

March 8, 2021

James Kopp Assistant City Attorney City of San Antonio 315 South Santa Rosa, 6th Floor San Antonio, Texas 78207

OR2021-05431

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# 871753 (Ref. No. W327022).

The City of San Antonio (the "city") received a request for a specified incident report. 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.

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

- (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 government agency . . . in carrying out its functions[.]

. . .

(c) Resale or redisclosure.—An authorized recipient of personal information (except a recipient under subsection (b)(11) 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 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 submitted information contains personal information obtained from the Texas Department of Public Safety ("DPS") that is protected under the DPPA. We note this office has concluded that the DPPA applies to information in the possession of DPS. Attorney General Opinion JC-0499 at 1 (2002). The city explains its police department officers 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 information the city has marked 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 id. § 2721(a)(1). However, we note the remaining information does not contain personal information for purposes of section 2725(3). See id. § 2725(3). Accordingly, we find the remaining

information is not confidential under section 2721(a) of 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 section 772.218 of the Health and Safety Code which applies to an emergency communication district for a county with a population of more than 1.5 million and makes confidential the originating telephone numbers and addresses of 9-1-1 callers that are furnished by a 9-1-1 service supplier. *See* Open Records Decision No. 649 (1996). You state the city is part of an emergency communication district that is subject to section 772.218 of the Health and Safety Code. You assert the telephone number you have marked consists of an originating telephone number of a 9-1-1 caller. Accordingly, to the extent the telephone number you have marked was provided by a service supplier, the city must withhold this information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 772.218 of the Health and Safety Code. However, if the information at issue was not supplied by a 9-1-1 service supplier, then the city may not withhold this information under section 552.101 on the basis of section 772.218 of the Health and Safety 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. The 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.). Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. See Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). We note some of the information at issue pertains to an individual who is deidentified and whose privacy interests are, thus, protected. Upon review, we find some of the remaining information satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in Industrial Foundation. Accordingly, the city must withhold all identified living public citizens' dates of birth and the information you have marked as well as the additional information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

We note some of the remaining information is subject to section 552.130 of the Government Code.¹ Section 552.130 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 city must withhold all driver's license

¹ 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).

numbers and states of issuance within the remaining information under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

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. To the extent the telephone number you have marked was provided by a service supplier, the city must withhold this information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 772.218 of the Health and Safety Code. The city must withhold all identified living public citizens' dates of birth and the information you have marked as well as the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The city must withhold all driver's license numbers and states of issuance within the remaining information 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 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,

Michael Pearle Assistant Attorney General Open Records Division

MAP/rm

Ref: ID# 871753

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor

(w/o enclosures)