



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

December 27, 2022

Ms. Alexis Clifford  
Paralegal  
City of Corpus Christi  
P.O. Box 9277  
Corpus Christi, Texas 78469

OR2022-39933

Dear Ms. Clifford:

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# 992353 (CCPD File Number LSae2).

The Corpus Christi Police Department (the "department") received a request for reports pertaining to a specified incident. You claim the submitted 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 "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, the publication of which 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, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be satisfied. *Id.* at 681-82. Types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. In Open Records Decision No. 393 (1983), this office concluded that, generally, only that information which either identifies or tends to identify a victim of sexual assault or other sex-related offense may be withheld under common-law privacy; however, because the identifying information was inextricably intertwined with other releasable information, the governmental body was required to withhold the entire report. Open Records Decision No. 393 at 2 (1983); *see* Open Records Decision No. 339 (1982); *see also Morales v. Ellen*, 840 S.W.2d 519 (Tex. App.—El Paso 1992, writ denied) (identities of witnesses to and victims of sexual

harassment are highly intimate or embarrassing information and public does not have legitimate interest in such information); Open Records Decision No. 440 (1986) (detailed descriptions of serious sexual offenses must be withheld). Further, in those instances where it is demonstrated the requestor knows the identity of the victim, the entire report must be withheld to protect the victim's privacy.

The submitted information relates to an alleged sexual assault. In this instance, the request indicates the requestor knows the identity of the alleged victim. Therefore, withholding only identifying information from the requestor would not preserve the victim's common-law right to privacy. Accordingly, to protect the victim's privacy, the department must generally withhold the submitted information in its entirety under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.<sup>1</sup>

However, we note the requestor is a representative of the Office of the Federal Public Defender of the Southern District of Texas (the "public defender's office"). Section 411.1272 of the Government Code provides:

The office of capital and forensic writs and a public defender's office are entitled to obtain from the [Texas Department of Public Safety ("DPS")] criminal history record information [("CHRI")] maintained by the [DPS] that relates to a criminal case in which an attorney compensated . . . by the public defender's office has been appointed.

Gov't Code § 411.1272. "Public defender's office" has the meaning assigned by article 26.044(a) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. *Id.* § 411.082(6); *see also* Crim. Proc. Code art. 26.044(a)(4). In addition, section 411.087(a) of the Government Code provides:

(a) Unless otherwise authorized by Subsection (e), a person, agency, department, political subdivision, or other entity that is authorized by this subchapter or Subchapter E-1 to obtain from the [DPS] criminal history record information maintained by the [DPS] that relates to another person is authorized to:

. . .

(2) obtain from any other criminal justice agency in this state criminal history record information maintained by that criminal justice agency that relates to that person.

*Id.* § 411.087(a)(2). "Criminal history record information" ("CHRI") is defined as "information collected about a person by a criminal justice agency that consists of identifiable descriptions and notations of arrests, detentions, indictments, information, and other formal criminal charges and their dispositions." *See id.* § 411.082(2). We note the submitted information contains CHRI. Accordingly, the requestor is authorized to obtain the CHRI in the information at issue from the department pursuant to sections 411.087(a)(2)

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<sup>1</sup> As our ruling is dispositive, we will not address remaining arguments against disclosure.

and 411.1272 of the Government Code if it relates to a criminal case in which an attorney compensated by the public defender's office is appointed. *See id.* §§ 411.087(a)(2), .1272. A statutory right of access prevails over a claim under common-law privacy. *See Collins v. Tex Mall, L.P.*, 297 S.W.3d 409, 415 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2009, no pet.) (statutory provision controls and preempts common law only when statute directly conflicts with common-law principle); *see also CenterPoint Energy Houston Elec. LLC v. Harris County Toll Rd. Auth.*, 436 F.3d 541, 544 (5th Cir. 2006) (common law controls only where there is no conflicting or controlling statutory law). We note a statutory right of access also prevails over the Act's general exceptions to public disclosure, including section 552.108 of the Government Code. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 613 at 4 (1993) (exceptions in Act cannot impinge on statutory right of access to information), 451 (1986) (specific statutory right of access provisions overcome general exception to disclosure under the Act). Therefore, if the department determines the requested information relates to a criminal case in which an attorney compensated by the public defender's office is appointed, then the department must release the CHRI. If the department determines the requested information does not relate to a criminal case in which an attorney compensated by the public defender's office is appointed, then the department is not required to release CHRI, on that ground.

In summary, the department must generally withhold the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, if the department determines the submitted information relates to a criminal case in which an attorney compensated by the public defender's office is appointed, then the department must release CHRI pursuant to sections 411.087(a)(2) and 411.1272 of the Government Code.

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,

Amy L. Shipp  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

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Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)