information, but does not include information on vehicular accidents, driving violations, and driver’s status.” *See id.* § 2725(3).

The city asserts some of the responsive information contains personal information obtained from DPS that is protected under the DPPA. We note this office has concluded the DPPA applies to information in the possession of DPS. Attorney General Opinion JC-0499 at 1 (2002). The city explains it obtained the personal information for use in carrying out its functions with regard to law enforcement. Based upon the city’s representations and our review, we find the city, in obtaining personal information from DPS to assist the city in carrying out its law enforcement functions, is an authorized recipient of personal information for purposes of section 2721(c). *See* 18 U.S.C. § 2721(b)(1) (providing that personal information may be disclosed by a state department of motor vehicles to any entity acting on behalf of a Federal, State, or local agency in carrying out its functions). Therefore, we conclude some of the responsive information the city seeks to withhold is personal information obtained from DPS by an authorized recipient and is confidential under section 2721 of title 18 of the United States Code. Accordingly, as we have no indication that release of this information would be for a use permitted under section 2721(b), we conclude the city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 2721(a) of title 18 of the United States Code. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 2721(a). However, we note the remaining information at issue does not consist of personal information for purposes of section 2725(3). *See id.* § 2725(3). Accordingly, we find the remaining information at issue is not confidential under section 2721(a) of the title 18 of the United States Code and may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis.

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) (personal financial information includes choice of insurance carrier), 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). 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-

13-000546-CV, 2015 WL 3394061, at *3 (Tex. App.—Austin May 22, 2015, pet. denied) (mem. op.). We note the requestor has a special right of access under section 552.023 of the Government Code to information pertaining to his client that would otherwise be withheld to protect his privacy. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023(a) (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 himself). Additionally, we note this office has found that names, telephone numbers, and addresses of members of the public are generally not highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 551 at 3 (1990) (disclosure of person's name, address, or telephone number not an invasion of privacy), 455 at 7 (home addresses and telephone numbers not protected under privacy). Upon review, we find some of the remaining information, which we marked, satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, with the exception of the requestor's client's date of birth, which must be released to the requestor, the city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we find you have failed to demonstrate any of the remaining information is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public concern. Therefore, the city may not withhold the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

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 county is excepted from public release. Gov't Code § 552.130. We note section 552.130 protects privacy interests. Accordingly, the requestor has a right of access to his client's motor vehicle record information pursuant to section 552.023 of the Government Code and it may not be withheld from him. *See id.* § 552.023(a); ORD 481 at 4. Therefore, with the exception of the motor vehicle record information belonging to the requestor's client, which must be released to the requestor, the city must withhold the motor vehicle record information we marked and indicated 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 governmental body is confidential.” Gov't Code § 552.136(b); *see id.* § 552.136(a) (defining “access device”). We note section 552.136 protects privacy interests. Accordingly, the requestor has a right of access to his client's information pursuant to section 552.023 of the Government Code and it may not be withheld from him under section 552.136. *See id.* § 552.023(a); ORD 481 at 4. Therefore, we find you have failed to demonstrate the applicability of section 552.136 of the Government Code to the remaining information and the city may not withhold it on this ground.

In summary, the city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 2721(a) of title 18 of the United States Code. With the exception of the requestor's client's date of birth, which must be released

to the requestor, 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 belonging to the requestor's client, which must be released to the requestor, the city must withhold the motor vehicle record information we marked and indicated under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The city must release the remaining responsive 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 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,



D. Michelle Case
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

DMC/jxd

Ref: ID# 813137

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)