



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

May 18, 2005

Ms. Merri Schneider-Vogel
Bracewell & Giuliani, L.L.P.
711 Louisiana Street, Suite 2300
Houston, Texas 77002-2781

OR2005-04317

Dear Ms. Schneider-Vogel:

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# 224439.

The Houston Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for all documents concerning a specific allegation of sexual harassment. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.102, 552.103, 552.107, and 552.135 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

We first note that the submitted information is subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code. Under this section, "a completed report, audit, evaluation, or investigation made of, for, or by a governmental body" must be released to the public, unless the information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 or expressly confidential under other law. Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(1). In this instance, the submitted information consists of a completed investigation made of, for, or by a governmental body. This investigation must be released under section 552.022(a)(1) unless it contains information that is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 or expressly confidential under other law. You do not claim an exception to disclosure under section 552.108. Sections 552.103 and 552.107, which you do claim, are discretionary exceptions that protect a governmental body's interests and may be waived. 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.) (Gov't Code § 552.103 may be waived); Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5) (discretionary

exceptions generally), 542 at 4 (1990) (statutory predecessor to Gov't Code § 552.103 subject to waiver). As such, sections 552.103 and 552.107 are not other laws that make information confidential for the purposes of section 552.022. Therefore, the district may not withhold the information that is subject to section 552.022(a)(1) under section 552.103 or 552.107. We note that sections 552.101, 552.102, and 552.135 of the Government Code constitute other laws for purposes of section 552.022; therefore, we will consider the applicability of these sections to the submitted documents.

Section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure “information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.” Gov't Code § 552.102(a). In *Hubert v. Harte Hanks Texas Newspapers*, 652 S.W. 2d 546 (Tex. App.—Austin 1983, writ ref'd n.r.e.), the court ruled that the test to be applied to information claimed to be protected under section 552.102 is the same as the test formulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation v. Texas Industrial Accident Board* for information claimed to be protected under the doctrine of common-law privacy as incorporated by section 552.101 of the Government Code. See *Indus. Found. V. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 683-85 (Tex. 1976). Accordingly, we will consider your section 552.101 and section 552.102 claims together.

Section 552.101 excepts from public disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision” and encompasses information that is protected by common-law privacy. Common-law privacy protects information that is 1) highly intimate or embarrassing, such that its release 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 (Tex. 1976).

The submitted documents involve a sexual harassment investigation. In *Morales v. Ellen*, 840 S.W.2d 519 (Tex. App.—El Paso 1992, writ denied), the court addressed the applicability of the common-law privacy doctrine to files of an investigation into allegations of sexual harassment. The investigation files in *Ellen* contained individual witness statements, an affidavit by the accused individual responding to the allegations, and the conclusions of the board of inquiry that conducted the investigation. *Ellen*, 840 S.W.2d at 525. The court ordered the release of the affidavit of the person under investigation and the conclusions of the board of inquiry, stating that the public's interest was sufficiently served by the disclosure of such documents. *Id.* In concluding, the *Ellen* court held that “the public did not possess a legitimate interest in the identities of the individual witnesses, nor the details of their personal statements beyond what is contained in the documents that have been ordered released.” *Id.*

When there is an adequate summary of a sexual harassment investigation, the summary must be released along with the statement of the accused, but the identities of the victims and witnesses must be redacted and their detailed statements must be withheld from disclosure. The information includes an adequate summary of the investigation. In accordance with the

holding in *Ellen*, the district must release the marked summary and the statements of the accused. However, prior to releasing these documents, in accordance with sections 552.101 and 552.102 and the holding in *Ellen*, the district must redact the information we have marked that identifies any victims or witnesses. The names of the accused, however, may not be redacted and must be released. The remaining information pertaining to the sexual harassment investigation must likewise be withheld under sections 552.101 and 552.102 and the holding in *Ellen*.¹ We have marked the documents accordingly.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records 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 records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at(877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be

¹As our ruling on this issue is dispositive, we do not address your argument under section 552.135.

sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



Kazzye W. Martens
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

KWM/seg

Ref: ID# 224439

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Dr. Jay Spuck
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Houston, Texas 77059
(w/o enclosures)