



April 27, 2001

Mr. Kuruvilla Oommen  
Assistant City Attorney  
City of Houston  
P.O. Box 1562  
Houston, Texas 77251-1562

OR2001-1739

Dear Mr. Oommen:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 146499.

The City of Houston (the "city") received a request for a report prepared by the city's Office of Inspector General regarding the warranty program in the Houston Fire Department's Fleet Management Division. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.<sup>1</sup>

Section 552.101 excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." This section encompasses information protected by other statutes, such as section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code. Section 143.089 of the Local Government Code provides in pertinent part:

- (a) The director [of the fire fighters' or police officers' civil service] or the director's designee shall maintain a personnel file on each fire fighter and police officer. The personnel file must contain any letter, memorandum, or document relating to:

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<sup>1</sup>Although you initially raised sections 552.103 and 552.108 of the Government Code as possible exceptions to the disclosure of the requested information, you did not submit comments in support of those exceptions. See Gov't Code § 552.301(e)(1)(A). Therefore, we do not address these exceptions.

(2) any misconduct by the fire fighter or police officer if the letter, memorandum, or document is from the employing department and if the misconduct resulted in disciplinary action by the employing department in accordance with this chapter . . . .

....

(g) A fire or police department may maintain a personnel file on a fire fighter or police officer employed by the department for the department's use, but the department may not release any information contained in the department file to any agency or person requesting information relating to a fire fighter or police officer. The department shall refer to the director or the director's designee a person or agency that requests information that is maintained in the fire fighter's or police officer's personnel file.

Thus, section 143.089 of the Local Government Code provides for the creation of two personnel files for police officers and fire fighters: one that must be maintained by the city's civil service director or his designee and another that may be maintained by the city's fire and police departments. Information contained in personnel files maintained by the civil service director in accordance with chapter 143, including all records relating to misconduct by fire fighters that resulted in disciplinary action, must be released to the public unless the information comes within one of the Public Information Act's exceptions to required public disclosure. However, information contained in a personnel file held by the fire department is confidential pursuant to section 143.089(g) and may not be disclosed under the Act.

You indicate that the requested report relates to an investigation of two civilian employees of the city's fire department and one fire fighter. You further indicate that the investigation is not yet complete and has not resulted in any disciplinary action against the fire fighter. Because the city has taken no disciplinary action against the fire fighter, it cannot maintain the requested report in the fire fighter's civil service file. *See* Local Gov't Code § 143.089(a). Consequently, the report must be included in the fire department's file on the fire fighter and must be withheld in its entirety under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code. Based on this finding, we need not consider the remainder of your arguments.

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).

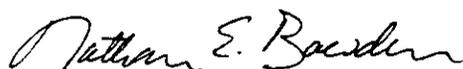
If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.--Austin 1992, no writ).

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 General Services Commission at 512/475-2497.

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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,



Nathan E. Bowden  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

NEB/tr

Ref: ID# 146499

Encl: Submitted documents

cc: Mr. Tom Hendrix  
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