



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

January 10, 2017

Ms. Tamma Willis
County Sheriff's Office
County of McLennan
901 Washington Avenue
Waco, Texas 76701

OR2017-00681

Dear Ms. Willis:

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# 641116.

The McLennan County Sheriff's Office (the "sheriff's office") received a request for information pertaining to a specified incident, including the incident report and photographs. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.1085 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information. We have also received and considered comments from an interested third party. *See* Gov't Code § 552.304 (interested party may submit comments stating why information should or should not be released).

Initially, we note you have not submitted the incident report pertaining to the specified incident. To the extent any information responsive to this portion of the request existed on the date the sheriff's office received the request, we assume the sheriff's office has released it. If the sheriff's office has not released any such information, it must do so at this time. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.301(a), .302; *see also* Open Records Decision No. 664 (2000) (if governmental body concludes no exceptions apply to requested information, it must release information as soon as possible).

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 doctrine of 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. Open Records Decision No. 455 at 4 (1987). 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 scope of information protected is narrower than that under the common law doctrine of privacy; the information must concern the "most intimate aspects of human affairs." *Id.* at 5 (quoting *Ramie v. City of Hedwig Village, Texas*, 765 F.2d 490, 492 (5th Cir. 1985)). However, because privacy is a personal right that lapses at death, the constitutional right to privacy does not encompass information that relates only to 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.); see also 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*, 541 U.S. 157 (2004). We have received correspondence from a representative of the decedent's family informing us the decedent's family objects to disclosure of the information at issue. Upon review, we find the family's privacy interest in the information we have indicated outweighs the public's interest in the disclosure of this information. Therefore, we conclude the sheriff's office must withhold the information we have indicated under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with constitutional privacy and the holding in *Favish*.¹ However, we find the remaining information at issue either does not fall within the zones of privacy or implicate an individual's privacy interests for purposes of constitutional privacy, or the public interest in the information at issue outweighs any remaining privacy interests. Thus, the sheriff's office may not withhold the remaining photographs under section 552.101 in conjunction with constitutional privacy and the holding in *Favish*.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code 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 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. Upon review, we find you have not demonstrated the remaining information is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public concern. Thus,

¹As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address the remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

the sheriff's office may not withhold the remaining photographs under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.1085 of the Government Code, provides, in pertinent 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). We find the remaining photographs do not consist of sensitive crime scene images for the purposes of section 552.1085. Thus, the sheriff's office may not withhold the remaining photographs under section 552.1085 of the Government Code.

We note portions of the remaining information are subject to section 552.130 of the Government Code.² Section 552.130 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. Accordingly, the sheriff's office must withhold the information we have marked and indicated, as well as all discernible license plates in the remaining photographs, under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

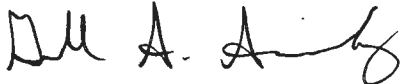
In summary, the sheriff's office must withhold the information we have indicated under section 552.101 in conjunction with constitutional privacy and the holding in *Favish*. The sheriff's office must withhold the information we have marked and indicated, as well as all discernible license plates in the remaining photographs, under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The sheriff's office 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.

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

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gerald A. Arismendez". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Gerald" being the most prominent.

Gerald A. Arismendez
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

GAA/som

Ref: ID# 641116

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

Third Party
(w/o enclosures)