



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

April 11, 2012

Mr. Alan T. Ozuna  
Denton, Navarro, Rocha & Bernal, P.C.  
701 East Harrison, Suite 100  
Harlingen, Texas 78550-9151

OR2012-05230

Dear Mr. Ozuna:

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# 450370.

The Brownsville Police Department (the "department"), which you represent, received a request for specified information pertaining to a specified incident involving a named individual; a list of specified personnel and any disciplinary actions taken against them; work schedules for specified officers; and specified policies, procedures, training protocols and literature. You state you have released some information to the requestor. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.<sup>1</sup>

Initially, you state the department sought clarification of the information requested. *See* Gov't Code § 552.222 (providing that if request for information is unclear, governmental body may ask requestor to clarify request); *see also City of Dallas v. Abbott*, 304 S.W.3d 380, 387 (Tex. 2010) (holding that when a governmental entity, acting in good faith, requests clarification or narrowing of an unclear or over-broad request for public information, the ten-day period to request an attorney general ruling is measured from the date the request is clarified or narrowed). You state the department and the requestor have

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<sup>1</sup>We assume the "representative sample" of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 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 those records contain substantially different types of information than those submitted to this office.

not yet reached an agreement regarding the scope of the request. We note that a governmental body has a duty to make a good-faith effort to relate a request for information to information the governmental body holds. Open Records Decision No. 561 (1990). In this case, as you have submitted information responsive to the portion of the request for which you sought clarification and have raised exceptions to disclosure for this information, we will address the applicability of the claimed exceptions to this information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code exempts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov’t Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses section 58.007 of the Family Code, which makes confidential juvenile law enforcement records relating to conduct by a child that occurred on or after September 1, 1997. Fam. Code § 58.007(c). Section 58.007 provides:

(c) Except as provided by Subsection (d), law enforcement records and files concerning a child and information stored, by electronic means or otherwise, concerning the child from which a record or file could be generated may not be disclosed to the public and shall be:

(1) if maintained on paper or microfilm, kept separate from adult files and records;

(2) if maintained electronically in the same computer system as records or files relating to adults, be accessible under controls that are separate and distinct from controls to access electronic data concerning adults; and

(3) maintained on a local basis only and not sent to a central state or federal depository, except as provided by Subchapters B, D, and E.

...

(e) Law enforcement records and files concerning a child may be inspected or copied by a juvenile justice agency as that term is defined by Section 58.101, a criminal justice agency as that term is defined by Section 411.082, Government Code, the child, and the child’s parent or guardian.

...

(j) Before a child or a child’s parent or guardian may inspect or copy a record or file concerning the child under Subsection (e), the custodian of the record or file shall redact:

...

(2) any information that is excepted from required disclosure under Chapter 552, Government Code, or other law.

*Id.* § 58.007(c), (e), (j)(2). Law enforcement records relating to juvenile conduct, whether delinquent conduct or conduct in need of supervision, that occurred on or after September 1, 1997, are confidential under section 58.007 of the Family Code. *See id.* § 51.03 (defining “delinquent conduct” and “conduct indicating a need for supervision” for purposes of title 3 of the Family Code). For purposes of section 58.007(c), “child” means a person who is ten years of age or older and under seventeen years of age. *See id.* § 51.02(2). Exhibit D relates to allegations of delinquent conduct that occurred after September 1, 1997; therefore, this information is subject to section 58.007. Although the juvenile suspect to whom these records relate is deceased, section 58.007 is not solely intended to protect the privacy interests of juveniles. Therefore, the juvenile suspect’s death does not remove information relating to the deceased juvenile from the ambit of section 58.007(c). In this instance, however, the requestor is the representative of the deceased juvenile suspect’s parent. Therefore, section 58.007(e) allows the requestor access to the deceased juvenile’s law enforcement records and the department may not withhold Exhibit D under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007(c) of the Family Code. *Id.* § 58.007(e). However, section 58.007(j)(2) of the Family Code provides that information subject to any other exception to disclosure under the Act or other law must be redacted. *See id.* § 58.007(j)(2). Accordingly, we will address your arguments under sections 552.103 and 552.108 of the Government Code for this information.

Section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime . . . if . . . release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.108(a)(1). A governmental body claiming section 552.108 must reasonably explain how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. *See id.* §§ 552.108(a)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). You state Exhibit D relates to an on-going investigation. You also state, and provide documentation showing, the Cameron County District Attorney’s Office objects to the release of this information because it would interfere with the investigation of the case. Based on your representations and our review, we conclude the release of Exhibit D would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime. *See Houston Chronicle Publ’g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases), *writ ref’d n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976). Thus, section 552.108(a)(1) is applicable to Exhibit D.

Section 552.108 does not except from disclosure basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime. Gov’t Code § 552.108(c). Such basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*. *See* 531 S.W.2d at 186-87; Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information considered to be basic information). We note basic information does not include the identifying information of witnesses. *See* ORD 127. Thus, with the exception of the basic information, which must be

released, the department may withhold Exhibit D under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.<sup>2</sup>

Section 552.101 also encompasses section 143.089 of the Local Government Code. You state the City of Brownsville is a civil service city pursuant to chapter 143 of the Local Government Code. Section 143.089 provides for the existence of two different types of personnel files relating to a police officer: a file that must be maintained by the civil service director as part of the officer's civil service file, and an internal file that the police department may maintain for its own 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 which the department took disciplinary action against the officer under chapter 143. *Id.* § 143.089(a)(1)-(3). Chapter 143 prescribes the following types of disciplinary actions: removal, suspension, demotion, and uncompensated duty. *Id.* §§ 143.051-.055; *see* Attorney General Opinion JC-0257 (2000) (written reprimand is not disciplinary action for purposes of chapter 143). 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 in 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 are subject to release under the Act. *See* Local Gov't Code § 143.089(f); Open Records Decision No. 562 at 6 (1990). However, information that reasonably relates to a police officer's employment relationship with the department and that is maintained in a police department's internal file pursuant to section 143.089(g) is confidential and must not be released. *City of San Antonio v. Texas Attorney Gen.*, 851 S.W.2d 946, 949 (Tex. App.—Austin 1993, writ denied).

You state Exhibit E relates to internal affairs investigations of police officers that did not result in disciplinary action under chapter 143. Further, you state this information is maintained in the department's internal file pursuant to section 143.089(g).<sup>3</sup> Based on your representations and our review, we agree Exhibit E is confidential pursuant to

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<sup>2</sup>As our ruling is dispositive for this information, we do not address your other argument against disclosure, except to note, generally, basic information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle* is not excepted from public disclosure under section 552.103 of the Government Code. *See* Open Records Decision No. 597 (1991).

<sup>3</sup>We note the department must refer the requestor to the civil service director or the director's designee. *See* Local Gov't Code § 143.089(g).

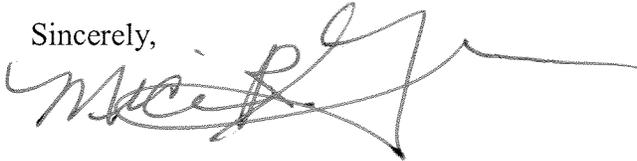
section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code and must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code.<sup>4</sup>

In summary, with the exception of the basic information, the department may withhold Exhibit D under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. The department must withhold Exhibit E under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code.<sup>5</sup>

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 [http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index\\_orl.php](http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index_orl.php), or call the Office of the Attorney General's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Act must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General, toll free at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Michelle R. Garza  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

MRG/em

Ref: ID# 450370

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)

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<sup>4</sup>As our ruling is dispositive for this information, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure under section 552.103 of the Government Code.

<sup>5</sup>Because this requestor has a special right of access to the information being released, if the department receives another request for this information from an individual other than this requestor, the department must again seek a decision from this office.