



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

October 19, 2009

Mr. Erik Brown  
Assistant General Counsel  
TDCJ - Office of the General Counsel  
P.O. Box 4004  
Huntsville, Texas 77342-4004

OR2009-14732

Dear Mr. Brown:

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# 358651.

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice (the "department") received a request for the complete file of a death row inmate. You state you are providing some of the requested information. You claim that portions of the submitted information are excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 and 552.134 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions 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. This exception encompasses information that is made confidential under 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 (1987). 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 Fado 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." *Id.* at 8 (quoting *Ramie*, 765 F.2d at 492).

This office has applied privacy to protect certain information about 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 that those individuals who correspond with inmates possess a "first amendment right . . . to maintain communication with [the inmate] free of the threat of public exposure." This office ruled that this right would be violated by the release of information that identifies those correspondents because such a release would discourage correspondence. *See* ORD 185. The information at issue in this ruling was the identities of individuals who had corresponded with inmates. In Open Records Decision No. 185, our office found that "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 that inmate visitor and mail logs which 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 that inmates had a constitutional right to visit with outsiders and could also be threatened if their names were released. *See also* ORD 185. The rights of those individuals to anonymity was found to outweigh the public's interest in this information. *Id.*; *see* ORD 430 (list of inmate visitors protected by constitutional privacy of both inmate and visitors). Upon review, we find that the department must withhold the information that you have marked "visitor information," which reveals inmate visitor information, under section 552.101 in conjunction with constitutional privacy.

Section 552.101 also encompasses confidential criminal history record information ("CHRI") generated by the National Crime Information Center or by the Texas Crime Information Center. 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 law with respect to CHRI it generates. *Id.* Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI that the Department of Public Safety ("DPS") maintains, except that the 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.

Furthermore, any CHRI obtained from DPS or any other criminal justice agency must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with Government Code chapter 411, subchapter F. Upon review, we agree that a portion of the information, which we have marked, consists of CHRI which must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with chapter 411 of the Government Code. However, we find that none of the remaining information constitutes CHRI for the purposes of chapter 411. Therefore, the department may not withhold any portion of the remaining information on that basis.

Section 552.134 of the Government Code relates to information about inmates of the department and provides in relevant part:

(a) Except as provided by Subsection (b) or by Section 552.029, information obtained or maintained by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice is excepted from the requirements of Section 552.021 if it is information about an inmate who is confined in a facility operated by or under a contract with the department.

Gov't Code § 552.134(a). Upon review, we find a portion of the information the department has marked constitutes information about non-death row inmates who were confined in a facility operated by the department. Furthermore, we conclude that none of this information is subject to release under section 552.029 of the Government Code. Therefore, the department must withhold the information we have marked pursuant to section 552.134 of the Government Code. However, the remaining information you have marked pertains to a death row inmate. Section 552.134(a) is not applicable to "information about an inmate sentenced to death." *Id.* § 552.134(b)(2). Thus, the department may not withhold the remaining information you have marked under section 552.134.

In summary, the department must withhold the information you have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with constitutional privacy. The department must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code. The department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.134. The remaining information must be released.<sup>1</sup>

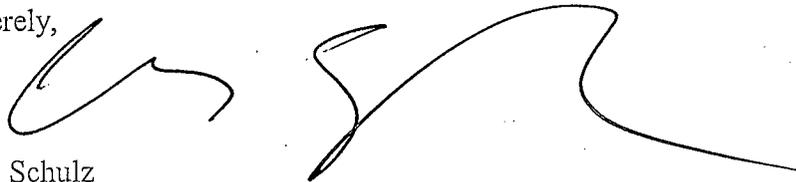
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<sup>1</sup> We note the information being released includes the requestor's client's private information, to which the requestor has a right of access as his client's authorized representative. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023(a) (person or person's authorized representative has special right of access, beyond right of general public, to information held by governmental body that relates to person and is protected from public disclosure by laws intended to protect person's privacy interests). If the department receives another request for this information from an individual other than this requestor, the department should again seek our decision.

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](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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Chris Schulz', written over a horizontal line.

Chris Schulz  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

CS/cc

Ref: ID# 358651

Enc. Submitted documents

cc: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)