



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

September 25, 2013

Mr. Brendan W. Guy
Assistant Criminal District Attorney
Victoria County
205 North Bridge, Suite 301
Victoria, Texas 77901-8085

OR2013-16667

Dear Mr. Guy:

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# 500337.

The Victoria County Sheriff's Office (the "sheriff's office") received a request for information pertaining to a named individual. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, 552.130, and 552.147 of the Government Code.¹ We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.²

Section 552.103 of the Government Code provides in relevant part as follows:

¹Although you raise section 552.021 of the Government Code, we note that this provision is not an exception to disclosure under the Act. *See* Gov't Code § 552.021 (providing that public information is available during normal business hours). Based on the substance of your arguments, we understand you to raise section 552.147 of the Government Code.

²We assume that the "representative sample" of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988). This open records letter does not reach, and therefore does not authorize the withholding of, any other requested records to the extent that those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

(a) Information is excepted from [required public disclosure] if it is information relating to litigation of a civil or criminal nature to which the state or a political subdivision is or may be a party or to which an officer or employee of the state or a political subdivision, as a consequence of the person's office or employment, is or may be a party.

...

(c) Information relating to litigation involving a governmental body or an officer or employee of a governmental body is excepted from disclosure under Subsection (a) only if the litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date that the requestor applies to the officer for public information for access to or duplication of the information.

Gov't Code § 552.103(a), (c). The governmental body claiming this exception bears the burden of providing relevant facts and documents to demonstrate the applicability of the exception. The test for meeting this burden is a showing that (1) litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date the governmental body received the request for information, and (2) the information at issue is related to that litigation. *Univ. of Tex. Law Sch. v. Tex. Legal Found.*, 958 S.W.2d 479, 481 (Tex. App.—Austin 1997, orig. proceeding); *Heard v. Houston Post Co.*, 684 S.W.2d 210, 212 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, writ ref'd n.r.e.); Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4 (1990). The governmental body must meet both prongs of this test for information to be excepted under section 552.103(a).

The question of whether litigation is reasonably anticipated must be determined on a case-by-case basis. See Open Records Decision No. 452 at 4 (1986). To demonstrate that litigation is reasonably anticipated, the governmental body must furnish concrete evidence that litigation involving a specific matter is realistically contemplated and is more than mere conjecture. *Id.* Concrete evidence to support a claim that litigation is reasonably anticipated may include, for example, the governmental body's receipt of a letter containing a specific threat to sue the governmental body from an attorney for a potential opposing party. Open Records Decision No. 555 (1990); see Open Records Decision No. 518 at 5 (1989) (litigation must be "realistically contemplated"). On the other hand, this office has determined that if an individual publicly threatens to bring suit against a governmental body, but does not actually take objective steps toward filing suit, litigation is not reasonably anticipated. Open Records Decision No. 331 (1982). Further, the fact a potential opposing party has hired an attorney who makes a request for information does not establish that litigation is reasonably anticipated. Open Records Decision No. 361 (1983).

You assert the sheriff's office reasonably anticipates litigation because an inmate died while in custody and the documents are being requested by a prisoner rights attorney, who represents the decedent's mother. You have not, however, informed us this attorney, or any other individual, has taken any concrete steps toward the initiation of litigation.

See ORDs 452, 555. Therefore, after reviewing your arguments, we find you have not established the sheriff's office reasonably anticipated litigation when it received the request for information. Further, we find you have failed to demonstrate litigation was pending on the date the sheriff's office received the request for information. Consequently, the sheriff's office may not withhold any portion of the submitted information under section 552.103 of the Government Code.

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 laws that make criminal history record information ("CHRI") confidential. CHRI generated by the National Crime Information Center (the "NCIC") or the Texas Crime Information Center ("TCIC") is confidential under federal and state law. CHRI means "information collected about a person by a criminal justice agency that consists of identifiable descriptions and notations of arrests, detentions, indictments, informations, and other formal criminal charges and their dispositions." *Id.* § 411.082(2). Title 28, part 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations governs the release of CHRI obtained from the NCIC network or other states. *See* 28 C.F.R. § 20.21. The federal regulations allow each state to follow its individual law with respect to CHRI it generates. *See* Open Records Decision No. 565 at 7 (1990). *See generally* Gov't Code ch. 411 subch. F. Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI the Texas Department of Public Safety ("DPS") maintains, except DPS may disseminate this information as provided in subchapter F of chapter 411 of the Government Code. *See id.* § 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. *See 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 subchapter F of chapter 411 of the Government Code. We note because the laws governing dissemination of information obtained from NCIC and TCIC are based on both law enforcement and privacy interests, the CHRI of a deceased individual that is obtained from a criminal justice agency may be disseminated only as permitted by subchapter F of chapter 411 of the Government Code. *See* ORD 565 at 10-12. Upon review, we find the information we have marked constitutes CHRI for purposes of chapter 411. Accordingly, the sheriff's office must withhold this information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code and federal law.

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. The 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). 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 only 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). Upon review, we find no portion 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 the constitutional right to privacy. Constitutional privacy protects two kinds of interests. See *Whalen v. Roe*, 429 U.S. 589, 599-600 (1977); 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 relating to the “zones of privacy” pertaining to marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships, and child rearing and education the United States Supreme Court has recognized. See *Fadjo v. Coon*, 633 F.2d 1172 (5th Cir. 1981); 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); 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” and the scope of information protected is narrower than that under the common-law doctrine of privacy. *Id.* at 5 (internal quotations omitted) (quoting *Ramie*, 765 F.2d at 492). In Open Records Decision No. 430 (1985), our office determined a list of inmate visitors is protected by constitutional privacy because people have a First Amendment right to correspond with inmates, and that right would be threatened if their names were released. See also Open Records Decision Nos. 428 (1985), 185 (1978) (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 inmate free of the threat of public exposure). However, as previously noted, the right to privacy is a personal right that “terminates upon the death of the person whose privacy is invaded;” therefore, it may not be asserted solely on behalf of a deceased individual. *Moore*, 589 S.W.2d at 491; see also 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.”); ORD 272 at 1. The United States Supreme Court, however, 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).

Upon review, we find the sheriff's office must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with constitutional privacy. We note some of the remaining information implicates the privacy interests of the decedent's surviving family members. However, as previously noted, the requestor is the authorized representative of the deceased individual's mother. Under section 552.023 of the Government Code, "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." Gov't Code § 552.023; *see also* Open Records Decision No. 481 at 4 (1987) (privacy theories not implicated when individual requests information concerning herself or person for whom she is authorized representative). Accordingly, the sheriff's office may not withhold the information at issue from this requestor under section 552.101 on the basis of constitutional privacy. Additionally, we find the sheriff's office has failed to demonstrate how any of the remaining information is protected by constitutional privacy. Accordingly, the sheriff's office may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 in conjunction with constitutional privacy.

We note the remaining information includes a custodial death report. Article 49.18(b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides the attorney general shall make the custodial death report available to any interested person, with the exception of any portion of the report that the attorney general determines is privileged. *See* Crim. Proc. Code art. 49.18(b). The format of a custodial death report was revised in May 2006 and now consists of four pages and an attached summary of how the death occurred. The Office of the Attorney General has determined the four-page report and summary must be released to the public but any other documents submitted with the revised report are confidential under article 49.18(b). Accordingly, the sheriff's office must release this information pursuant to article 49.18(b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code provides that information relating to a motor vehicle operator's license, driver's license, motor vehicle title, or registration issued by a Texas agency or an agency of another state or country is excepted from public release. 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 sheriff's office must withhold the driver's license we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. However, no portion of the remaining information consists of the motor vehicle record information of a living individual. Accordingly, no portion of the remaining information may be withheld under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

Section 552.136 of the Government Code provides, "[n]otwithstanding any other provision of [the Act], a credit card, debit card, charge card, or access device number that is collected,

assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental body is confidential.”³ Gov’t Code § 552.136(b); *see also id.* § 552.136(a) (defining “access device”). Upon review, we find the sheriff’s office must withhold the bank account and routing numbers we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code.⁴

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. *Id.* § 552.147(a). The sheriff’s office may withhold the social security numbers of living individuals in the remaining information under section 552.147 of the Government Code.⁵

In summary, the sheriff’s office must withhold the CHRI we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code and federal law. The sheriff’s office must release the submitted custodial death report and summary pursuant to article 49.18(b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The sheriff’s office must withhold the driver’s license we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code and the bank account and routing numbers we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code. The sheriff’s office may withhold the social security numbers of living individuals in the remaining information under section 552.147 of the Government Code. The sheriff’s office must release the remaining information.⁶

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.

³The 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).

⁴Section 552.136 of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact, without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office, access device numbers subject to section 552.136(b). *See* Gov’t Code § 552.136(c); *see also id.* § 552.136(d)-(e) (requestor may appeal governmental body’s decision to withhold information under section 552.136(c) to attorney general and governmental body withholding information pursuant to section 552.136(c) must provide certain notice to requestor).

⁵Section 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 an attorney general decision under the Act. *See* Gov’t Code § 552.147(b).

⁶We note the requestor has a right of access to some of the information being released in this instance. Accordingly, if the sheriff’s office receives another request for this same information, it must again seek a decision from this office.

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,



Nneka Kanu
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

NK/bhf

Ref: ID# 500337

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)