



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

January 8, 2018

Ms. Judith N. Benton  
Assistant City Attorney  
Legal Services  
City of Waco  
P.O. Box 2570  
Waco, Texas 76702-2570

OR2018-00473

Dear Ms. Benton:

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# 690576 (Internal Ref. No. LGL-17-165).

The City of Waco (the "city") received a request for the report for a specified incident. You state the city will redact information pursuant to section 552.147(b) of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup> You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.130, and 552.152 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

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 information protected by section 143.089 of the Local Government Code. You state the city is a civil service city under chapter 143 of the Local Government Code. Section 143.089 provides for the maintenance of two different types of personnel files for each police officer employed by a civil service city: one that must be maintained as part of the officer's civil service file and another that the police department may maintain for its own internal use. *See* Local Gov't Code § 143.089(a), (g). Under section 143.089(a), the officer's civil service file must contain certain specified items,

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<sup>1</sup>Section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact the social security number of a living person without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office under the Act. *See* Gov't Code § 552.147(b).

including commendations, periodic evaluations by the police officer's supervisor, and documents relating to any misconduct in any instance in which the department took disciplinary action against the officer under chapter 143 of the Local Government Code. *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 Local Gov't Code 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 are in the 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 may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 143.089 of the Local Government Code. *See* Local Gov't Code § 143.089(f); Open Records Decision No. 562 at 6 (1990). Information relating to alleged misconduct or disciplinary action taken must be removed from the police officer's civil service file if the police department determines that there is insufficient evidence to sustain the charge of misconduct or that the disciplinary action was taken without just cause. *See* Local Gov't Code § 143.089(b)-(c).

Section 143.089(g) authorizes a police department to maintain, for its own use, a separate and independent internal personnel file relating to a police officer. *See id.* § 143.089(g). Section 143.089(g) provides as follows:

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.

*Id.* In *City of San Antonio v. Texas Attorney General*, 851 S.W.2d 946 (Tex. App.—Austin 1993, writ denied), the court addressed a request for information contained in a police officer's personnel file maintained by the police department for its use and the applicability of section 143.089(g) to that file. The records included in the departmental personnel file related to complaints against the police officer for which no disciplinary action was taken. The court determined section 143.089(g) made these records confidential. *See City of San Antonio*, 851 S.W.2d at 949; *see also City of San Antonio v.*

*San Antonio Express-News*, 47 S.W.3d 556 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 2000, pet. denied) (restricting confidentiality under Local Gov't Code § 143.089(g) to “information reasonably related to a police officer’s or fire fighter’s employment relationship”); Attorney General Opinion JC-0257 at 6-7 (addressing functions of Local Gov't Code § 143.089(a) and (g) files).

You state the submitted information is contained within the internal files of the city’s police department (the “department”) and is maintained pursuant to section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code. You also state the information at issue pertains to an internal affairs investigation that has not resulted in disciplinary action. Based on your representations and our review, we find the submitted information is confidential under section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code and the city must generally withhold it under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis. However, we note the information at issue consists of an incident report and related information that is also maintained independently from the department’s internal personnel files. The present requests do not specifically seek information from the department’s internal personnel files. Instead, the requestor seeks information pertaining to a specified incident. Thus, both the information contained in the department’s internal personnel files and any copies of investigatory materials the department maintains for law enforcement purposes are responsive. The city may not engraft the confidentiality afforded to records under section 143.089(g) to records that exist independently of the internal personnel file. Accordingly, we find to the extent the submitted information is maintained solely in the department’s internal personnel files, it is confidential under section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code and the city must withhold it under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis. However, to the extent the submitted information is maintained outside the department’s internal personnel files, the city may not withhold this information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code. In this instance, we will consider your remaining arguments against disclosure of the submitted information.

Section 552.152 of the Government Code provides:

Information in the custody of a governmental body that relates to an employee or officer of the governmental body is excepted from [required public disclosure] if, under the specific circumstances pertaining to the employee or officer, disclosure of the information would subject the employee or officer to a substantial threat of physical harm.

Gov't Code § 552.152. You represent the release of department officers’ identities would subject the officers to a substantial threat of physical harm. You state there is “credible intelligence regarding retaliation aimed at those involved in the investigation leading up to and including the shooting.” Thus, you argue release of the remaining information will jeopardize the safety of those involved in the detection, investigation, and prosecution of the criminal cases. Therefore, we find section 552.152 is applicable to the identities of the department officers within the information at issue. Accordingly, the city must withhold the identifying information of the officers, which we have marked, under section 552.152 of the

Government Code.<sup>2</sup> However, we find you have failed to demonstrate the release of the remaining information would subject an employee or officer to a substantial risk of physical harm. Accordingly, the city may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.152 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the common-law physical safety exception. You argue some of the remaining information is excepted from required disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law physical safety exception. In *Cox*, the court recognized, for the first time, a separate common-law physical safety exception to required disclosure that exists independent of the common-law right to privacy. *Tex. Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Cox Tex. Newspapers, L.P.*, 343 S.W.3d 112, 118 (Tex. 2011). Pursuant to this common-law physical safety exception, "information may be withheld [from public release] if disclosure would create a substantial threat of physical harm." *Id.* In applying this new standard, the court noted "deference must be afforded" law enforcement experts regarding the probability of harm, but further cautioned, "vague assertions of risk will not carry the day." *Id.* at 119.

Upon review, we find you have failed to demonstrate release of any portion of the remaining information would create a substantial threat of physical harm to the individuals at issue. Accordingly, the city may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law physical safety exception.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). 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. *Id.* at 682. The court of appeals has concluded public citizens' dates of birth are protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101. *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.). However, the right to privacy is a personal right that lapses at death and the common-law right to privacy does not encompass information that relates only to a deceased individual. *Moore v. Charles B. Pierce Film Enters., Inc.*, 589 S.W.2d 489, 491 (Tex. Civ. App.—Texarkana 1979, writ ref'd n.r.e.); see also *Justice v. Belo Broadcasting Corp.*, 472 F. Supp. 145, 147 (N.D. Tex. 1979) ("action for invasion of privacy can be maintained only by a living individual whose privacy is invaded" (quoting RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF TORTS § 652I (1977))); Attorney General Opinions JM-229 (1984) ("the right of privacy lapses upon death"), H-917 (1976) ("We are . . . of the opinion that the Texas courts would follow the almost uniform rule of other jurisdictions that the right of privacy lapses upon death."); Open Records Decision No. 272 (1981) ("the right of privacy is personal and lapses upon death"). Accordingly, information pertaining to a deceased individual may not be

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<sup>2</sup>As our ruling is dispositive for this information, we need not address your remaining argument against its disclosure.

withheld on common-law privacy grounds. Thus, the city must withhold all living public citizens' dates of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code 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. Accordingly, the city must withhold the motor vehicle record information you marked and the additional information we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, to the extent the submitted information is maintained solely in the department's internal personnel files, it is confidential under section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code and the city must withhold it under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis. To the extent the submitted information is maintained outside the department's internal personnel files, the city must (1) withhold the identifying information of the department officers, which we have marked, under section 552.152 of the Government Code; (2) withhold all living public citizens' dates of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy; (3) withhold the motor vehicle record information you marked and the additional information we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code; and (4) 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,



Emily Buchanan  
Attorney  
Open Records Division

EB/som

Ref: ID# 690576

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)