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ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

January 26, 2017

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OR2017-01830

Dear Ms. Mance:

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# 643077 (Ref. COPV16-017).

The City of Prairie View (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for information pertaining to a specified incident involving a named individual and two named officers. You state you have released some information to the requestor. You state you will redact information under sections 552.130(c), 552.136(c), and 552.147(b) of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup> You also state you will redact information pursuant to Open Records Decision

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<sup>1</sup>We note section 552.130(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to redact the information described in section 552.130(a) without the necessity of seeking a decision from the attorney general. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130(c). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.130(e). *See id.* § 552.130(d), (e). Section 552.136(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to redact the information described in section 552.136(b) without the necessity of seeking a decision from the attorney general. *See id.* § 552.136(c). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.136(e). *See id.* § 552.136(d), (e). 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. *See id.* § 552.147(b).

No. 684 (2009).<sup>2</sup> You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, 552.107, 552.108, and 552.117 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Next, we note the submitted information includes city police officers' body worn camera recordings. Body worn cameras are subject to chapter 1701 of the Occupations Code. Chapter 1701 provides the procedures a requestor must follow when seeking a body worn camera recording. Section 1701.661(a) provides:

A member of the public is required to provide the following information when submitting a written request to a law enforcement agency for information recorded by a body worn camera:

- (1) the date and approximate time of the recording;
- (2) the specific location where the recording occurred; and
- (3) the name of one or more persons known to be a subject of the recording.

Occ. Code § 1701.661(a). In this instance, the requestor does not give the requisite information under section 1701.661(a). As the requestor did not properly request the body worn camera recordings at issue pursuant to chapter 1701, our ruling does not reach this information and it need not be released. However, pursuant to section 1701.661(b), a "failure to provide all the information required by Subsection (a) to be part of a request for recorded information does not preclude the requestor from making a future request for the same recorded information." *Id.* § 1701.661(b).

Next, we note the submitted information includes court-filed documents. Section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code provides for required public disclosure of "information that is also contained in a public court record[.]" unless the information is expressly made confidential under the Act or other law. Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(17). Although the city seeks to withhold the court-filed documents, which we marked, under sections 552.103, 552.107, and 552.108 of the Government Code, these sections are discretionary exceptions to disclosure that protect a governmental body's interests and do not make information confidential under the Act. *See id.* § 552.007; *Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News*, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475-76 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1999, no pet.) (governmental body may waive section 552.103); *see also* Open Records Decision Nos. 676 at 10-11 (2002) (attorney-client privilege under Gov't Code § 552.107(1) may be waived), 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 177 at 3 (1977) (statutory

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<sup>2</sup>Open Records Decision No. 684 is a previous determination authorizing all governmental bodies to withhold certain categories of information, including e-mail addresses of members of the public subject to section 552.137 of the Government Code, without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision.

predecessor to section 552.108 subject to waiver). Therefore, the city may not withhold the court-filed documents we marked under section 552.103, section 552.107, or section 552.108. However, the Texas Supreme Court has held the Texas Rules of Evidence are “other law” within the meaning of section 552.022. *See In re City of Georgetown*, 53 S.W.3d 328, 336 (Tex. 2001). Therefore, we will consider the city’s assertion of the attorney-client privilege under rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence for the information subject to section 552.022(a)(17). Additionally, we will address the city’s arguments against disclosure of the information not subject to section 552.022.

Texas Rule of Evidence 503(b)(1) provides as follows:

A client has a privilege to refuse to disclose and to prevent any other person from disclosing confidential communications made to facilitate the rendition of professional legal services to the client:

(A) between the client or the client’s representative and the client’s lawyer or the lawyer’s representative;

(B) between the client’s lawyer and the lawyer’s representative;

(C) by the client, the client’s representative, the client’s lawyer, or the lawyer’s representative to a lawyer representing another party in a pending action or that lawyer’s representative, if the communications concern a matter of common interest in the pending action;

(D) between the client’s representatives or between the client and the client’s representative; or

(E) among lawyers and their representatives representing the same client.

TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1). A communication is “confidential” if it is not intended to be disclosed to third persons other than those to whom disclosure is made in furtherance of the rendition of professional legal services to the client or those reasonably necessary for the transmission of the communication. *Id.* 503(a)(5).

Thus, in order to withhold attorney-client privileged information from disclosure under rule 503, a governmental body must (1) show the document is a communication transmitted between privileged parties or reveals a confidential communication; (2) identify the parties involved in the communication; and (3) show the communication is confidential by explaining it was not intended to be disclosed to third persons and it was made in furtherance of the rendition of professional legal services to the client. Upon a demonstration of all three factors, the information is privileged and confidential under rule 503, provided the client has not waived the privilege or the document does not fall within the purview of the exceptions

to the privilege enumerated in rule 503(d). *See Pittsburgh Corning Corp. v. Caldwell*, 861 S.W.2d 423, 427 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1993, orig. proceeding).

You assert one of the documents subject to section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code should be withheld under the attorney-client privilege of rule 503. You explain the information at issue consists of an attachment to a privileged e-mail between attorneys for the city and city officials, employees, and representatives. You state the information was communicated for the purpose of the rendition of legal services to the city. You state the communication at issue has not been, and was not intended to be, disclosed to third parties. However, we find the information at issue is separately responsive to the request and it exists separate and apart from the otherwise privileged communication to which it is attached. Further, we find you have not demonstrated this information at issue, standing alone, is a privileged attorney-client communication. Therefore, we find the city may not withhold the information subject to section 552.022(a)(17) under rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence.

Next, we address your argument under section 552.107 of the Government Code for the information you indicated that is not subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code. Section 552.107(1) of the Government Code protects information coming within the attorney-client privilege. *See Gov't Code* § 552.107(1). The elements of privilege under section 552.107 are the same as those discussed for rule 503. When asserting the attorney-client privilege, a governmental body has the burden of providing the necessary facts to demonstrate the elements of the privilege in order to withhold the information at issue. ORD 676 at 6-7. Section 552.107(1) generally excepts an entire communication that is demonstrated to be protected by the attorney-client privilege unless otherwise waived by the governmental body. *See Huie v. DeShazo*, 922 S.W.2d 920, 923 (Tex. 1996) (privilege extends to entire communication, including facts contained therein).

You state the remaining information you indicated consists of communications between attorneys for the city and city officials, employees, and representatives made for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of legal services. You also indicate these communications were intended to be confidential and that the confidentiality has been maintained. Upon review, we find the city has demonstrated the applicability of the attorney-client privilege to the information at issue. Accordingly, the city may withhold the information in Exhibit 8 that is not subject to section 552.022(a)(17) under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code.

Section 552.102(a) of the Government Code 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). The Texas Supreme Court held section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure the dates of birth of state employees in the payroll database of the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts. *Tex. Comptroller of Pub. Accounts*

*v. Attorney Gen. of Tex.*, 354 S.W.3d 336 (Tex. 2010). Upon review, we find the city must withhold the dates of birth you marked under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code.<sup>3</sup>

Section 552.103 of the Government Code provides in relevant part as follows:

(a) Information is excepted from [required public disclosure] if it is information relating to litigation of a civil or criminal nature to which the state or a political subdivision is or may be a party or to which an officer or employee of the state or a political subdivision, as a consequence of the person's office or employment, is or may be a party.

...

(c) Information relating to litigation involving a governmental body or an officer or employee of a governmental body is excepted from disclosure under Subsection (a) only if the litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date that the requestor applies to the officer for public information for access to or duplication of the information.

Gov't Code § 552.103(a), (c). The governmental body has the burden of providing relevant facts and documents to show the section 552.103(a) exception is applicable in a particular situation. The test for meeting this burden is a showing that (1) litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date the governmental body received the request for information and (2) the information at issue is related to that litigation. *Univ. of Tex. Law Sch. v. Tex. Legal Found.*, 958 S.W.2d 479, 481 (Tex. App.—Austin 1997, orig. proceeding); *Heard v. Houston Post Co.*, 684 S.W.2d 210, 212 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, writ ref'd n.r.e.); Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4 (1990). The governmental body must meet both prongs of this test for information to be excepted from disclosure under section 552.103(a).

This office has long held “litigation,” for purposes of section 552.103, includes “contested cases” conducted in a quasi-judicial forum. See Open Records Decision Nos. 474 (1987), 368 (1983), 336 (1982), 301 (1982). In determining whether an administrative proceeding is conducted in a quasi-judicial forum, some of the factors this office considers are whether the administrative proceeding provides for discovery, evidence to be heard, factual questions to be resolved, the making of a record, and whether the proceeding is an adjudicative forum of first jurisdiction with appellate review of the resulting decision without a re-adjudication of fact questions. See Open Records Decision No. 588 (1991).

You state, prior to the city's receipt of the instant request, a lawsuit styled *Kelley v. City of Prairie View, Texas*, Cause No. 2015-08-23293, was filed in the District Court of Waller

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<sup>3</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

County, Texas. Additionally, you state, prior to the city's receipt of the instant request, an administrative complaint, Charge No. 460-2016-01379, was filed against the city with the Texas Workforce Commission – Civil Rights Division. You state these suits are pending. Thus, we find litigation was pending when the city received the instant request for information. We also find the information at issue is related to the pending litigation for purposes of section 552.103(a).

We note, however, the opposing party to the litigation has seen or had access to the information at issue. The purpose of section 552.103 of the Government Code is to enable a governmental body to protect its position in litigation by forcing parties seeking information relating to the litigation to obtain such information through discovery procedures. See ORD 551 at 4-5. Thus, once information has been obtained by all parties to the litigation through discovery or otherwise, no section 552.103(a) interest exists with respect to that information. Open Records Decision Nos. 349 (1982), 320 (1982). Accordingly, the city may not withhold the information at issue under section 552.103 of the Government Code.

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: (1) release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.108(a)(1). Generally, a governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(1) must 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 the information in Exhibit 6 relates to a pending criminal prosecution. Based upon this representation, we conclude the release of the information at issue 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) of the Government Code is applicable to the information at issue. Therefore, the city may withhold the information in Exhibit 6 that is not subject to section 552.022(a)(17) under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.<sup>4</sup>

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 requested information relates to a criminal investigation that has concluded in a final result other than a conviction or deferred adjudication. The city asserts Exhibit 7 pertains to a case that concluded in a result other

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<sup>4</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

than conviction or deferred adjudication. Therefore, we agree section 552.108(a)(2) is applicable to the information at issue.

However we note, and you acknowledge, 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 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). See Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information considered to be basic information). Thus, with the exception of the basic information, the city may withhold Exhibit 7 under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code.<sup>5</sup>

Section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure the internal records and notations of law enforcement agencies and prosecutors when their release would interfere with law enforcement and crime prevention. Gov't Code § 552.108(b)(1); see also Open Records Decision No. 531 at 2 (1989) (quoting *Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977)). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(b)(1) must explain how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. See Gov't Code §§ 552.108(b)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); see also *Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706. Section 552.108(b)(1) is intended to protect “information which, if released, would permit private citizens to anticipate weaknesses in a police department, avoid detection, jeopardize officer safety, and generally undermine police efforts to effectuate the laws of this State.” See *City of Fort Worth v. Cornyn*, 86 S.W.3d 320 at 327 (Tex. App.—Austin 2002, no pet.). This office has concluded section 552.108(b)(1) excepts from public disclosure information relating to the security or operation of a law enforcement agency. See, e.g., Open Records Decision Nos. 531 (release of detailed use of force guidelines would unduly interfere with law enforcement), 252 (1980) (section 552.108 of the Government Code is designed to protect investigative techniques and procedures used in law enforcement), 143 (1976) (disclosure of specific operations or specialized equipment directly related to investigation or detection of crime may be excepted). Section 552.108(b)(1) is not applicable, however, to generally known policies and procedures. See, e.g., ORDs 531 at 2-3 (Penal Code provisions, common law rules, and constitutional limitations on use of force not protected), 252 at 3 (governmental body failed to indicate why investigative procedures and techniques requested were any different from those commonly known).

You state release of the serial numbers for a firearm would enable the serial number to be used on illegal firearms or in a false missing weapon report. You state release of this information would interfere with law enforcement. Based on your representations and our review, we agree the release of the serial numbers in Exhibit 4 would interfere with law

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<sup>5</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

enforcement. Accordingly, the city may withhold the firearm serial numbers you marked under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code.

Section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure the home address, home telephone number, 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 sections 552.024 and 552.1175 of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(2). Section 552.117(a)(2) applies to peace officers as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. We understand the city has redacted information subject to section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code from the submitted documents pursuant to Open Records Decision No. 670 (2001).<sup>6</sup> The city must withhold the additional information we marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code.

Section 552.1175 of the Government Code protects the home address, home telephone number, emergency contact information, date of birth, social security number, and family member information of certain individuals, when that information is held by a governmental body in a non-employment capacity and the individual elects to keep the information confidential.<sup>7</sup> *Id.* § 552.1175. Section 552.1175 applies, in part, to “peace officers as defined by Article 2.12, Code of Criminal Procedure[.]” *Id.* § 552.1175(a)(1). We note section 552.1175 also encompasses a personal cellular telephone number, provided a governmental body does not pay for the cellular phone service. *See* Open Records Decision No. 506 at 5-7 (1988). Upon review, we find the remaining information contains information that may be subject to section 552.1175. Accordingly, to the extent the information we marked relates to individuals who are licensed peace officers and elect to restrict access to their information in accordance with section 552.1175(b), the city must withhold this information under section 552.1175 of the Government Code; however, the city may only withhold the personal cellular telephone numbers under section 552.1175 if a governmental body did not pay for the cellular telephone service. Conversely, if the individuals at issue are not licensed peace officers or do not elect to restrict access to their information in accordance with section 552.1175(b), the city may not withhold this information under section 552.1175 of the Government Code based on their privacy interest.

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 encompasses section 1701.454 of the Occupations Code,

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<sup>6</sup>We note a governmental body may withhold a peace officer's home address and telephone number personal cellular telephone and pager numbers, social security number, and family member information under section 552.117(a)(2) without requesting a decision from this office. *See* Open Records Decision No. 670 (2001); Gov't Code § 552.147(b).

<sup>7</sup>The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

which governs the public availability of information submitted to the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (the “commission”) under subchapter J of chapter 1701 of the Occupations Code. Section 1701.454 provides as follows:

(a) All information submitted to the commission under this subchapter is confidential and is not subject to disclosure under Chapter 552, Government Code, unless the person resigned or was terminated due to substantiated incidents of excessive force or violations of the law other than traffic offenses.

(b) Except as provided by this subchapter, a commission member or other person may not release information submitted under this subchapter.

Occ. Code § 1701.454. You assert some of the submitted information in Exhibit 4 is subject to section 1701.454. The submitted information reveals the officers at issue did not resign or were not terminated due to substantiated incidents of excessive force or violations of the law other than traffic offenses. Therefore, the city must withhold the F-5 reports we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1701.454 of the Occupations Code. However, upon review, we find the F-5 History Reports were not submitted to the commission under subchapter J of chapter 1701 of the Occupations Code. Accordingly, we conclude the city may not withhold the F-5 History Reports under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1701.454 of the Occupations Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 411.083 of the Government Code, which pertains to criminal history record information (“CHRI”). CHRI generated by the National Crime Information Center (“NCIC”) or by the Texas Crime Information Center is confidential under federal and state law. CHRI means “information collected about a person by a criminal justice agency that consists of identifiable descriptions and notations of arrests, detentions, indictments, informations, and other formal criminal charges and their dispositions.” Gov’t Code § 411.082(2). Title 28, part 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations governs the release of CHRI obtained from the NCIC network or other states. *See* 28 C.F.R. § 20.21. The federal regulations allow each state to follow its individual law with respect to CHRI it generates. Open Records Decision No. 565 at 7 (1990); *see generally* Gov’t Code ch. 411 subch. F. Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI the Texas Department of Public Safety (“DPS”) maintains, except DPS may disseminate this information as provided in chapter 411, subchapter F, or subchapter E-1, of the Government Code. *See* Gov’t Code § 411.083. Sections 411.083(b)(1) and 411.089(a) authorize a criminal justice agency to obtain CHRI; however, a criminal justice agency may not release CHRI except to another criminal justice agency for a criminal justice purpose. *Id.* § 411.089(b)(1). Thus, any CHRI obtained from DPS or any other criminal justice agency must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with Government Code chapter 411. We also note records relating to routine traffic violations are not considered criminal history information. *Cf. id.* § 411.082(2)(B) (criminal history record information does not include driving record

information). You assert section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code for some of the submitted information in Exhibit 4. Upon review, we find the information we marked consists of CHRI which the city must withhold under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code and federal law. However, we find you have failed to demonstrate the remaining information at issue consists of confidential CHRI. Therefore, the city may not withhold any portion of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code on this basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also 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. This office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). Additionally, this office has found personal financial information not relating to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992) (employee's designation of retirement beneficiary, choice of insurance carrier, election of optional coverages, direct deposit authorization, forms allowing employee to allocate pretax compensation to group insurance, health care or dependent care), 523 (1989) (common-law privacy protects credit reports, financial statements, and other personal financial information), 373 (1983) (sources of income not related to financial transaction between individual and governmental body protected under common-law privacy). Upon review, we find some of the information you marked, and the additional information we marked, satisfy the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, with the exception of the information we marked for release, the city must withhold the information you marked and we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

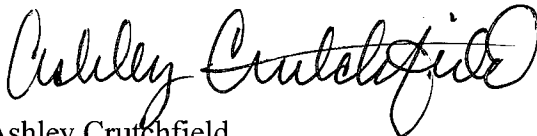
In summary, pursuant to section 1701.661(a) of the Occupations Code, this decision does not reach the body worn camera recordings. The city may withhold the information in Exhibit 8 that is not subject to section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. The city must withhold the dates of birth you marked under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code. The city may withhold the information in Exhibit 6 that is not subject to section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. With the exception of the basic information, which must be released, the city may withhold Exhibit 7 under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code. The city may withhold the firearm serial numbers you marked under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code. The city must withhold the additional information we marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code. To the extent the information we marked relates to individuals who are

licensed peace officers and elect to restrict access to their information in accordance with section 552.1175(b), the city must withhold the this information under section 552.1175 of the Government Code; however the city may only withhold the personal cellular telephone numbers under section 552.1175 if a governmental body did not pay for the cellular telephone service. The city must withhold the F-5 reports we marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 1701.454 of the Occupations Code. The city must withhold the CHRI we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code and federal law. With the exception of the information we marked for release, the city must withhold the information you marked and we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. 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](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,



Ashley Crutchfield  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

AC/bw

Ref: ID# 643077

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)