



February 10, 2015

Sergeant Rocky Bright
Custodian of Records
Ector County Sheriff's Office
P.O. Box 2066
Odessa, Texas 79760

OR2015-00547A

Dear Sergeant Bright:

This office issued Open Records Letter No. 2015-00547 (2015) on January 12, 2015. Since that date, we have received new information that affects the facts on which this ruling was based. Consequently, this decision serves as the corrected ruling and is a substitute for the decision issued on January 12, 2015. *See generally* Gov't Code § 552.011 (providing that Office of Attorney General may issue decision to maintain uniformity in application, operation, and interpretation of Public Information Act ("Act")). This ruling was assigned ID# 558283.

The Ector County Sheriff's Office (the "sheriff's office") received a request for information pertaining to a specified incident. You state the sheriff's office has released some of the requested information. You also state the sheriff's office does not maintain a portion of the requested information.¹ You claim some of the submitted information is excepted from

¹We note the Act does not require a governmental body to disclose information that did not exist at the time the request was received. *Econ. Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266 (Tex. Civ. App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dismissed); Attorney General Opinion H-90 (1973); Open Records Decision Nos. 452 at 2-3 (1986), 342 at 3 (1982), 87 (1975); *see also* Open Records Decision Nos. 572 at 1 (1990), 555 at 1-2 (1990), 416 at 5 (1984).

disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code.² We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information. We have also received and considered comments from the requestor. *See id.* § 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.” *Id.* § 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. However, because privacy is a personal right that lapses at death, the common-law right to privacy does not encompass information that relates to only a deceased individual. Accordingly, information pertaining to a deceased individual may not be withheld on common-law privacy grounds. *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.); *see also* Attorney General Opinions JM-229 (1984) (“the right of privacy lapses upon death”), H-917 (1976) (“We are . . . of the opinion that the Texas courts would follow the almost uniform rule of other jurisdictions that the right of privacy lapses upon death.”); Open Records Decision No. 272 at 1 (1981) (privacy rights lapse upon death).

The information you have marked pertains to a deceased individual and may not be withheld on the basis of his privacy interests. We find you have failed to demonstrate the information you have marked is information pertaining to a living individual that is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public interest. Therefore, the sheriff’s office may not withhold the information at issue under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the constitutional right to privacy. Constitutional 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

²We note the sheriff’s office did not comply with the requirements of section 552.301(b) of the Government Code. *See* Gov’t Code § 552.301(b). Nonetheless, section 552.101 of the Government Code is a mandatory exception that can provide a compelling reason to overcome the presumption of openness caused by a failure to comply with section 552.301. *See id.* §§ 552.007, .302. Thus, we will address the sheriff’s office’s claim under this exception.

recognized by the United States Supreme Court. See *Fadjo v. Coon*, 633 F.2d 1172 (5th Cir. 1981); ORD 455 at 3-7. 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). As previously noted, 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*, 589 S.W.2d at 491; ORD 272 at 1. The United States Supreme Court, however, 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*, 541 U.S. 157 (2004).

The information you have marked relates to a deceased individual and 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 information at issue.³ In this instance, we have received a representation from a surviving family member asserting a privacy interest in the release of the information you have marked. After reviewing these comments, and the submitted information, we find that the family member's privacy interest in the information you have marked outweighs the public's interest in the disclosure of this information. Thus, the sheriff's office must withhold the information you have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with constitutional privacy and the holding in *Favish*.

We note some of the remaining information is subject to section 552.130 of the Government Code.⁴ Section 552.130 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information that relates to a motor vehicle operator's license or driver's license or a motor vehicle title or registration issued by a Texas agency, or an agency of another state or country. See Gov't Code § 552.130(a)(1)-(2). Upon review, we find the sheriff's office must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, the sheriff's office must withhold the information you have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with constitutional privacy. The sheriff's office must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released.

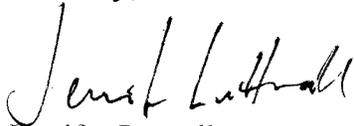
³See Gov't Code § 552.304 (any person may submit written comments stating why information at issue in request for attorney general decision should or should not be released).

⁴The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body. Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

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.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl_ruling_info.shtml, 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 information under the Act may be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Jennifer Luttrall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JL/akg

Ref: ID# 558283

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)