



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

September 8, 2017

Mr. Oscar G. Gabaldón, Jr.
Assistant City Attorney
City of El Paso
P.O. Box 1890
El Paso, Texas 79950-1890

OR2017-20510

Dear Mr. Gabaldón:

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# 676657 (ORR# 17-1026-8636).

The El Paso Police Department (the "department") received a request for information pertaining to a specified incident. The department states it will release some of the requested information, but claims the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.103 of the Government Code. We have considered the claimed exception and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note the submitted information consists of a completed investigation that is subject to section 552.022(a)(1) of the Government Code, which reads as follows:

Without limiting the amount or kind of information that is public information under this chapter, the following categories of information are public information and not excepted from required disclosure unless made confidential under this chapter or other law:

- (1) a completed report, audit, evaluation, or investigation made of, for, or by a governmental body, except as provided by Section 552.108[.]

Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(1). Section 552.103 of the Government Code is discretionary and does not make information confidential under the Act. *See Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News*, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475-76 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1999, no pet.) (governmental body may waive section 552.103); Open Records Decision No. 542 at 4 (1990) (statutory predecessor to section 552.103 may be waived); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally). Therefore, the department may not withhold the submitted information under section 552.103. However, sections 552.101, 552.1175, and 552.130 of the Government Code make information confidential under the Act.¹ Accordingly, we will consider the applicability of these sections to the information at issue.

We note in Open Records Letter No. 2016-10113 (2016), we issued a previous determination authorizing the department to withhold the dates of birth of living individuals under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy without the necessity of again requesting an attorney general decision with regard to the applicability of this exception. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(a); Open Records Decision No. 673 at 7-8 (2001) (delineating elements of second type of previous determination under Gov't Code § 552.301(a)). Thus, pursuant to Open Records Letter No. 2016-10113, the department must withhold the submitted dates of birth of living individuals under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

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 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). However, this office has also found the public has a legitimate public interest in the details of a crime. *See* Open Records Decision No. 400 at 4 (1983). *See generally* *Lowe v. Hearst Communications, Inc.*, 487 F.3d 246, 250 (5th Cir. 2007) (noting “legitimate public interest in facts tending to support an allegation of criminal activity” (citing *Cinel v. Connick*, 15 F.3d 1338, 1345-46 (1994))). In addition, because “the right of privacy is purely personal[,]” that right “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 Broad. Corp.*, 472 F. Supp. 145, 147 (N.D. Tex. 1979) (“action for

¹The Office of the Attorney General will raise mandatory exceptions on behalf of a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 at 2 (1987), 480 at 5 (1987).

invasion of privacy can be maintained only by a living individual whose privacy is invaded” (quoting Restatement (Second) of Torts § 6521 (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”). Upon review, we find some of the remaining information, which we have marked, satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.1175 of the Government Code may be applicable to some of the submitted information. Section 552.1175 protects the home address, home telephone number, emergency contact information, date of birth, social security number, and family member information of certain individuals, when that information is held by a governmental body in a non-employment capacity and the individual elects to keep the information confidential. *See* Gov’t Code § 552.1175. Section 552.1175 applies, in part, to “criminal investigators of the United States as described by article 2.122(a), Code of Criminal Procedure[.]” *Id.* § 552.1175(a)(7). The remaining documents include information pertaining to a United States Border Patrol agent that is not held by the department in an employment capacity. Thus, if the agent at issue is a criminal investigator of the United States as described by article 2.122(a) of the Code of Criminal Procedure and elects to restrict access to his information in accordance with section 552.1175(b), then the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.1175. However, if the agent is not a criminal investigator of the United States as described by article 2.122(a) or if he does not elect to restrict access to his information in accordance with section 552.1175(b), then the department may not withhold this information under section 552.1175.²

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 id.* § 552.130. The department must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

To conclude, the department must withhold the following: (1) the submitted dates of birth of living individuals under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy; (2) the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy; (3) the information we have marked under section 552.1175 of the Government Code if the agent at issue is a criminal

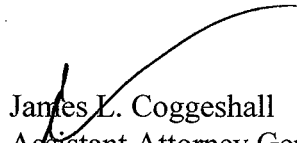
²Regardless of the applicability of section 552.1175, we note section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person’s social security number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office under the Act. Gov’t Code § 552.147(b).

investigator of the United States as described by article 2.122(a) of the Code of Criminal Procedure and elects to restrict access to his information in accordance with section 552.1175(b) of the Government Code; and (4) the information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The department 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,



James L. Coggeshall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JLC/bw

Ref: ID# 676657 (ORR# 17-1026-8636).

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)