



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

July 11, 2006

Ms. Holly C. Lytle  
Assistant County Attorney  
El Paso County Texas  
500 East San Antonio, Room 503  
El Paso, Texas 79901

OR2006-07356

Dear Ms. Lytle:

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# 253652.

The El Paso County Medical Examiner (the "medical examiner") received a request for the "entire [medical examiner's] file(s) relating to" the death of a named individual on July 8, 2005 in El Paso, Texas. You state you have released some information but claim the submitted photographs are excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information. We have also considered comments you have submitted from the surviving spouse of the deceased individual. See Gov't Code § 552.304 (providing that interested party may submit comments stating why information should or should not be released).

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. This section encompasses information protected by other statutes, such as section 11 of article 49.25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which provides as follows:

The medical examiner shall keep full and complete records properly indexed, giving the name if known of every person whose death is investigated, the place where the body was found, the date, the cause and manner of death, and

shall issue a death certificate . . . . The records are subject to required public disclosure in accordance with Chapter 552, Government Code, except that a photograph or x-ray of a body taken during an autopsy is excepted from required public disclosure in accordance with Chapter 552, Government Code, but is subject to disclosure:

- (1) under a subpoena or authority of other law; or
- (2) if the photograph or x-ray is of the body of a person who died while in the custody of law enforcement.

Code Crim. Proc. art. 49.25. You contend the submitted photographs are confidential under article 49.25. However, upon review, we find the submitted photographs are not autopsy photographs but rather, as you describe, photographs “taken of the deceased at the location of his death.” Accordingly, the submitted information is not confidential under article 49.25 and may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis.

Section 552.101 also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. Gov’t Code § 552.101. In order for information to be protected under common-law privacy, it must both (1) contain highly intimate or embarrassing facts the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person and (2) not be of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). We note that the right to privacy is a personal right that lapses at death, and therefore it does not encompass information that relates to a deceased individual. *See Moore v. Charles B. Pierce Film Enters., Inc.*, 589 S.W.2d 489, 491 (Tex. App.—Texarkana 1979, writ ref’d n.r.e.); Open Records Decision No. 272 at 1 (1981). *But see* Attorney General Opinion JM-229 (1984) (if release of information about deceased person reveals highly intimate or embarrassing information about living persons, that information must be withheld under common-law privacy). However, the United States Supreme Court has determined that surviving family members can have a privacy interest in information relating to their deceased relatives. *See Nat’l Archives & Records Admin. v. Favish*, 124 S. Ct. 1570 (2004). In this instance, you inform us that you notified the deceased individual’s surviving spouse of the request and of her right to assert a privacy interest in the release of the death-scene photographs. In her correspondence with your office, which you have forwarded for our review, the surviving spouse expressly waives any privacy interest she has in the submitted photographs. Accordingly, we have no basis for determining that the submitted information is protected by common-law privacy.

However, we note that the submitted photographs contain Texas-issued motor vehicle record information. Section 552.130 of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure information that relates to a driver’s license or motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state. Gov’t Code § 552.130. Accordingly, pursuant to section 552.130, the department must withhold those portions of the photographs that reveal Texas motor vehicle record information. If the department is unable to redact the portions of the

submitted photographs that reveal this information, then those photographs must be withheld in their entirety under section 552.130. We note the requestor has a special right of access to his client's Texas motor vehicle record information; therefore, his client's Texas motor vehicle information must be released to him. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023 (governmental body may not deny access to person to whom information relates or person's agent on grounds that information is considered confidential by privacy principles). As you make no other arguments, the remaining submitted information must be released.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records 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 records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

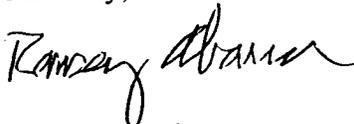
If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Office of the Attorney General at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



Ramsey A. Abarca  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

RAA/eb

Ref: ID# 253652

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Fred O. Haiman  
Ray, Valdez, McChristian & Jeans  
5822 Cromo Drive  
El Paso, Texas 79912  
(w/o enclosures)