



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

June 28, 2006

Mr. Clark T. Askins
La Porte Assistant City Attorney
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P.O. Box 1218
La Porte, Texas 77572-1218

OR2006-06909

Dear Mr. Askins:

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# 252544.

The La Porte Police Department (the "department"), which you represent, received a request for the personnel records of three named officers. You state that you have no information responsive to a portion of the request. We note that the Act does not require a governmental body to disclose information that did not exist at the time the request was received. *Econ. Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266 (Tex.Civ.App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dismissed); Open Records Decision No. 452 at 3 (1986). You claim that the submitted 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.

Initially, we note that a portion of the submitted information appears to have been obtained pursuant to a grand jury subpoena. This office has concluded that grand juries are not governmental bodies that are subject to the Act, so that records that are within the actual or constructive possession of a grand jury are not subject to disclosure under the Act. *See* Open Records Decision No. 513 (1988). When an individual or entity acts at the direction of the grand jury as its agent, information prepared or collected by the agent is within the grand jury's constructive possession and is not subject to the Act. *Id.* at 3. Information that is not so held or maintained is subject to the Act and may be withheld only if a specific exception to disclosure is applicable. *Id.* Thus, to the extent that the information at issue is in the custody of the department as agent of the grand jury, it is not subject to disclosure under the

Act. *Id.* at 4. However, to the extent that this information is not in the custody of the department as agent of the grand jury, it is subject to disclosure under the Act. In that event, we address your argument for this information, as well as for the remaining submitted information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov’t Code § 552.101. This exception encompasses information that another statute makes confidential. You claim that the submitted information is confidential under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 143.089 of the Local Government Code.¹ Section 143.089 provides for the existence of two different types of personnel files relating to a police officer, including one that must be maintained as part of the officer’s civil service file and another that the police department may maintain for its own internal use. *See* Local Gov’t Code § 143.089(a), (g). The officer’s civil service file must contain certain specified items, including commendations, periodic evaluations by the police officer’s supervisor, and documents relating to any misconduct in any instance in which the department took disciplinary action against the officer under chapter 143 of the Local Government Code. *Id.* § 143.089(a)(1)-(2). Chapter 143 prescribes the following types of disciplinary actions: removal, suspension, demotion, and uncompensated duty. *Id.* §§ 143.051-.055.

In cases in which a police department investigates a police officer’s misconduct and takes disciplinary action against an officer, it is required by section 143.089(a)(2) to place all investigatory records relating to the investigation and disciplinary action, including background documents such as complaints, witness statements, and documents of like nature from individuals who were not in a supervisory capacity, in the police officer’s civil service file maintained under section 143.089(a). *See Abbott v. Corpus Christi*, 109 S.W.3d 113, 122 (Tex. App.—Austin 2003, no pet.). All investigatory materials in a case resulting in disciplinary action are “from the employing department” when they are held by or are in the possession of the department because of its investigation into a police officer’s misconduct, and the department must forward them to the civil service commission for placement in the civil service personnel file. *Id.* Such records may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 143.089 of the Local Government Code. *See* Local Gov’t Code § 143.089(f); Open Records Decision No. 562 at 6 (1990). Information relating to alleged misconduct or disciplinary action taken must be removed from the police officer’s civil service file if the police department determines that there is insufficient evidence to sustain the charge of misconduct or that the disciplinary action was taken without just cause. *See* Local Gov’t Code § 143.089(b)-(c).

Subsection (g) of section 143.089 authorizes the police department to maintain, for its own use, a separate and independent internal personnel file relating to a police officer. Section 143.089(g) provides as follows:

¹ You state that the City of La Porte is a civil service municipality under chapter 143 of the Local Government Code.

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.

Id. § 143.089(g). In *City of San Antonio v. Texas Attorney General*, 851 S.W.2d 946 (Tex. App.—Austin 1993, writ denied), the court addressed a request for information contained in a police officer's personnel file maintained by the police department for its use and the applicability of section 143.089(g) to that file. The records included in the departmental personnel file related to complaints against the police officer for which no disciplinary action was taken. The court determined that section 143.089(g) made those records confidential. *See City of San Antonio*, 851 S.W.2d at 949 (concluding that "the legislature intended to deem confidential the information maintained by the . . . police department for its own use under subsection (g)"). The court stated that the provisions of section 143.089 governing the content of the civil service file reflect "a legislative policy against disclosure of unsubstantiated claims of misconduct made against police officers and fire fighters, except with an individual's written consent." *Id.*; *see also City of San Antonio v. San Antonio Express-News*, 47 S.W.3d 556 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 2000, no pet.) (restricting confidentiality under section 143.089(g) to "information reasonably related to a police officer's or fire fighter's employment relationship"); Attorney General Opinion JC-0257 at 6-7 (2000) (addressing functions of section 143.089(a) and (g) files).

You inform us that all of the information that has been submitted is contained in departmental files, which you indicate are maintained under section 143.089(g). Based on your representations and our review of the information at issue, we agree that most of the submitted information must be withheld from the requestor under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code.

You state, however, that a portion of the submitted information relates to misconduct that resulted in a disciplinary action, and you inform us that the officer at issue is now appealing that disciplinary action. Although you contend that this information must be maintained only in the department's confidential internal personnel file created under section 143.089(g) because of the pending appeal, we note that an officer's civil service file must contain documents relating to any misconduct in those cases where the department took disciplinary action against the officer. *See Local Gov't Code* § 143.089(a)(2); *see also Local Gov't Code* §§ 143.051-143.055 (describing "disciplinary action" for purposes of section 143.089(a)(2)); Attorney General Opinion JC-0257 (2000). We note section 143.089(c) provides that information that must be placed in a civil service file under section 143.089(a)(2) may be removed if the civil service commission determines that (1) the disciplinary action was taken without just cause or (2) the charge of misconduct was not supported by sufficient evidence. *See Local Gov't Code* § 143.089(c). Section 143.089(c) therefore signifies that complaint

files resulting in disciplinary action must be placed in the civil service file during the pendency of the appeal. The information at issue relates to the misconduct that resulted in disciplinary action against the officer. Therefore, this information must be maintained in the civil service file pursuant to section 143.089(a)(2), and thus it may not be withheld in response to the request for information made to the department under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code.

We note that a portion of the remaining information is confidential and must be withheld. Section 552.101 also encompasses confidential criminal history record information ("CHRI") generated by the National Crime Information Center or by the Texas Crime Information Center. Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI that the Department of Public Safety ("DPS") maintains, except that DPS may disseminate this information as provided in chapter 411, subchapter F of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 411.083. Sections 411.083(b)(1) and 411.089(a) authorize a criminal justice agency to obtain CHRI; however, a criminal justice agency may not release CHRI except to another criminal justice agency for a criminal justice purpose. *Id.* § 411.089(b)(1). Other entities specified in chapter 411 of the Government Code are entitled to obtain CHRI from DPS or another criminal justice agency; however, those entities may not release CHRI except as provided by chapter 411. *See generally id.* §§ 411.090 - .127. Furthermore, any CHRI obtained from DPS or any other criminal justice agency must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with Government Code chapter 411, subchapter F. The marked CHRI information is excepted from required public disclosure by section 552.101 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. Common-law privacy protects information if (1) the information contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) the information is not of legitimate concern to the public. *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. In addition, this office has found that the following types of information are excepted from required public disclosure under common-law privacy: personal financial information not relating to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body, *see* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992), 545 (1990); some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses, *see* Open Records Decision Nos. 470 (1987) (illness from severe emotional and job-related stress), 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps); and identities of victims of sexual abuse, *see* Open Records Decision Nos. 440 (1986), 393 (1983), 339 (1982).

This office has also found that information that reflects an individual's personal financial decisions and is not related to a financial transaction between the individual and a

governmental body is generally excepted from disclosure under common-law privacy. Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992) (public employee's withholding allowance certificate, designation of beneficiary of employee's retirement benefits, direct deposit authorization, and employee's decisions regarding voluntary benefits programs, among others, protected under common-law privacy), 545 (1990) (deferred compensation information, mortgage payments, assets, bills, and credit history protected under common-law privacy). This office has also ruled, however, that the public has a legitimate interest in the essential facts about a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision No. 600 (1992) (information revealing that employee participates in group insurance plan funded partly or wholly by governmental body is not excepted from disclosure). Upon review, the information we have marked must be withheld pursuant to section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

We note that the remaining information also contains information that is excepted from disclosure under section 552.117(a)(2). Section 552.117(a)(2) excepts from disclosure the home addresses and telephone numbers, social security numbers, and family member information of peace officers as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure regardless of whether they comply with section 552.024. Thus, the department must withhold the officers' home addresses and telephone numbers, social security numbers, and family member information under section 552.117(a)(2). We have marked this information accordingly.

Finally, we note that the remaining information contains Texas motor vehicle information. Section 552.130 of the Government Code prohibits the release of information that relates to a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license or permit issued by an agency of this state or a motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130. Accordingly, the department must withhold the Texas motor vehicle information we have marked pursuant to section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, to the extent that the submitted information is in the custody of the department as an agent of the grand jury, it is not subject to disclosure under the Act. To the extent this information is not so maintained, except for that which we have marked pursuant to sections 552.101, 552.117, and 552.130 of the Government Code, the information relating to misconduct that resulted in disciplinary action must be released. The remaining information must be withheld from disclosure pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code.

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, 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 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 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,



Margaret Cecere
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

MC/sdk

Ref: ID# 252544

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Mike Williams
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(w/o enclosures)