



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

June 5, 2012

Sheriff Paul Cunningham
Montague County Sheriff's Office
111 South Grand Avenue
P.O. Box 127
Montague, Texas 76251

OR2012-08619

Dear Sheriff Cunningham:

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# 455554.

The Montague County Sheriff's Office (the "sheriff's office") received a request for a named inmate's file. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.108 of the Government Code.¹ We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note the submitted information includes court-filed documents. Section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code requires disclosure of "information that is also contained in a public record," unless the information is confidential under the Act or "other law." Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(17). Although you seek to withhold these documents under section 552.108 of the Government Code, this section is a discretionary exception to disclosure that protects only the governmental body's interests and may be waived. See *id.* § 552.007; Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 177 at 3 (1977) (statutory predecessor to Gov't Code § 552.108 subject to waiver). As such, section 552.108 does not make information confidential under the Act.

¹Based on the substance of your arguments, we understand you to claim the submitted information is excepted under section 552.108 of the Government Code and some of the submitted information is excepted under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

Therefore, the court-filed documents may not be withheld under section 552.108. However, section 552.101 of the Government Code makes information confidential under the Act. Thus, we will consider the applicability of this exception to the court-filed documents subject to section 552.022(a)(17). We will also consider the applicability of section 552.108 to the information not subject to section 552.022(a)(17).

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 information protected by other statutes, such as section 261.201 of the Family Code. Section 261.201(a) provides:

(a) [T]he following information is confidential, is not subject to public release under [the Act], and may be disclosed only for purposes consistent with this code and applicable federal or state law or under rules adopted by an investigating agency:

- (1) a report of alleged or suspected abuse or neglect made under this chapter and the identity of the person making the report; and
- (2) except as otherwise provided in this section, the files, reports, records, communications, audiotapes, videotapes, and working papers used or developed in an investigation under this chapter or in providing services as a result of an investigation.

Fam. Code § 261.201(a). We note some of the submitted information, including the court-filed documents subject to section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code, consist of information used or developed in an investigation of alleged child abuse. *See id.* § 261.001(1)(E) (defining “abuse” for purposes of chapter 261 of the Family Code as including offense of sexual assault under section 22.011 of the Penal Code); *see also* Penal Code § 22.011 (defining “child” for purposes of sexual assault of a child as person under 17 years of age). Accordingly, a portion of the submitted information is subject to section 261.201. Therefore, the sheriff’s office must withhold these documents, which we have marked, under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 261.201.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses chapter 411 of the Government Code, which makes confidential criminal history record information (“CHRI”) generated by the National Crime Information Center or by the Texas Crime Information Center. *See* Gov’t Code § 411.083(a). Title 28, part 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations governs the release of CHRI that states obtain from the federal government or other states. Open Records Decision No. 565 (1990). The federal regulations allow each state to follow its individual laws with respect to the CHRI it generates. *See id.* Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI that the Department of Public Safety (“DPS”) maintains, except DPS may disseminate this information as provided in chapter 411, subchapter F of

the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 411.083. Sections 411.083(b)(1) and 411.089(a) authorize a criminal justice agency to obtain CHRI; however, a criminal justice agency may not release CHRI except to another criminal justice agency for a criminal justice purpose. *Id.* § 411.089(b)(1). Other entities specified in chapter 411 of the Government Code are entitled to obtain CHRI from DPS or another criminal justice agency; however, those entities may not release CHRI except as provided by chapter 411. *See generally id.* §§ 411.090-.127. Thus, any CHRI obtained from DPS or any other criminal justice agency must be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with chapter 411, subchapter F of the Government Code. Upon review, we find some of the submitted information, which we have marked, consists of CHRI. Thus, the sheriff's office must withhold the marked information under section 552.101 in conjunction with chapter 411 of the Government Code and federal law.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 560.003 of the Government Code, which provides, “[a] biometric identifier in the possession of a governmental body is exempt from disclosure under [the Act].” *Id.* § 560.003; *see id.* § 560.001(1) (“biometric identifier” means retina or iris scan, fingerprint, voiceprint, or record of hand or face geometry). There is no indication the requestor has a right of access to the submitted fingerprints under section 560.002. *See id.* § 560.002(1)(A) (governmental body may not sell, lease, or otherwise disclose individual's biometric identifier to another person unless the individual consents to disclosure). Accordingly, the sheriff's office must withhold the fingerprints, which we have marked, under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 560.003.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information that (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. *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 established. *Id.* at 681-82. The type of information considered intimate or embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. *Id.* at 683. This office has also found some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps). Further, this office has found common-law privacy generally protects the identifying information of juvenile victims of abuse or neglect. *See* Open Records Decision No. 394 (1983); *cf.* Fam. Code § 261.201. Upon review, we find the remaining information contains information that is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public concern. Therefore, the sheriff's office must withhold this information, which we have marked, under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the constitutional right to privacy, which protects two kinds of interests. *See Whalen v. Roe*, 429 U.S.589, 599-600 (1977); *see also* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 at 3-5 (1992), 478 at 4 (1987), 455 at 3-7. The first is the interest in independence in making certain important decisions related to the “zones of privacy,” pertaining to marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships, and child rearing and education, that have been recognized by the United States Supreme Court. *See Fadlo v. Coon*, 633 F.2d 1172 (5th Cir. 1981); *see also* ORD 455 at 3-7. The second constitutionally protected privacy interest is in freedom from public disclosure of certain personal matters. *See Ramie v. City of Hedwig Village, Tex.*, 765 F.2d 490 (5th Cir.1985); *see also* ORD 455 at 6-7. This aspect of constitutional privacy balances the individual's privacy interest against the public's interest in the information. *See* ORD 455 at 7. Constitutional privacy under section 552.101 is reserved for “the most intimate aspects of human affairs.” *Id.* at 8 (quoting *Ramie*, 765 F.2d at 492).

This office has applied constitutional privacy to protect certain information related to incarcerated individuals. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 430 (1985), 428 (1985), 185 (1978). Citing *State v. Ellefson*, 224 S.E.2d 666 (S.C. 1976), as authority, this office held those individuals who correspond with inmates possess a “first amendment right . . . to maintain communication with [the inmate] free of the threat of public exposure,” and this right would be violated by the release of information that identifies those correspondents, because such a release would discourage correspondence. ORD 185 at 2. The information at issue in Open Records Decision No. 185 was the identities of individuals who had corresponded with inmates. In Open Records Decision No. 185, our office found “the public's right to obtain an inmate's correspondence list is not sufficient to overcome the first amendment right of the inmate's correspondents to maintain communication with him free of the threat of public exposure.” *Id.* Implicit in this holding is the fact that an individual's association with an inmate may be intimate or embarrassing. In Open Records Decision Nos. 428 and 430, our office determined inmate visitor and mail logs that identify inmates and those who choose to visit or correspond with inmates are protected by constitutional privacy because people who correspond with inmates have a First Amendment right to do so that would be threatened if their names were released. ORD 430. Further, we recognized inmates had a constitutional right to visit with outsiders that could also be threatened if their names were released. ORD 428 at 4; *see generally* ORD 185. The rights of those individuals to anonymity was found to outweigh the public's interest in this information. ORD 185; *see* ORD 430 (list of inmate visitors protected by constitutional privacy of both inmate and visitors). Upon review, we find the sheriff's office must withhold the inmate visitor and correspondent information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with constitutional privacy.

We also note a portion of the remaining information is subject to section 552.130 of the Government Code.² Section 552.130(a)(1) excepts from public disclosure information relating to a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license or permit issued by an agency of this state or another state or country is excepted from public release. See Gov't Code § 552.130(a)(1). Upon review, we conclude the sheriff's office must withhold the driver's license information we have marked under section 552.130.

We next address your argument under section 552.108 of the Government Code for the remaining information. Section 552.108(a)(1) excepts from disclosure "[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime [if] release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime[.]" Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1). A governmental body claiming section 552.108 must reasonably explain how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. See *id.* §§ 552.108(a)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); see also *Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). The remaining information consists of administrative records. We note section 552.108 is generally not applicable to purely administrative records that do not involve the investigation or prosecution of crime. See *City of Fort Worth v. Cornyn*, 86 S.W.3d 320 (Tex. App.—Astin 2002, no pet.). You state the information at issue relates to pending criminal investigations or prosecution and release of this information would interfere with the ability of the sheriff's office to investigate the crime. However, the information at issue pertains to the named inmate's confinement in the Montague County Jail. You do not explain how this administrative information relates to the pending criminal investigations and prosecution nor do you explain how release of this information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime. Thus, we find you have failed to establish the applicability of section 552.108(a)(1) to the information at issue. Accordingly, we find the remaining information is not subject to section 552.108, and the sheriff's office may not withhold it on that basis.

In summary, the sheriff's office must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with (1) section 261.201 of the Family Code, (2) chapter 411 and federal law, (3) section 560.003 of the Government Code, (4) common-law privacy, and (5) constitutional privacy. The sheriff's office must also withhold the driver's license information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released.³

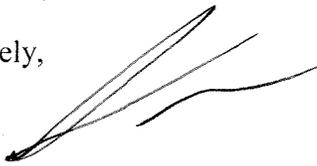
²The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. See Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

³We note the information being released contains social security numbers. 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. See Gov't Code § 552.147(b).

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,



Ana Carolina Vieira
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

ACV/ag

Ref: ID# 455554

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)