



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

July 24, 2008

Mr. Ricardo Gonzalez
Interim City Attorney
The City of Edinburg
P.O. Box 1079
Edinburg, Texas 78540

OR2008-10031

Dear Mr. Gonzalez:

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# 316955.

The City of Edinburg (the "city") received a request for a police officer's appeal of his indefinite suspension filed with the city's civil service commission. You state that you have released some information to the requestor. 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.

You claim that the submitted information is confidential under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 143.089 of the Local Government Code. 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). We note that the city is a civil service city under chapter 143 of the Local Government Code.

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:

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 state that 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 police department's confidential internal 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 police 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 may not be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code at this time.

We note that a portion of the remaining information may be excepted from disclosure under section 552.117 of the Government Code.¹ Section 552.117(a)(2) excepts from disclosure the home address, home telephone number, social security number, and family member information of a peace officer, as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. See Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(2); Open Records Decision No. 622 (1994). In this case, the submitted information indicates that the individual at issue is no longer employed as an officer by the Edinburg Police Department. Thus, it is unclear whether this individual is a licensed peace officer as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. If the named individual remains a licensed peace officer as defined by article 2.12, the city must withhold the personal information we have marked pursuant to section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code.

¹The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

If the named individual is no longer a peace officer, then his personal information may be excepted under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code. Section 552.117(a)(1) excepts from disclosure the home addresses and telephone numbers, social security numbers, and family member information of current or former officials or employees of a governmental body who request that this information be kept confidential under section 552.024 of the Government Code. Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(1). Whether a particular piece of information is protected by section 552.117 must be determined at the time the request for it is made. *See* Open Records Decision No. 530 at 5 (1989). The city may only withhold information under section 552.117(a)(1) if the named individual elected confidentiality under section 552.024 prior to the date on which the request for this information was made. If the named individual timely elected, the city must withhold the marked personal information under section 552.117(a)(1). The city may not withhold this information under section 552.117(a)(1), however, if the named individual did not make a timely election to keep his information confidential.

In summary, if the named individual is a licensed peace officer as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the city must withhold the personal information we have marked pursuant to section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code. If the named individual is not a peace officer, then the city must withhold the marked personal information under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code if the named individual timely elected confidentiality under section 552.024 of the Government Code. 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

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,



Bill Longley
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

BL/eeg

Ref: ID# 316955

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Ms. Mireya Villarreal
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(w/o enclosures)