



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

September 16, 2013

Mr. L. Brian Narvaez  
Assistant City Attorney  
Langley & Banack  
745 East Mulberry, Suite 900  
San Antonio, Texas 78212-3166

OR2013-16067

Dear Mr. Narvaez:

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# 499530.

The City of Eagle Pass (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for statements and pictures pertaining to a specified case number. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.130, and 552.147 of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup> You state you have notified the deceased individual's family of their right to submit comments. *See* Gov't Code § 552.304 (interested party may submit written comments regarding availability of requested information). We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." *Id.* § 552.101. Section 552.101 also 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

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<sup>1</sup>Although you also raise section 552.132 of the Government Code, you have not submitted arguments in support of that exception; therefore, we assume you have withdrawn it. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.301, .302.

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. Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). We note 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, the submitted 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), H-917 (1976); Open Records Decision No. 272 at 1 (1981) (privacy rights lapse upon death). Further, we find none of the remaining information is highly intimate or embarrassing information and of no legitimate public concern. Thus, none of the submitted information may be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses constitutional privacy. Constitutional privacy consists of two interrelated types of privacy: (1) the right to make certain kinds of decisions independently and (2) an individual's interest in avoiding disclosure of personal matters. *See* ORD 455 at 4. The first type protects an individual's autonomy within "zones of privacy," which include matters related to marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships, and child rearing and education. *Id.* The second type of constitutional privacy requires a balancing between the individual's privacy interests and the public's need to know information of public concern. *Id.* The information must concern the "most intimate aspects of human affairs." *Id.* at 5 (citing *Ramie v. City of Hedwig Village, Texas*, 765 F.2d 490 (5th Cir. 1985)). As noted above, 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. 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). You state you have notified the deceased individual's family of the request for information and of their right to assert a privacy interest in the information at issue. As of the date of this decision, we have not received any correspondence from the deceased individual's family. Thus, we have no basis for determining the family's privacy interest in the submitted information. Therefore, this information may not be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with constitutional privacy.

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. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130(a). We note section 552.130 is designed to protect the privacy interests of individuals and, as previously noted, this right

expires at death. *See Moore*, 589 S.W.2d at 491; *see also* Attorney General Opinions JM-229, H-917; ORD 272 at 1. Upon review, we find the city must withhold the motor vehicle record information pertaining to a living individual we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.<sup>2</sup>

Section 552.147 of the Government Code provides “[t]he social security number of a living person is excepted from” required public disclosure under the Act. Gov’t Code § 552.147(a). None of the remaining information consists of a social security number of a living individual. Therefore, none of the remaining information may be withheld under section 552.147 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. The remaining information must be released.

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](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,



Michelle R. Garza  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

MRG/som

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<sup>2</sup>Section 552.130(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to redact the information described in subsection 552.130(a) without the necessity of seeking a decision from the attorney general. *See* Act of May 6, 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., S.B. 458, § 1 (to be codified as an amendment to Gov’t Code § 552.130(c)). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.130(e). *See* Gov’t Code § 552.130(d), (e).

Ref: ID# 499530

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)