



OFFICE of the ATTORNEY GENERAL  
GREG ABBOTT

April 30, 2003

Mr. Jack W. Dieken  
Sheriff  
County of Taylor  
450 Pecan Street  
Abilene, Texas 79602-1692

OR2003-2888

Dear Mr. Dieken:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 180295.

The Taylor County Sheriff's Department (the "department") received five requests from the same requestor for nine categories of information regarding employees and former employees of the department, including certain disciplinary actions, complaints, time sheets, and investigations. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.102 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.<sup>1</sup>

Initially, you state that the department does not maintain information responsive to seven categories of the request. We note that the Public Information Act (the "Act") does not require the department to disclose information that did not exist at the time the request was received. *Economic Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266 (Tex. Civ. App.--San Antonio 1978, writ dism'd); Open Records Decision No. 452 at 3 (1986). We further note that the Act does not require a governmental body to answer factual questions, perform legal research, or create new information in responding to a request. See Open Records Decision Nos. 605 at 2 (1992), 563 at 8 (1990), 555 at 1-2 (1990), 534 at 2-3 (1989); see also *AT&T Consultants, Inc. v. Sharp*, 904 S.W.2d 668, 676 (Tex. 1995); *Fish v. Dallas Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 31 S.W.3d 678, 681 (Tex. App.--Eastland, pet. denied). However, a governmental body must make a good faith attempt to relate a request to information it holds.

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<sup>1</sup>We assume that the "representative sample" of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. See Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988). Here, we do not address any other requested records to the extent that those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

See Open Records Decision No. 561 at 8 (1990). The fact that it may be burdensome to provide the information at issue does not relieve a governmental body of its responsibility to comply with the Act. *Industrial Found. v. Texas Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668 (1976), *cert. denied*, 430 U.S. 931 (1977) (cost or difficulty in complying with Act does not determine availability of information); Open Records Decision No. 497 (1988). Further, we note that if a requestor makes a vague or broad request, the governmental body should make a good faith effort to advise the requestor of the type of documents available that may be responsive so that the requestor may narrow or clarify the request. Open Records Decision No. 663 at 5 (1999).

In regard to the submitted information, we note that it contains completed evaluations made of, for, or by the department. Section 552.022(a)(1) of the Government Code provides that this information is not excepted from required disclosure under the Act, except as provided by section 552.108, or unless the information is expressly confidential under other law.<sup>2</sup> Because you claim that the submitted information is confidential under section 552.102, we will address this assertion for all of the submitted information.

Section 552.102 of the Government Code protects “information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.” The test for determining whether information is excepted under section 552.102 is the same as the one used to decide whether it is protected by the common-law right to privacy under section 552.101.<sup>3</sup> *Hubert v. Harte-Hanks Tex. Newspapers*, 652 S.W.2d 546 (Tex. App.--Austin 1983, writ ref’d n.r.e.).

For information to be protected from public disclosure under common-law privacy, the information must meet the criteria set out in *Industrial Foundation v. Texas Industrial Accident Board*, 540 S.W.2d 668 (Tex. 1976), *cert. denied*, 430 U.S. 931 (1977). Information may be withheld from the public when (1) it is highly intimate and embarrassing such that its release would be highly objectionable to a person of ordinary sensibilities, and (2) there is no legitimate public interest in its disclosure. *Id.* at 685; Open Records Decision No. 611 at 1 (1992). 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. Upon review of the submitted information, we conclude that it consists solely of information regarding the employment of the individuals in question and, thus, is of legitimate concern to the public. See Open Records Decision Nos. 470 (1987) (public

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<sup>2</sup>As you do not raise section 552.108 of the Government Code with respect to the information at issue, we do not address the applicability of that exception.

<sup>3</sup>Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.”

employee's job performance does not generally constitute his private affairs), 455 (1987) (public employee's job performances or abilities generally not protected by privacy), 444 (1986) (public has legitimate interest in knowing reasons for dismissal, demotion, promotion, or resignation of public employees). Therefore, the submitted information is not confidential under common-law privacy and may not be withheld under section 552.102 of the Government Code. As you raise no other exception to its disclosure, the submitted 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 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).

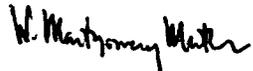
If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, 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 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,



W. Montgomery Meitler  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

WMM/lmt

Ref: ID# 180295

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Mr. Alfredo Solis  
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Abilene, Texas 79601  
(w/o enclosures)