August 10, 2020

Ms. Jennifer Burnett
Senior Attorney & Public Information Coordinator
The University of Texas System
210 West Seventh Street
Austin, Texas 78701

OR2020-19955

Dear Ms. Burnett:

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# 838940 (OGC# 197392).

The University of Texas Health Science Center at Tyler (the “university”) received a request for information pertaining to a specified incident. You state you will release some information. You state you will withhold certain information pursuant to section 552.136(c) of the Government Code.1 You claim some of the requested information was not properly requested pursuant to section 1701.661 of the Occupations Code. You also claim some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.130 of the Government Code. We have considered the submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, you state some of the requested information includes a body worn camera recording. Body worn cameras are subject to chapter 1701 of the Occupations Code. Chapter 1701 provides the procedures a requestor must follow when seeking a body worn camera recording. Section 1701.661 provides, in relevant part, the following:

(a) A member of the public is required to provide the following information when submitting a written request to a law enforcement agency for information recorded by a body worn camera:

1 Section 552.136(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to redact the information described in section 552.136(b) without the necessity of seeking a decision from the attorney general. See Gov’t Code § 552.136(c). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.136(e). See id. § 552.136(d), (e).
(1) the date and approximate time of the recording;

(2) the specific location where the recording occurred; and

(3) the name of one or more persons known to be a subject of the recording.

Occ. Code § 1701.661(a). In this instance, the requestor does not provide the requisite information under section 1701.661(a). As the body worn camera recording at issue was not properly requested pursuant to chapter 1701, our ruling does not reach this information and it need not be released. However, pursuant to section 1701.661(b), a “failure to provide all the information required by [s]ubsection (a) to be part of a request for recorded information does not preclude the requestor from making a future request for the same recorded information.” Id. § 1701.661(b).

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). 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. 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.). This office 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. 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).* Upon review, we find the information you marked satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Therefore, the university must withhold the information you marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

You state the university will redact certain motor vehicle record information pursuant to section 552.130(c) of the Government Code. We note the remaining information contains additional motor vehicle information. Section 552.130 of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure information relating to a motor vehicle operator’s or driver’s license,

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2 As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

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).
motor vehicle title or registration, or personal identification document issued by an agency of this state or another state or country. See Gov’t Code § 552.130. Accordingly, the university must withhold the motor vehicle record information you marked, and the additional motor vehicle record information we marked, under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, as the body worn camera recording at issue was not properly requested pursuant to chapter 1701 of the Occupations Code, our ruling does not reach this information and it need not be released. The university must withhold the information you marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The university must withhold the motor vehicle record information you marked, and the additional motor vehicle record information we marked, under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The university must release the remaining information.4

The university also asks this office to issue a previous determination that would permit it to withhold the names of insurance companies of living individuals 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). After due consideration, we have decided to grant your request. Therefore, this previous determination authorizes the university to withhold the names of insurance companies of living individuals under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. We note a person or a person’s authorized representative has a special right of access under section 552.023 of the Government Code to information that is protected from public disclosure by laws intended to protect the person’s privacy interests. See Gov’t Code § 552.023(a); ORD 481 at 4. Therefore, this previous determination is not applicable to insurance company information requested by a person or the authorized representative of a person whose information is at issue. Furthermore, information filed with a court is not protected by common-law privacy. See Gov’t Code § 552.022(a)(17); Star-Telegram, Inc. v. Walker, 834 S.W.2d 54, 57 (Tex. 1992) (common-law privacy not applicable to court-filed document). Accordingly, this previous determination is not applicable to information contained in court-filed documents. So long as the elements of law, fact, and circumstances do not change so as to no longer support the findings set forth above, the university need not ask for a decision from this office again with respect to this type of information. See ORD 673 at 7-8 (listing elements of second type of previous determination under Gov’t Code § 552.301(a)).

Finally, the university asks this office to issue a previous determination permitting it to withhold public citizens’ dates of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. See Gov’t Code § 552.301(a); ORD 673. After due consideration, we have decided to grant the request on this matter. Therefore, this letter ruling authorizes the university to withhold the dates of birth of public citizens under section

4 We note the requestor has a right of access to some of the information being released. See Transp. Code § 550.065(c); see also Gov’t Code § 552.023(a) (governmental body may not deny access to person to whom information relates or person’s agent on ground that information is considered confidential by privacy principles); Open Records Decision No. 481 at 4 (1987) (privacy theories not implicated when individuals request information concerning themselves). Thus, if the university receives another request for the same information from a different requestor, the university must again seek a decision from this office.
552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. We note common-law privacy is a personal right that lapses at an individual’s death. See Moore v. Charles B. Pierce Film Enters., Inc., 589 S.W.2d 489, 491 (Tex. Civ. App.—Texarkana 1979, writ ref’d n.r.e.); see also Open Records Decision Nos. 620 (1993), 272 (1981), 192 (1978). Thus, this previous determination authorizes the university to withhold dates of birth of living individuals. This previous determination is not applicable to dates of birth belonging to deceased individuals. We also note a person or a person’s authorized representative has a special right of access under section 552.023 of the Government Code to information that is protected from public disclosure by laws intended to protect the person’s privacy interests. See Gov’t Code § 552.023(a); ORD 481 at 4. Consequently, this previous determination is not applicable to dates of birth requested by a person or the authorized representative of a person whose date of birth is at issue. Furthermore, information filed with a court is not protected by common-law privacy. See Gov’t Code § 552.022(a)(17); Star-Telegram, 834 S.W.2d at 57. Accordingly, this previous determination is not applicable to dates of birth contained in court-filed documents. So long as the elements of law, fact, and circumstances do not change so as to no longer support the findings set forth above, the university need not ask for a decision from this office again with respect to this type of information. See ORD 673 at 7-8.

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,

Meagan Hunter
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

MH/jxd

Ref: ID# 838940

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)