



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

August 31, 2015

Mr. James M. Stainton
Wise County Attorney
Wise County Courthouse, Suite 300
Decatur, Texas 76234

OR2015-18169

Dear Mr. Stainton:

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# 580798.

The Wise County Sheriff's Office (the "sheriff's office") received a request for 16 categories of information pertaining to a named individual; information pertaining to deaths in the Wise County Jail (the "jail") for a specified time period; diagrams of the jail; policies pertaining to suicidal inmates; reviews, criticisms, and audits of the jail for a specified time period; and correspondence relating to strangulations or deaths of inmates in custody of the sheriff's office or at the jail. You state the sheriff's office will release some information. You state the sheriff's office does not have information responsive to portions of the request.¹ You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note a portion of the submitted information consists of a grand jury summons. The judiciary is expressly excluded from the requirements of the Act. Gov't Code § 552.003(1)(B). This office has determined for purposes of the Act, a grand jury is a part of the judiciary, and therefore, not subject to the Act. *See* Open Records Decision No. 411 (1984). Further, records kept by a governmental body that is acting as an agent for a grand

¹The 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).

jury are considered records in the constructive possession of the grand jury, and are also not subject to the Act. *See* Open Records Decisions Nos. 513 (1988), 411, 398 (1983). Thus, to the extent the sheriff's office holds the information at issue as an agent of the grand jury, such information consists of a record of the judiciary that is not subject to disclosure under the Act. Thus, the sheriff's office is not required to release that information in response to the instant request. To the extent the sheriff's office does not hold the information at issue as an agent of the grand jury, we will consider the sheriff's office's arguments against its disclosure.

Next, the sheriff's office acknowledges, and we agree, it failed to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301 of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301. Pursuant to section 552.302 of the Government Code, a governmental body's failure to comply with section 552.301 results in the legal presumption the information is public and must be released. Information presumed public must be released unless a governmental body demonstrates a compelling reason to withhold the information to overcome this presumption. *See id.* § 552.302; *Simmons v. Kuzmich*, 166 S.W.3d 342, 350 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2005, no pet.); *Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379, 381 (Tex. App.—Austin 1990, no writ); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 630 (1994). Normally, a compelling reason to withhold information exists where some other source of law makes the information confidential or where third-party interests are at stake. *See* Open Records Decision No. 150 at 2 (1977). You assert the requested information is excepted under sections 552.103 and 552.108 of the Government Code. These sections, however, are discretionary in nature. They serve only to protect a governmental body's interests, and may be waived; as such, they do not constitute compelling reasons to withhold information for purposes of section 552.302. *See* Gov't Code § 552.007; *Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News*, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475-76 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1999, no pet.) (governmental body may waive section 552.103); Open Records Decision No. 177 (1977) (governmental body may waive statutory predecessor to section 552.108); *see also* Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 663 at 5 (1999) (waiver of discretionary exceptions). Thus, no portion of the responsive information may be withheld under section 552.103 or section 552.108 of the Government Code. However, because section 552.101 of the Government Code can provide a compelling reason to withhold information, we will consider the sheriff's office's argument under this exception. Further, because sections 552.117, 552.130, 552.136, and 552.137 of the Government Code make information confidential, we will consider the applicability of these exceptions to the information at issue.²

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision."

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

Gov't Code § 552.101. This section encompasses the Texas Homeland Security Act (the "HSA"). As part of the HSA, sections 418.176 through 418.182 were added to chapter 418 of the Government Code. Section 418.181 of the Government Code provides,

[t]hose documents or portions of documents in the possession of a governmental entity are confidential if they identify the technical details of particular vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure to an act of terrorism.

Id. § 418.181; *see also id.* § 421.001 (defining "critical infrastructure" to include all public or private assets, systems, and functions vital to security, governance, public health and safety, economy, or morale of state or nation). Section 418.182 of the Government Code provides, in relevant part:

(a) Except as provided by Subsections (b) and (c), information, including access codes and passwords, in the possession of a governmental entity that relates to the specifications, operating procedures, or location of a security system used to protect public or private property from an act of terrorism or related criminal activity is confidential.

Id. § 418.182(a). The fact information may generally be related to a governmental body's security concerns or to a security system does not make the information *per se* confidential under sections 418.181 and 418.182. *See* Open Records Decision No. 649 at 3 (1996) (language of confidentiality provision controls scope of its protection). Furthermore, the mere recitation by a governmental body of a statute's key terms is not sufficient to demonstrate the applicability of a claimed provision. As with any confidentiality provision, a claim under any portion of the HSA must be accompanied by an adequate explanation of how the responsive information falls within the scope of the statutes. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(e)(1)(A) (governmental body must explain how claimed exception to disclosure applies).

You assert the jail is critical infrastructure for the purposes of section 418.181 of the Government Code. You state the submitted jail diagram shows the entire layout of the jail. You assert release of this information would place the sheriff's office at risk because it shows vulnerabilities of the jail, including doors, rooms, control areas, and areas of restricted access. You claim release of the jail diagram "places the employees, deputies, and jail staff at an extreme risk of danger from possible domestic terrorism [and] risks associated with inmate escape." Based on your representations and our review, we find the information at issue identifies the technical details of particular vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure to an act of terrorism. Therefore, the submitted jail diagram must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 418.181 of the Government Code.

The remaining information contains security surveillance video recordings of the jail. We understand disclosure of the information at issue would reveal the locations of these security surveillance cameras. We also understand the surveillance cameras at issue are part of the security system used to protect the jail from acts of terrorism or related criminal activities. Upon review, we find the submitted jail surveillance video recordings relate to the location and specifications of a security system used to protect public or private property from an act of terrorism or related criminal activity. *See Tex. Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Abbott*, 310 S.W.3d 670 (Tex. App.—Austin 2010, no pet.) (finding confidential under section 418.182 of the HSA video recording containing images recorded by security cameras in Texas Capitol hallway because specifications of security system included cameras' capabilities and video recording demonstrated those capabilities through characteristics, quality, and clarity of images recorded). Therefore, the sheriff's office must withhold the submitted jail video recordings under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 418.182 of the Government Code.

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 ("NCIC") or by the Texas Crime Information Center ("TCIC"). *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 that 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. Additionally, because the laws that govern the 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. We note Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") numbers constitute CHRI generated by the FBI. Upon review, we find the information we marked consists of CHRI the sheriff's office must withhold under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code.³

³We note an individual's authorized representative may obtain his client's CHRI from DPS. *See Gov't Code* § 411.083(b)(3).

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the Medical Practice Act (“MPA”), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code, which governs release of medical records. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides, in relevant part:

- (a) A communication between a physician and a patient, relative to or in connection with any professional services as a physician to the patient, is confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.
- (b) A record of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that is created or maintained by a physician is confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.
- (c) A person who receives information from a confidential communication or record as described by this chapter, other than a person listed in Section 159.004 who is acting on the patient’s behalf, may not disclose the information except to the extent that disclosure is consistent with the authorized purposes for which the information was first obtained.

Occ. Code § 159.002(a)-(c). Information subject to the MPA includes both medical records and information obtained from those medical records. *See id.* §§ 159.002, .004. This office has concluded the protection afforded by section 159.002 extends only to records created by either a physician or someone under the supervision of a physician. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 487 (1987), 370 (1983), 343 (1982). Section 159.001 of the MPA defines “patient” as a person who consults with or is seen by a physician to receive medical care. *See id.* § 159.001(3). Under this definition, a deceased person cannot be a patient under section 159.002 of the MPA. *See* ORDs 487, 370, 343. Thus, the MPA is applicable only to records related to a person who was alive at the time of diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment to which the records pertain. Upon review, we find the information we marked constitutes a record of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that was created or is maintained by a physician or information obtained from a medical record. Accordingly, the sheriff’s office must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 773.091 of the Health and Safety Code. Section 773.091 provides in relevant part:

- (b) Records of the identity, evaluation or treatment of a patient by emergency medical services personnel or by a physician providing medical supervision that are created by the emergency medical services personnel or physician or maintained by an emergency medical services provider are confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.

...

(g) The privilege of confidentiality under this section does not extend to information regarding the presence, nature of injury or illness, age, sex, occupation, and city of residence of a patient who is receiving emergency medical services.

Health & Safety Code § 773.091(a)-(b), (g). Except for the information specified in section 773.091(g), emergency medical services (“EMS”) records are deemed confidential under section 773.091. Upon review, we find some of the remaining information constitutes records of the identity, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by EMS personnel. Thus, section 773.091 is applicable to the records we marked. Thus, with the exception of the information subject to section 773.091(g), which is not confidential and must be released, the sheriff’s office must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 773.091(b).

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 (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 *Fadjo v. Coon*, 633 F.2d 1172 (5th Cir. 1981); Open Records Decision No. 455 at 3-7 (1987). 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;” and that this right would be violated by the release of information that identifies those correspondents, because such a release would discourage correspondence. ORD 185. The information at issue in Open Records Decision No. 185 was the identities of individuals who had corresponded with inmates, and 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 that 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 that 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). However, we note the right to privacy is a personal right that "terminates upon the death of the person whose privacy is invaded." *Moore v. Charles B. Pierce Film Enters., Inc.*, 589 S.W.2d 489, 491 (Tex. Civ. App.—Texarkana 1979, writ ref'd n.r.e.); *see also Justice v. Belo Broadcasting Corp.*, 472 F. Supp. 145, 147 (N.D. Tex. 1979) ("action for invasion of privacy can be maintained only by a living individual whose privacy is invaded" (quoting RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF TORTS § 652I (1977))); 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."); Open Records Decision No. 272 (1981) ("the right of privacy is personal and lapses upon death"). Although one of the inmates at issue is deceased and his privacy rights lapsed at death, the separate privacy interests of the inmate's visitors and correspondents in their association with this individual are protected by constitutional privacy. Therefore, the sheriff's office must withhold the information we indicated and marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with constitutional privacy.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses 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 demonstrated. *See id.* at 681-82. 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* ORD 455. A compilation of an individual's criminal history is highly embarrassing information, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person. *Cf. U.S. Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press*, 489 U.S. 749, 764 (1989) (finding significant privacy interest in compilation of individual's criminal history by recognizing distinction between public records found in courthouse files and local police stations and compiled summary of criminal history information). Furthermore, we find a compilation of a private citizen's criminal history is generally not of legitimate concern to the public. As noted above, the right of privacy lapses at death. *See Moore*, 589 S.W.2d at 491; *see also* Attorney General Opinions JM-229, H-917; ORD 272. Upon review, we find the information we marked and indicated satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*.

Accordingly, the sheriff's office must withhold the information we marked and indicated under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure the current and former home addresses and telephone numbers, emergency contact information, social security number, and family member information of a peace officer, regardless of whether the peace officer made an election under section 552.024 or section 552.1175 of the Government Code to keep such information confidential. Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(2). Section 552.117(a)(2) applies to peace officers as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Section 552.117 is also applicable to personal cellular telephone numbers, provided the cellular telephone service is not paid for by a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision No. 506 at 5-6 (1988) (section 552.117 not applicable to cellular telephone numbers paid for by governmental body and intended for official use). Accordingly, the sheriff's office must withhold the information we marked under section 552.117(a)(2); however, the sheriff's office may only withhold the cellular telephone number at issue if the service is not paid for by a governmental body.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code provides information relating to a motor vehicle operator's license, driver's license, motor vehicle title or registration, or personal identification document issued by an agency of this state or another state or country is excepted from public release. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130. We note the purpose of section 552.130 is to protect personal privacy interests. Thus, the requestor has a right of access to his client's motor vehicle record information under section 552.023 of the Government Code. *See id.* § 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); Open Records Decision No. 481 at 4 (1987) (privacy theories not implicated when individual requests information concerning himself). Therefore, the sheriff's office may not withhold the requestor's client's motor vehicle record information from him under section 552.130 of the Government Code. Further, as noted above, the right of privacy lapses at death. *See Moore*, 589 S.W.2d at 491; *see also* Attorney General Opinions JM-229, H-917; ORD 272. Therefore, motor vehicle record information that pertains solely to a deceased individual may not be withheld under section 552.130. The sheriff's office must withhold the information we marked and any discernible or audible motor vehicle information not belonging to the requestor's client or the deceased individual in the submitted video recordings 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." Gov't Code § 552.136(b); *see id.* § 552.136(a) (defining "access device"). This office has determined insurance policy numbers are access device numbers for purposes of section 552.136. *See*

Open Records Decision No. 684 at 9 (2009). Upon review, the sheriff's office must withhold the insurance policy number we marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code.

Section 552.137 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "an e-mail address of a member of the public that is provided for the purpose of communicating electronically with a governmental body" unless the member of the public consents to its release or the e-mail address is of a type specifically excluded by subsection (c). *See* Gov't Code § 552.137(a)-(c). The e-mail address at issue is not excluded by subsection (c). Therefore, the sheriff's office must withhold the personal e-mail address we marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owner affirmatively consents to its public disclosure.

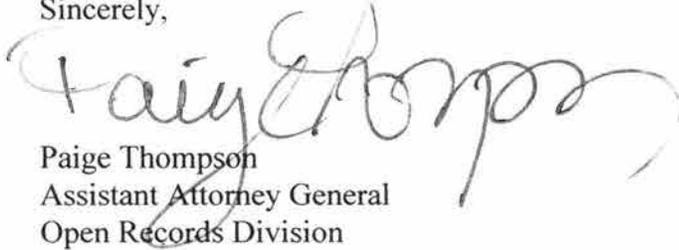
In summary, to the extent the sheriff's office holds the grand jury summons as an agent of the grand jury, such information consists of a record of the judiciary that is not subject to disclosure under the Act. The sheriff's office must withhold (1) the submitted jail diagram under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 418.181 of the Government Code; (2) the submitted jail video recordings under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 418.182 of the Government Code; (3) the information we marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code; (4) the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA; (5) the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 773.091(b), with the exception of the information subject to section 773.091(g); (6) the information we indicated and marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with constitutional privacy; (7) the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy; (8) the information we marked under section 552.117(a)(2); however, the sheriff's office may only withhold the cellular telephone number at issue if the service is not paid for by a governmental body; (9) the information we marked, and any discernible or audible motor vehicle information not belonging to the requestor's client or the deceased individual in the submitted video recordings, under section 552.130 of the Government Code; (10) the insurance policy number we marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code; and (11) the personal e-mail address we marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owner affirmatively consents to its public disclosure. The sheriff's office must release the remaining information.

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/>

[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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paige Thompson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

Paige Thompson
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

PT/dls

Ref: ID# 580798

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)