



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

September 8, 2009

Mr. Joseph J. Gorfida
Assistant City Attorney
City of Richardson
P.O. Box 831078
Richardson, Texas 75083-1078

OR2009-12643

Dear Mr. Gorfida:

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# 356264.

The Richardson Police Department (the "department") received a request for information pertaining to three specific reports. You state you have released report number 90-43422. You state you do not maintain information responsive to the request for report number 90-43453 or portions of the information specified in report number 90-000806.¹ You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information. We have also considered comments submitted by the requestor and interested third-parties. See Gov't Code § 552.304 (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 the constitutional right to privacy. Constitutional

¹The Act does not require a governmental body that receives a request for information to create information that did not exist when the request was received. See *Econ. Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266 (Tex. Civ. App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dismissed); Open Records Decision Nos. 605 at 2 (1992), 563 at 8 (1990), 555 at 1-2 (1990).

privacy protects two kinds of interests. See *Whalen v. Roe*, 429 U.S.589,599-600 (1977); Open Records Decision Nos. 600 at 3-5 (1992), 478 at 4 (1987), 455 at 3-7 (1987). The first is the interest in independence in making certain important decisions related to the “zones of privacy,” pertaining to marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships, and child rearing and education, that have been recognized by the United States Supreme Court. See *Fadjo v. Coon*, 633 F.2d 1172 (5th Cir. 1981); Open Records Decision No. 455 at 3-7 (1987). The second constitutionally protected privacy interest is in freedom from public disclosure of certain personal matters. See *Ramie v. City of Hedwig Village, Tex.*, 765 F.2d 490 (5th Cir.1985); ORD 455 at 6-7. This aspect of constitutional privacy balances the individual’s privacy interest against the public’s interest in the information. See ORD 455 at 7. Constitutional privacy under section 552.101 is reserved for “the most intimate aspects of human affairs.” *Id.* at 8 (quoting *Ramie*, 765 F.2d at 492). We note the right to privacy is a personal right that lapses at death and therefore may not be asserted solely on behalf of a deceased individual. 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.); Open Records Decision No. 272 at 1 (1981) (privacy rights lapse upon death). 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).

Thus, because the submitted information relates to a deceased individual, it may not be withheld from disclosure based on his privacy interests. However, you state you notified the deceased individual’s family members of the request for information and of their right to assert a privacy interest in the submitted information. In this instance, the deceased individual’s family members asserted privacy interests in the submitted information. Upon review of their comments and the information at issue, we find that the family members’ privacy interests in the submitted information outweigh the public’s interest in the disclosure of this information. We therefore conclude that the department must withhold the submitted information under section 552.101 in conjunction with constitutional privacy and the holding in *Favish*.²

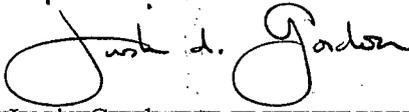
This letter ruling is limited to the particular information at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other information or any other circumstances.

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 http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index_orl.php, or call the Office of the Attorney General’s Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public

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

information under the Act must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Justin D. Gordon". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Justin Gordon
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JDG/eeg

Ref: ID# 356264

Enc. Submitted documents

cc: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)