



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

April 25, 2019

Ms. Cary D. Kirby
County Attorney
County of Angelina
P.O. Box 1845
Lufkin, Texas 75902-1845

OR2019-11009

Dear Ms. Kirby:

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# 761677.

The Angelina County Sheriff's Office (the "sheriff's office") received a request for specified audio and video recordings pertaining to a named individual. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, 552.119, and 552.152 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 made confidential by other statutes, including section 418.182 of the Texas Homeland Security Act (the "HSA"), chapter 418 of the Government Code. Section 418.182 provides, in pertinent part:

- (a) [I]nformation . . . 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 be related to a security system does not make such information *per se* confidential under section 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 exception to disclosure, a governmental body asserting section 418.182 must adequately explain how the responsive records fall within the scope of the statute. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(e)(1)(A) (governmental body must explain how claimed exception to disclosure applies).

You state some of the submitted information consists of video recordings “located within the county jail, which are part of the jail’s security system.” You also state “[t]his security system is utilized to protect the jail as well as other public and private property from acts of terrorism or related criminal activity[.]” You assert release of the recordings at issue would reveal camera locations and the layout of the facility, which would allow individuals to anticipate weaknesses in the county jail’s security system. Upon review, we find the submitted 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). Accordingly, the sheriff’s office must withhold the submitted video recordings under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 418.182 of the Government Code.¹

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 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).

¹As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

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 at 2. 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 428, 430. We have determined the same principles apply to an inmate’s recorded conversations from a telephone at a jail. The rights of those individuals to anonymity was found to outweigh the public’s interest in this information. ORD 185; *see* ORD 430 (list of inmate visitors protected by constitutional privacy of both inmate and visitors). In this instance, the remaining information consists of audio recordings of an inmate’s conversations with visitors. Upon review, we find this information is confidential under constitutional privacy. Accordingly, the sheriff’s office must withhold the submitted audio recordings under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with constitutional privacy.²

In summary, the sheriff’s office must withhold the submitted video recordings under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 418.182 of the Government Code. The sheriff’s office must withhold the submitted audio recordings under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with constitutional privacy.

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

²As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

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 "Blake Brennan", written in a cursive style.

Blake Brennan
Attorney
Open Records Division

BB/gw

Ref: ID# 761677

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)