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ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

April 25, 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

OR2016-09145

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# 609447 (ORR# W113670).

The City of San Antonio (the "city") received a request for information pertaining to a named officer. The city 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

Section 552.108(a) 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: (1) 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(a)(1) must reasonably explain how and why the release of the information at issue 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, 710 (Tex. 1977). However, section 552.108 is generally not applicable to records of an internal affairs

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.

investigation that is purely administrative in nature and does not involve the criminal investigation or prosecution of alleged misconduct. *See, e.g., Morales v. Ellen*, 840 S.W.2d 519, 526 (Tex. App.—El Paso 1992, writ denied) (statutory predecessor to section 552.108 not applicable to internal investigation that did not result in criminal investigation or prosecution); *see also City of Fort Worth v. Cornyn*, 86 S.W.3d 320, 329 (Tex. App.—Austin 2002, no pet.) (section 552.108 generally not applicable to law enforcement agency’s personnel records); Open Records Decision No. 350 at 3-4 (1982). The submitted documents that the city seeks to withhold under section 552.108(a)(1) include information from an internal administrative investigation of a former officer of the city’s police department. However, the city informs us the information it has marked under section 552.108(a)(1) pertains to a pending criminal investigation. Based on this representation, we conclude the release of the submitted information 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, 186-87 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975) (delineating law enforcement interests present in active cases), *writ ref’d n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976).

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). Basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*. *See* 531 S.W.2d at 186-88; 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 information it has marked under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.²

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). However, this office has also found the public has a legitimate interest in information relating to employees of governmental bodies and their employment qualifications and job performance. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 470 at 4 (1987) (public has legitimate interest in job qualifications and performance of public employees), 405 at 2-3 (1983) (public has interest in manner in which public employee performs job). Upon review, we find none of the remaining information satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court

²As our ruling is dispositive, we do not address the other argument of the city to withhold this information.

in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the remaining information is not confidential under common-law privacy, and the city may not withhold any of it under section 552.101 on that ground.

The city asserts section 552.117 of the Government Code is applicable to some of the remaining information. Section 552.117(a)(2) 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 section 552.1175 of the Government Code.³ Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(2). It is unclear whether the former employee at issue is a currently licensed peace officer as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Accordingly, the city must withhold the information it has marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code if the employee at issue is a currently licensed peace officer as defined by article 2.12. If the former employee is no longer a licensed peace officer as defined by article 2.12, then the city may not withhold this information under section 552.117(a)(2).

Nevertheless, if the former employee is no longer a licensed peace officer, then the information at issue may be subject to section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code. Section 552.117(a)(1) excepts from disclosure the home address and telephone number, emergency contact information, social security number, and family member information of a current or former employee of a governmental body who requests this information be kept confidential under section 552.024 of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(1). Whether a particular item of information is protected by section 552.117(a)(1) must be determined at the time of the governmental body's receipt of the request for the information. *See* Open Records Decision No. 530 at 5 (1989). Thus, information may be withheld under section 552.117(a)(1) only on behalf of a current or former employee who made a request for confidentiality under section 552.024 prior to the date of the governmental body's receipt of the request for the information. Information may not be withheld under section 552.117(a)(1) on behalf of a current or former employee who did not timely request under section 552.024 the information be kept confidential. Therefore, to the extent the former employee is no longer a currently licensed peace officer as defined by article 2.12 and he timely requested confidentiality under section 552.024 of the Government Code, then the city must withhold the information at issue under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code. Conversely, to the extent the former employee is no longer currently licensed as a peace officer as defined by article 2.12 and did not timely request confidentiality under section 552.024, then the city may not withhold the information at issue under section 552.117(a)(1).

To conclude, with the exception of basic information, the city may withhold the information it has marked under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. The city must withhold the information it has marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code if the

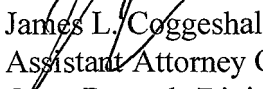
³“Peace officer” is defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

former employee is a currently licensed peace officer as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; however, if the former employee is no longer a currently licensed peace officer as defined by article 2.12 and he timely requested confidentiality under section 552.024 of the Government Code, then the city must withhold the information at issue under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code. The city must release the remaining information.

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# 609447

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)