



July 3, 2002

Ms. Tamara Pitts  
Assistant City Attorney  
City of Fort Worth  
1000 Throckmorton Street  
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

OR2002-3619

Dear Ms. Pitts:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 165187.

The City of Fort Worth (the "city") received two written requests from the same individual for various records pertaining to a city police officer and other matters. You state that the city has released to the requestor the officer's civil service file and that some of the requested information does not exist.<sup>1</sup> You contend, however, that the contents of the officer's personnel file held by the Fort Worth Police Department are made confidential under section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code and thus must be withheld from the public pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code.<sup>2</sup> We assume the city has released all of the other requested information. If it has not, it must do so at this time. *See Gov't Code §§ 552.301, .302.*

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<sup>1</sup>The Public Information Act does not require a governmental body to obtain information not in its possession or to prepare new information in response to a requestor. Open Records Decision No. 445 (1986).

<sup>2</sup>In reaching our conclusion here, we assume that the "representative sample" of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. *See* Open Records Decision No. 499 (1988), 497 (1988). This open records letter does not reach, and therefore does not authorize the withholding of, any other requested records to the extent that those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

We note at the outset, and you acknowledge, that you did not submit certain information to this office in a timely manner. Under section 552.301(e) of the Government Code, a governmental body is required to submit to this office within fifteen business days of receiving an open records request (1) general written comments stating the reasons why the stated exceptions apply that would allow the information to be withheld, (2) a copy of the written request for information, (3) a signed statement or sufficient evidence showing the date the governmental body received the written request, and (4) a copy of the specific information requested or representative samples, labeled to indicate which exceptions apply to which parts of the documents. You did not, however, submit to this office your arguments for non-disclosure or copies of the records you seek to withhold until May 13, 2002, more than fifteen days after the city's receipt of the records request.

Pursuant to section 552.302 of the Government Code, a governmental body's failure to comply with the requirements of section 552.301(a) and section 552.301(e) results in the legal presumption that the information is public and must be released. Information that is presumed public must be released unless a governmental body demonstrates a compelling reason to withhold the information to overcome this presumption. *See Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379, 381-82 (Tex. App.--Austin 1990, no writ) (governmental body must make compelling demonstration to overcome presumption of openness pursuant to statutory predecessor to Gov't Code § 552.302); Open Records Decision No. 319 (1982). A compelling reason for withholding information is demonstrated where information is made confidential by other law or where third party interests are at issue. Open Records Decision No. 150 (1977). In this instance, because you contend that the submitted information is made confidential by other law, we will consider your arguments for non-disclosure.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code protects "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Section 143.089 of the Local Government Code provides for the maintenance of civil service files and what may be kept in those files:

- (a) The director 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:

....

- (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* . . . .

....

(b) A letter, memorandum or document relating to alleged misconduct by the fire fighter or police officer may not be placed in the person's personnel file if the employing department determines that there is insufficient evidence to substantiate the charge of misconduct.

(c) A letter, memorandum, or document relating to disciplinary action taken against the fire fighter or police officer or to alleged misconduct by the fire fighter or police officer that is placed in the person's personnel file as provided by subsection (a)(2) shall be removed from the employee's file if the commission finds that:

- (1) the disciplinary action was taken without just cause; or
- (2) the charge of misconduct was not supported by sufficient evidence. [Emphasis added.]

Information that subsections 143.089(b) and (c) prohibit from being placed in the civil service file may be maintained in the police department's internal files, as provided in section 143.089(g). This subsection provides:

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. [Emphasis added.]

The city's police department may keep information in these separate, internal files for its own use. Section 143.089(g) makes records kept in the police department's internal files confidential. *Cf. City of San Antonio v. Texas Attorney General*, 851 S.W.2d 946. (Tex. App.--Austin 1993, writ denied) (police department files).

Chapter 143 addresses the following types of disciplinary actions: removal, suspension, demotion, and uncompensated duty. *See* Local Gov't Code §§ 143.051-.055. The first page of Exhibit C reflects that the officer received several disciplinary actions as contemplated under chapter 143, including a "voluntary demotion." *See* Loc. Gov't Code § 143.054(e). We presume that all records pertaining to those disciplinary actions are also contained in the officer's civil service file and thus were released to the requestor. None of the remaining records you submitted to our office reflects an internal affairs investigation that resulted in a disciplinary action contemplated under chapter 143. Accordingly, we conclude that the submitted records must be maintained in the police department's confidential internal file

and therefore must be withheld from the public pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code.

Although you request that this office issue the city a "previous determination" regarding the applicability of section 143.089(g), we decline to do so at this time. 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).

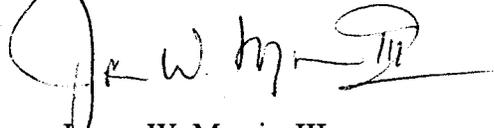
If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following 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 Department of Public 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 Texas Building and Procurement Commission 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. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James W. Morris, III". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "J" and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

James W. Morris, III  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

JWM/RWP/sdk

Ref: ID# 165187

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Ms. Mimi Coffey  
2601 Airport Freeway, Suite 500  
Fort Worth, Texas 76111  
(w/o enclosures)