



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

July 10, 2014

Ms. Renae Mayfield
Custodian of Records
Kaufman County Sheriff's Office
P.O. Drawer 849
Kaufman, Texas 75142

OR2014-11903

Dear Ms. Mayfield:

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# 530972.

The Kaufman County Sheriff's Office (the "sheriff's office") received a request for any letters that the requestor's client has sent or received and any recordings of visitations or telephone calls made or received while in the county jail. The sheriff's office states it does not have some of the requested information.¹ The sheriff's office also states it has released some of the requested information, but claims the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the claimed exceptions and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses constitutional privacy, which protects two kinds of interests. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 at 3-5 (1992), 478 at 4 (1987), 455 at 3-7 (1987); *see also Whalen v. Roe*, 429 U.S. 589, 599-600 (1977). The first is the interest in independence in making certain important decisions related to the "zones of privacy" pertaining to

¹The Act does not require a governmental body to disclose information that did not exist when the request for information was received. *Econ. Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dismissed); Open Records Decision No. 452 at 3 (1986).

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); 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). In Open Records Decision No. 185, the information at issue was the identities of individuals who had corresponded with inmates. In that decision, 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." ORD 185 at 2 (citing *State v. Ellefson*, 224 S.E.2d 666 (S.C. 1976)). 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. ORDs 430, 428. Further, we recognized inmates had a constitutional right to visit with outsiders and could also be threatened if their names were released. *See id.*; *see also* ORD 185. The rights of those individuals to anonymity were found to outweigh the public's interest in this information. *See* ORD 185; *see also* ORD 430 (list of inmate visitors protected by constitutional privacy of both inmate and visitors). Although the requestor is the authorized representative for the inmate at issue, the requestor does not have a right of access to the submitted visitation information under section 552.023 of the Government Code because the constitutional rights of the other parties are also implicated. *See* ORD 430. Accordingly, the sheriff's office must withhold the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with constitutional privacy.²

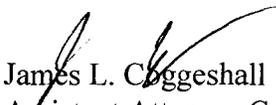
This letter ruling is limited to the particular information at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other information or any other circumstances.

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/>

²As our ruling is dispositive, we do not address your other arguments to withhold this information.

[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/tch

Ref: ID# 530972

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)