



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

April 4, 2016

Mr. James Kopp
Assistant City Attorney
Office of the City Attorney
City of San Antonio
P.O. Box 839966
San Antonio, Texas 78283-3966

OR2016-07421

Dear Mr. Kopp:

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# 604814 (ORR# W109608, W109619, W111847).

The City of San Antonio (the "city") received requests from different requestors for information pertaining to a specified shooting and complaints made against a named officer. The city states it will release some of the requested information, but claims some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, 552.117, and 552.1175 of the Government Code. We have considered the claimed exceptions and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.¹

Initially, we note the submitted information contains a custodial death report. Article 49.18(b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides the Office of the Attorney General shall make the custodial death report available to any interested person, with the exception of any portion of the report that the attorney general determines is privileged. *See* Crim. Proc. Code art. 49.18(b). The Office of the Attorney General has determined the report and summary of how the death occurred must be released to the public, but any other documents submitted with the report are confidential under article 49.18(b). Although the

¹We 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 that submitted to this office.

city seeks to withhold the custodial death report under section 552.108 of the Government Code, the exceptions to disclosure found in the Act generally do not apply to information other statutes make public. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 623 at 3 (1994), 525 at 3 (1989). Accordingly, the city must release the submitted custodial death report pursuant to article 49.18(b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information concerning an investigation that concluded in a result other than conviction or deferred adjudication. Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(2). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(2) must demonstrate the information at issue relates to a criminal investigation that has concluded in a final result other than conviction or deferred adjudication. *See id.* §§ 552.108(a)(2), .301(e)(1)(A). The city states the remaining information it has marked under section 552.108(a)(2) pertains to a case that concluded in a result other than conviction or deferred adjudication. Therefore, we agree section 552.108(a)(2) is applicable to this information.

Section 552.108 does not except from disclosure basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime. *Id.* § 552.108(c). Basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle Publishing Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975), *writ ref'd n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976). *See* Open Records Decision No. 127 at 3-4 (1976) (summarizing types of information deemed public by *Houston Chronicle*). Thus, with the exception of basic information, the city may withhold the remaining information it has marked under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov't Code § 552.101. This section excepts from disclosure information deemed confidential by statute, such as section 143.089 of the Local Government Code. The city states it is a civil service city under chapter 143 of the Local Government Code. Section 143.089 contemplates two different types of personnel files: a police officer's civil service file that the civil service director is required to maintain, and an internal file that the police department may maintain for its own use. Local Gov't Code § 143.089(a), (g). 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).² *Abbott v. City of 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,

²Chapter 143 prescribes the following types of disciplinary actions: removal, suspension, demotion, and uncompensated duty. *See* Local Gov't Code §§ 143.051-.055.

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 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).

The city states the information it has marked under section 143.089(g) is contained in the city's internal files created pursuant to that section. The city also informs us this information pertains to investigations that did not result in disciplinary action against the officers at issue. Based on these representations, we agree this information is confidential under section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code, and the city must withhold it pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 143.090 of the Local Government Code, which reads as follows:

A department, [the Fire Fighters' and Police Officers' Civil Service Commission], or municipality may not release a photograph that depicts a police officer unless:

- (1) the officer has been charged with an offense by indictment or by information;
- (2) the officer is a party in a civil service hearing or a case before a hearing examiner or in arbitration;
- (3) the photograph is introduced as evidence in a judicial proceeding;
or
- (4) the officer gives written consent to the release of the photograph.

Local Gov't Code § 143.090. The remaining information contains photographs that depict police officers of the city's police department. We have no indication the exceptions under section 143.090 are applicable. Thus, the city must withhold the photographs of city police officers in the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 143.090 of the Local Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts 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 the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this

test must be satisfied. *Id.* at 681-82. Types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). Under the common-law right of privacy, an individual has a right to be free from the publicizing of private affairs in which the public has no legitimate concern. *Indus. Found.*, 540. S.W.2d at 682. In considering whether a public citizen's date of birth is private, the Third Court of Appeals looked to the supreme court's rationale in *Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts v. Attorney General of Texas*, 354 S.W.3d 336 (Tex. 2010). *Paxton v. City of Dallas*, No. 03-13-00546-CV, 2015 WL 3394061, at *3 (Tex. App.—Austin May 22, 2015, pet. denied) (mem. op.). The supreme court concluded public employees' dates of birth are private under section 552.102 of the Government Code because the employees' privacy interest substantially outweighed the negligible public interest in disclosure.³ *Tex. Comptroller*, 354 S.W.3d at 347-48. Based on *Texas Comptroller*, the court of appeals concluded the privacy rights of public employees apply equally to public citizens, and thus, public citizens' dates of birth are also protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101. *City of Dallas*, 2015 WL 3394061, at *3. Thus, the city must withhold the dates of birth of public citizens in the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We also agree the information the city marked under common-law privacy satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* and, thus, the city must withhold it under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses chapter 772 of the Health and Safety Code, which authorizes the development of local emergency communication districts. Sections 772.118, 772.218, and 772.318 of the Health and Safety Code are applicable to emergency 9-1-1 districts established in accordance with chapter 772. *See* Open Records Decision No. 649 (1996). These sections make the originating telephone numbers and addresses of 9-1-1 callers furnished by a service supplier confidential. *Id.* at 2. Section 772.318 applies to an emergency communication district for a county with a population of more than 20,000. We understand the city is part of an emergency communication district established under section 772.318. The city indicates the telephone number it has marked under section 772.318 is the originating telephone number of a 9-1-1 caller. Provided the information at issue was furnished by a service supplier, we agree the city must withhold the telephone number it has marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 772.318 of the Health and Safety Code.

Section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure the home addresses, home telephone numbers, emergency contact information, and social security number of a peace officer, as well as information that reveals whether the peace officer has family members, regardless of whether the peace officer complies with section 552.024 or

³Section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure "information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Gov't Code § 552.102(a).

section 552.1175 of the Government Code.⁴ Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(2). The city must withhold the information it has indicated in the remaining information under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code.⁵

We note section 552.130 of the Government Code is applicable to some of the remaining information.⁶ Section 552.130 provides information relating to a motor vehicle operator's license, driver's license, motor vehicle title or registration, or personal identification document issued by an agency of this state or another state or country is excepted from public release. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130. The city must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

Section 552.137 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "an e-mail address of a member of the public that is provided for the purpose of communicating electronically with a governmental body" unless the member of the public consents to its release or the e-mail address is of a type specifically excluded by subsection (c). *See* Gov't Code § 552.137(a)-(c). Section 552.137 does not apply to a government employee's work e-mail address because such an address is not that of the employee as a "member of the public," but is instead the address of the individual as a government employee. The e-mail address at issue does not appear to be of a type specifically excluded by section 552.137(c), and the city does not inform us a member of the public has affirmatively consented to its release. Therefore, the city must withhold the e-mail address we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code.

To conclude, the city must release the submitted custodial death report pursuant to article 49.18(b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. With the exception of basic information, the city may withhold the remaining information it has marked under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code. The city must withhold the following: (1) the information it has marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code; (2) photographs of city police officers in the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 143.090 of the Local Government Code; (3) the dates of birth of public citizens and the information it has marked in the remaining documents under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy; (4) the information it has marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 772.318 of the Health and Safety Code; (5) the information it has indicated in the remaining information under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code; and (6) the information

⁴"Peace officer" is defined by article 2.12 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure.

⁵As our ruling is dispositive, we do not address the other argument of the city to withhold this information.

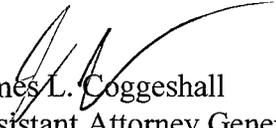
⁶The Office of the Attorney General will raise mandatory exceptions on behalf of a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 at 2 (1987), 480 at 5 (1987).

we have marked under sections 552.130 and 552.137 of the Government Code. The city must release the remaining information.⁷

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.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl_ruling_info.shtml, 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 may be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



James L. Coggeshall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JLC/bhf

Ref: ID# 604814

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

⁷We note the remaining information contains a social security number. Section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person's social security number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office under the Act. Gov't Code § 552.147(b).