



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

December 4, 2008

Ms. Mindy Ward
City Attorney
City of San Angelo
P.O. Box 1751
San Angelo, Texas 76902

OR2008-16532

Dear Ms. Ward:

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# 329166.

The San Angelo Police Department (the "department") received a request from an investigator with the Texas Education Agency (the "TEA") for all records pertaining to a named educator, specifically those related to an inappropriate relationship between the educator and a student. You inform us the department has released some of the requested information to the requestor. You claim the remaining responsive information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered your arguments 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 information protected by other statutes. You claim section 552.101 in conjunction with section 261.201(a) of the Family Code, which provides as follows:

- (a) The following information is confidential, is not subject to public release under Chapter 552, Government Code, and may be disclosed only for purposes consistent with this code and applicable federal or state law or under rules adopted by an investigating agency:

(1) a report of alleged or suspected abuse or neglect made under this chapter and the identity of the person making the report; and

(2) except as otherwise provided in this section, the files, reports, records, communications, audiotapes, videotapes, and working papers used or developed in an investigation under this chapter or in providing services as a result of an investigation.

Fam. Code § 261.201(a). The report shows the police conducted an investigation of sexual abuse of a minor under section 22.011 of the Penal Code and an improper relationship between an educator and student. Section 261.001 of the Family Code defines "abuse" for purposes of section 261.201 to include, among other things, sexual assault under section 22.011 of the Penal Code, aggravated sexual assault under section 22.021 of the Penal Code, continuous sexual abuse of a young child or children under section 21.02 of the Penal Code, and indecency with a child under section 21.11 of the Penal Code. *Id.* § 261.001(1)(E). Although, section 101.003(a) of the Family Code defines a "child" for purposes of section 261.201 as a "person under 18 years of age who is not and has not been married or who has not had the disabilities of minority removed for general purposes," *id.* § 101.003(a), we note the Penal Code defines a "child" for purposes of section 22.011 as "a person younger than 17 years of age who is not the spouse of the actor." Penal Code § 22.011(c)(1). We find that, when read together, sections 261.001(1)(E) of the Family Code and 22.011(c)(1) of the Penal Code proscribe that sexual abuse of a child under chapter 261 requires the child be under the age of 17. In this instance, the submitted information reflects that the minor student is 17 years old. Therefore, we cannot conclude the submitted information was used or developed in an investigation into child abuse under chapter 261 of the Family Code. Thus, section 261.201 of the Family Code is inapplicable to the submitted information, and none of the submitted information may be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis.

You also raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law right to privacy, which excepts from public disclosure private information about an individual if the information (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. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). The types 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. Generally, only highly intimate information that implicates the privacy of an individual is withheld. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 440 (1986), 393 (1983), 339 (1982) (sexual assault victim has common-law privacy interest that prevents disclosure of information that would identify the victim). Upon review, we agree portions of the

submitted information would generally be protected pursuant to the common-law right to privacy.

We note, and you acknowledge, the requestor is with the TEA, which has assumed the duties of the State Board for Educator Certification (the "SBEC").¹ Section 22.082 of the Education Code provides the SBEC "may obtain from any law enforcement or criminal justice agency all criminal history record information and all records contained in any closed criminal investigation file that relate to a specific applicant for or holder of a certificate[.]" Educ. Code § 22.082. Section 411.090 of the Government Code grants a right of access for the SBEC to obtain criminal history record information ("CHRI") from the Department of Public Safety ("DPS") on persons who have applied to the SBEC. See Gov't Code § 411.090. CHRI consists of "information collected about a person by a criminal justice agency that consists of identifiable descriptions and notations of arrests, detentions, indictments, informations, and other formal criminal charges and their dispositions." *Id.* § 411.082(2). However, because the portions of the submitted information that are generally protected under the common-law right to privacy are not CHRI to which the TEA has a right of access, the department must withhold this information, which we have marked, pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. As you raise no other exceptions to disclosure, the remaining 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). If the governmental body does not file suit over 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

¹The 79th Texas legislature passed House Bill 1116, which required the transfer of SBEC's administrative functions and services to TEA, effective September 1, 2005.

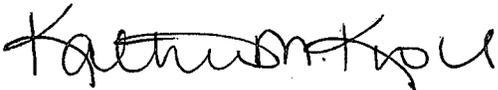
Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

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,



Katherine M. Kroll
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

KMK/eeg

Ref: ID# 329166

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)