



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

August 20, 2012

Ms. Amy L. Currier
Public Information Officer
Texas Funeral Service Commission
P.O. Box 12217
Austin, Texas 78711

OR2012-13139

Dear Ms. Currier:

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# 462456.

The Texas Funeral Service Commission (the "commission") received a request for a specified complaint file. You state you are releasing some information to the requestor with social security numbers redacted in accordance with section 552.147 of the Government Code.¹ You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.115 of the Government Code. 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 common-law right of privacy. Common-law privacy protects information if it (1) contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) is not of legitimate concern to the public. *See Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540

¹Section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person's social security number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office. *See Gov't Code § 552.147(b).*

S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be met. *Id.* at 681-82.

Common-law privacy encompasses the specific types of information held to be intimate or embarrassing in *Industrial Foundation*. *See id.* at 683 (information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs). This office has determined that some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses is protected by common-law privacy. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 470 (1987) (illness from severe emotional and job-related stress), 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps). This office has also found that personal financial information not related to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is highly intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate public interest. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 545 (1990) (deferred compensation information, mortgage payments, assets, bills, and credit history protected under common-law privacy), 373 (1983) (sources of income not related to financial transaction between individual and governmental body protected under common-law privacy). Further, because privacy is a personal right that lapses at death, the common-law right to privacy does not encompass information that relates only to 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* Open Records Decision No. 272 at 1 (1981) (privacy rights lapse upon death).

You seek to withhold the funeral purchase agreement under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. Upon review, we find the information at issue is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public interest. However, we note the requestor is the individual who signed the agreement and to whom the information pertains. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023(b) (“person or a person’s authorized representative has a special right of access, beyond the right of the general public, to information held by a governmental body that relates to the person and that is protected from public disclosure by laws intended to protect that person’s privacy interests”). Thus, the requestor has a right of access to the funeral purchase agreement pursuant to section 552.023(b), and the commission may not withhold this information from her under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

You also seek to withhold pages four through twenty-four of the submitted records under section 552.101 of the Government Code. Section 552.101 also encompasses information that other statutes make confidential. However, you have not pointed to any confidentiality provision, nor are we aware of any, that would make any of the information at issue confidential for purposes of section 552.101. *See, e.g.*, Open Records Decision Nos. 611 at 1 (1992) (common-law privacy), 600 at 4 (1992) (constitutional privacy), 478 at 2 (1987) (statutory confidentiality).

We also understand you to raise section 552.101 of the Government Code based on the theory that information is confidential when a federal agency shares confidential information with a state agency. This office has repeatedly held that the transfer of confidential information between governmental agencies does not destroy the confidentiality of that information. Attorney General Opinions H-917 (1976), H-836 (1974), Open Records Decision Nos. 561 (1990), 414 (1984), 388 (1983), 272 (1981), 183 (1978). These opinions recognize the need to maintain an unrestricted flow of information between state agencies. In Open Records Decision No. 561 we considered whether the same rule applied regarding information deemed confidential by a federal agency. In that decision, we noted the general rule that the federal Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA") applies only to federal agencies and does not apply to records held by state agencies. ORD 561 at 6. Further, we stated information is not confidential when in the hands of a Texas agency simply because the same information is confidential in the hands of a federal agency. *Id.* However, in the interests of comity between state and federal authorities and to ensure the flow of information from federal agencies to Texas governmental bodies, we concluded that "when information in the possession of a federal agency is 'deemed confidential' by federal law, such confidentiality is not destroyed by the sharing of the information with a governmental body in Texas. In such an instance, [section 552.101] requires a local government to respect the confidentiality imposed on the information by federal law." *Id.* at 7. Accordingly, if a federal agency shares its information with a Texas governmental agency, the Texas agency must withhold the information the federal agency determines to be confidential under federal law. *See id.* at 6-7; *accord United States v. Napper*, 887 F.2d 1528, 1530 (11th Cir. 1989) (finding documents FBI lent to city police department remained property of FBI and were subject to any restrictions on dissemination of FBI-placed documents).

However, beyond your general assertion that the records at issue were provided to the commission by a federal agency, you have not directed our attention to any federal law, nor are we aware of any, that makes the information confidential. Therefore, the commission may not withhold any of the information at issue under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with federal law.

You raise section 552.115 of the Government Code for the submitted death certificate. Section 552.115 excepts from disclosure "[a] birth or death record maintained by the bureau of vital statistics of the Texas Department of Health or a local registration official[.]" Gov't Code § 552.115(a). Section 552.115 is applicable only to information maintained by the bureau of vital statistics or local registration officials. *See* Open Records Decision No. 338 (1982) (finding that statutory predecessor to section 552.115 excepted only those birth and death records which are maintained by the bureau of vital statistics and local registration officials). Because section 552.115 does not apply to information held by the commission,

the submitted death certificate may not be withheld on this basis. Accordingly, the submitted information must be released to the requestor.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 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,



Cindy Nettles
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CN/dls

Ref: ID# 462456

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

²As previously noted, the requestor has a special right of access under section 552.023 of the Government Code to some of the information being released. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023(a). Therefore, if the commission receives another request for this information from a person who does not have a special right of access to this information, the commission should resubmit this same information and request another decision from this office. *See id.* §§ 552.301(a), .302; Open Records Decision No. 673 (2001).