



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

June 10, 2020

Ms. Sylvia McClellan
Assistant City Attorney
Criminal Law and Police Division
City of Dallas
1400 South Lamar, 6th Floor, 6W
Dallas, Texas 75215

OR2020-15784

Dear Ms. McClellan:

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# 832152 (DPD Request No. D004349-021120).

The Dallas Police Department (the "department") received a request for information pertaining to a specified dog bite incident. You state the department will release some information to the requestor. You claim some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code.¹ We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.²

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts "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 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).

¹ Because the department raises only a mandatory exception to disclosure, we need not address the procedural requirements of section 552.301 of the Government Code and section 1701.662 of the Occupations Code. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(b), (e); Occ. Code § 1701.662.

² We assume the representative sample of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988). This open records letter does not reach, and therefore does not authorize the withholding of, any other requested records to the extent those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

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. Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). This office also has 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 pre-tax compensation to group insurance, health care or dependent care), 523 (1989) (common-law privacy protects credit reports, financial statements, and other personal financial information), 373 (1983) (sources of income not related to financial transaction between individual and governmental body protected under common-law privacy). 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 meets the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Thus, the department must withhold all audible and visible public citizens' dates of birth, as well as the information we indicated, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we find the remaining information is either not highly intimate or embarrassing or is of legitimate public interest. Accordingly, the department may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

You state the department will redact driver's license information pursuant to section 552.130(c) of the Government Code.³ We note the remaining information contains additional motor vehicle record information. 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. Accordingly, the department must withhold the driver's license information you indicated and all visible license plates within the submitted information under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

Section 552.137 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "an e-mail address of a member of the public that is provided for the purpose of communicating electronically with a governmental body" unless the member of the public consents to its release or the e-mail address is of a type specifically excluded by subsection (c).⁴ *See id.* § 552.137(a)-(c). The

³ Section 552.130(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to redact the information described in section 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).

⁴ The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

e-mail addresses at issue are not excluded by subsection (c). Therefore, the department must withhold the personal e-mail addresses we indicated under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners affirmatively consent to their public disclosure.

In summary, the department must withhold: (1) all audible and visible public citizens' dates of birth, as well as the information we indicated, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy; (2) the driver's license information you indicated and all visible license plates within the submitted information under section 552.130 of the Government Code; and (3) the personal e-mail addresses we indicated under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners affirmatively consent to their public disclosure. The department 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 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,

Katie Stallcup
Attorney
Open Records Division

AKS/gw

Ref: ID# 832152

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)