



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

April 29, 2009

Ms. Donna L. Clarke
Assistant Criminal District Attorney
Lubbock County Criminal District Attorney
916 Main Street, Suite 1101
Lubbock, Texas 79401

OR2009-05679

Dear Ms. Clarke:

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# 342321.

The Lubbock County Sheriff's Office (the "sheriff") received a request from the attorney representing an inmate for any record of public visits in the inmate's visitation log from January 1, 2009 to February 18, 2009 and audio recordings of the inmate's outgoing telephone calls from January 21, 2009 until January 31, 2009, excluding any attorney communications. You have informed the requestor there is no visitation log regarding public visits to the named inmate since January 1, 2009. The Act does not require a governmental body to release information that did not exist when a request for information was received or to prepare new information in response to a request. *See Econ. Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266, 267-68 (Tex. Civ. App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dismissed); Open Records Decision Nos. 605 at 2 (1992), 452 at 3 (1986), 362 at 2 (1983). You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

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 constitutional privacy. The constitutional right to privacy protects two types of interests. *See* Open Records Decision

No. 600 at 4 (1992) (citing *Ramie v. City of Hedwig Village*, 765 F.2d 490 (5th Cir. 1985)). The first is the interest in independence in making certain important decisions related to the "zones of privacy" recognized by the United States Supreme Court. *Id.* The zones of privacy recognized by the United States Supreme Court are matters pertaining to marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships, and child rearing and education. *See id.*

The second interest is the interest in avoiding disclosure of personal matters. The test for whether information may be publicly disclosed without violating constitutional privacy rights involves a balancing of the individual's privacy interests against the public's need to know information of public concern. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 at 5-7 (1987) (citing *Fadjo v. Coon*, 633 F.2d 1172, 1176 (5th Cir. 1981)). The scope of information considered private under the constitutional doctrine is far narrower than that under the common-law right to privacy; the material must concern the "most intimate aspects of human affairs." *See id.* at 5 (citing *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). We have determined the same principles apply to an inmate's recorded conversations from a telephone at a jail. We note although the requestor is the inmate's authorized representative, the requestor does not have a right of access to this information under section 552.023 of the Government Code because the constitutional rights of the other parties to the telephone conversations are also implicated.¹ *See* ORD 430. Thus, we agree the submitted audio recordings are protected by constitutional privacy and must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

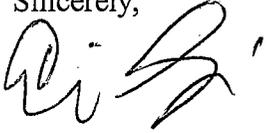
This letter ruling is limited to the particular information at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other information or any other circumstances.

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

¹Section 552.023(a) of the Government Code states 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 is protected from public disclosure by laws intended to protect that person's privacy interests. Gov't Code § 552.023(a).

information under the Act must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General at (512) 475-2497.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Emily Sitton', written in a cursive style.

Emily Sitton
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

EBS/rl

Ref: ID# 342321

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)