



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

April 25, 2008

Mr. Joseph Harney
Assistant City Attorney
City of Corpus Christi
P.O. Box 9277
Corpus Christi, Texas 78469-9277

OR2008-05595

Dear Mr. Harney:

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# 309249

The Corpus Christi Police Department (the "department") received a request for a specified incident report. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.108 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 section encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information if it (1) contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) is not of legitimate concern to the public. *See Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). The type of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. *Id.* at 683. We note, however, that this office has determined that common-law privacy does not protect information about a public employee's alleged misconduct on the job or complaints made about a public employee's job performance. *See Open Records Decision Nos. 438*

(1986), 405 (1983), 230 (1979), 219 (1978). Furthermore, there is a legitimate public interest in a public employee's work performance. *See* Open Records Decision No. 444 at 5-6 (1986) (public has interest in public employee's qualifications, work performance, and circumstances of employee's resignation or termination). You state that the requested information must be withheld in its entirety under common-law privacy because it involves "a charge of a sexual nature." Upon review, we conclude that there is a legitimate public interest in this information because it pertains to a public employee's work performance. Consequently, no portion of the submitted information may be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.108(a) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime . . . if: (1) release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime." Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1). Generally, a governmental body claiming section 552.108 must reasonably explain, if the information does not supply the explanation on its face, how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. *See id.* §§ 552.108(a)(1), .301(e)(1)(a); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). You state that the requested information relates to a pending criminal investigation. Based upon this representation and our review of the requested information, we conclude that section 552.108(a)(1) is applicable to the requested information. *See Houston Chronicle Publ'g 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) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases).

We note, however, that basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime is not excepted from disclosure under section 552.108. Gov't Code § 552.108(c). Such basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle* and includes, among other things, a detailed description of the offense, the location of the offense, and the identification and description of the complainant. *See* 531 S.W.2d at 186-87; *see* Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information considered to be basic information). Here, however, the victim's identifying information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 21.12 of the Penal Code.

Section 552.101 also encompasses information protected by other statutes. Section 21.12(a) of the Penal Code provides that "[a]n employee of a public or private primary or secondary school commits an offense if the employee engages in . . . (1) sexual contact, sexual intercourse, or deviate sexual intercourse with a person who is enrolled in a public or private primary or secondary school at which the employee works and who is not the employee's spouse[.]" Penal Code § 21.12(a)(1). We further note that section 21.12(d) provides that "[t]he name of a person who is enrolled in a public or private primary or secondary school and involved in an improper relationship with an educator as provided by subsection (a) may

not be released to the public and is not public information under Chapter 552, Government Code.” *Id.* § 21.12(d). Thus, the name of the student allegedly involved in an improper relationship with an educator is confidential under section 21.12, and must be withheld from the basic information under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

In summary, with the exception of basic information, the requested information may be withheld under section 552.108(a)(1). In releasing basic information, the department must withhold the name of the student at issue under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 21.12 of the Penal Code. The remaining basic information must be released.

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 file suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such a challenge, 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 challenge 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 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 Office of the Attorney General 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. 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,



Loan Hong-Turney
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

LH/eeg

Ref: ID# 309249

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Gabriel R. Caqqiano
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(w/o enclosures)