



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

July 10, 2020

Ms. Jennifer Slack  
Assistant District Attorney  
Lubbock County  
904 Broadway, Second Floor  
Lubbock, Texas 79401

OR2020-17266

Dear Ms. Slack:

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# 833070 (ORR.2001, ORR.2037, and ORR.2038).

Lubbock County (the "county") received four requests from two different requestors for all reports and certain video footage regarding a specified incident, including autopsy results and personal belongings pertaining to a named individual. You indicate you will release some information to the second requestor. You state the county does not maintain or possess some of the requested information.<sup>1</sup> You claim portions of the submitted information are excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, 552.130, and 552.147 of the Government Code. We have considered the claimed exceptions and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note the first requestor seeks the personal belongings of a named individual. The Act applies to "public information," which is defined in section 552.002 of the Government Code. *See Gov't Code* §§ 552.002, .021. Section 552.002(a) provides, in relevant part, the following:

(a) In this chapter, "public information" means information that is written, produced, collected, assembled, or maintained under a law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business:

(1) by a governmental body;

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<sup>1</sup> The Act does not require a governmental body to create or release information that did not exist when a request for information was received. *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), 563 at 8 (1990), 555 at 1-2 (1990), 452 at 3 (1986), 362 at 2 (1983).

(2) for a governmental body and the governmental body:

(A) owns the information;

(B) has a right of access to the information; or

(C) spends or contributes public money for the purpose of writing, producing, collecting, assembling, or maintaining the information; or

(3) by an individual officer or employee of a governmental body in the officer's or employee's official capacity and the information pertains to official business of the governmental body.

*Id.* § 552.002(a). This office has ruled tangible physical items are not “information,” as that term is contemplated under the Act. *See* Open Records Decision No. 581 (1990). Thus, tangible items are not public information for purposes of section 552.002 of the Government Code, and the Act does not require the county to make tangible items available to the requestor. *See* Gov't Code § 552.021.

Next, we note you have marked a portion of the submitted information as not responsive to the instant requests for information. Furthermore, we note the information you have indicated is not responsive to the first two requests for information because it was created after you received those requests. This ruling does not address the public availability of non-responsive information, and the county need not release non-responsive information to the requestors.

Next, we note the responsive information includes custodial death reports. We understand you claim the custodial death reports at issue are excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with article 49.18(b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” *See id.* § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses information that is protected from disclosure by other statutes. Article 49.18(b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that with the exception of any portion of the custodial death report the Office of the Attorney General (“OAG”) determines is privileged, the OAG shall make the report public. *See* Crim. Proc. Code art. 49.18(b). The format of the report was revised in May 2006 and now consists of four pages and an attached summary of how the death occurred. The OAG has determined the four-page report and summary must be released to the public but any other documents submitted with the revised report are confidential under article 49.18(b). In this instance, the information at issue includes the custodial death reports and attached summaries. Although you also claim the submitted custodial death reports are excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code, the exceptions to disclosure found in the Act do not generally apply to information that other statutes make public. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 623 at 3 (1994), 525 at 3 (1989). Accordingly, the county must release the submitted custodial death reports pursuant to article 49.18(b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information concerning an investigation that concluded in a result other than conviction or deferred adjudication. *See* Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(2). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(2) must demonstrate the information at issue relates to a criminal investigation that has concluded in a final result other than conviction or deferred adjudication. *See id.* §§ 552.108(a)(2), .301(e)(1)(A). You state the information at issue relates to a criminal case that concluded in a result other than conviction or deferred adjudication. Based upon your representation, we conclude section 552.108(a)(2) is applicable to the information at issue.

However, section 552.108 does not except from disclosure “basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime.” *Id.* § 552.108(c). Section 552.108(c) refers to the basic information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle Publishing Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975), *writ ref'd n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976). *See* Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information considered to be basic information). Accordingly, with the exception of basic information, the county may withhold the information we indicated under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code.<sup>2</sup>

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 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;” 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 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

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<sup>2</sup> As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address the remaining arguments against disclosure of this information or the applicability of section 1701.661(a) of the Occupations Code to the submitted video recordings. *See generally* Occ. Code § 1701.661(a), (e).

exposure.” ORD 185. 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. ORDs 428 and 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). Although the first requestor may be the authorized representative of a party to some of the communications, the first requestor does not have a right of access to the information at issue under section 552.023 of the Government Code because the constitutional rights of the other parties are also implicated. *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 the person and is protected from public disclosure by laws intended to protect that person’s privacy interests); *see also* ORD 430. Upon review, we find the county must withhold the information we indicated under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the constitutional right to privacy.

In summary, the county must release the submitted custodial death reports pursuant to article 49.18(b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. With the exception of basic information, which must be released, the county may withhold the information we indicated under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code. The county must withhold the information we indicated under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the constitutional right to privacy. The county must release the remaining responsive 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 <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open-government/members-public/what-expect-after-ruling-issued> or call the OAG’s Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Public Information Act may be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the OAG, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,

James M. Graham  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

JMG/rm

Ref: ID# 833070

Enc. Submitted documents

c: 2 Requestors  
(w/o enclosures)