



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

May 26, 2015

Ms. Elizabeth Walker
City Secretary
City of Weslaco
255 South Kansas Avenue
Weslaco, Texas 78596-6285

OR2015-10194

Dear Ms. Walker:

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# 564776.

The City of Weslaco (the "city") received a request for information pertaining to a specified death investigation. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.1085 of the Government Code.¹ We have considered the exceptions 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 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

¹Although the city raised section 552.101 of the Government Code within the ten-business-day time period as required by section 552.301(b), the city did not raise section 552.1085 until after the ten-business-day deadline had passed. Thus, we find the city failed to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301(b) of the Government Code with respect to its claim under section 552.1085 of the Government Code. See Gov't Code § 552.301(b) (requiring governmental body to ask for ruling and state exceptions that apply within ten business days of receiving written request). Nonetheless, section 552.1085 is a mandatory exception that can provide a compelling reason to overcome the presumption of openness caused by failure to comply with section 552.301. See *id.* §§ 552.007, .302. Thus, we will consider the applicability of this exception to the submitted information, notwithstanding the city's violation of section 552.301.

embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation. Id.* at 683. We note the common-law right to privacy is a personal right that “terminates upon the death of the person whose privacy is invaded.” *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 Justice v. Belo Broadcasting Corp.*, 472 F. Supp. 145, 147 (N.D. Tex. 1979) (“action for invasion of privacy can be maintained only by a living individual whose privacy is invaded” (quoting RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF TORTS § 652I (1977))); 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 (1981) (“the right of privacy is personal and lapses upon death”). Thus, information pertaining solely to a deceased individual may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. Upon review, we find the city has failed to demonstrate any portion of the submitted information is highly intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate public interest. Thus, no portion of the submitted information may be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.1085 of the Government Code provides, in part:

(c) A sensitive crime scene image in the custody of a governmental body is confidential and excepted from the requirements of Section 552.021 and a governmental body may not permit a person to view or copy the image except as provided by this section. This section applies to any sensitive crime scene image regardless of the date that the image was taken or recorded.

Gov’t Code § 552.1085(c). For purposes of section 552.1085, “sensitive crime scene image” means “a photograph or video recording taken at a crime scene, contained in or part of a closed criminal case, that depicts a deceased person in a state of dismemberment, decapitation, or similar mutilation or that depicts the deceased person’s genitalia.” *See id.* § 552.1085(a)(6). Upon review, we find none of the submitted information consists of sensitive crime scene images for the purposes of section 552.1085. Accordingly, the city may not withhold the information at issue under section 552.1085(c) of the Government Code.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code 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.² *See id.* § 552.130(a). The city must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

²The Office of the Attorney General will raise mandatory exceptions on behalf of a governmental body but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

Section 552.136 of the Government Code provides, “[n]otwithstanding any other provision of [the Act], a credit card, debit card, charge card, or access device number that is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental body is confidential.” *Id.* § 552.136(b); *see id.* § 552.136(a) (defining “access device”). We note the purpose of section 552.136 is to protect the privacy interests of individuals. Because “the right of privacy is purely personal,” that right “terminates upon the death of the person whose privacy is invaded.” Therefore, account information that pertains solely to a deceased individual may not be withheld under section 552.136. *See Moore*, 589 S.W.2d at 491; *see also* Attorney General Opinions JM-229; H-917. We have marked a partial account number of an account that belonged to a deceased individual. If a living person owns an interest in the deceased individual’s account, the city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code. If no living person owns an interest in the account at issue, the city may not withhold the information at issue under section 552.136 of the Government Code.

In summary, the city must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. If a living person owns an interest in the deceased individual’s account, the city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.136 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 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,



Cristian Rosas-Grillet
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CRG/dls

Ref: ID# 564776

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)