



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

March 19, 2020

Mr. Jeffrey C. Monk  
HPD Administration Manager  
Houston Police Department  
1200 Travis, 10th Floor  
Houston, Texas 77002-6000

OR2020-08596

Dear Mr. Monk:

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# 817425 (OR# 19-14114).

The Houston Police Department (the "department") received a request for e-mails from a certain date range related to named individuals or specified topics. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.107, 552.108, 552.111, and 552.152 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.<sup>1</sup>

Initially, we note some of the submitted information, which we indicated, is not responsive to the instant request for information because it does not pertain to the named individuals or specified topics. This ruling does not address the public availability of any information that is not responsive to the request and the department is not required to release such information in response to this request.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. This section encompasses information protected by section 261.201 of the Family Code, which provides, in part, as follows:

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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 that submitted to this office.

(a) [T]he following information is confidential, is not subject to public release under Chapter 552, Government Code, and may be disclosed only for purposes consistent with this code and applicable federal or state law or under rules adopted by an investigating agency:

- (1) a report of alleged or suspected abuse or neglect made under this chapter and the identity of the person making the report; and
- (2) except as otherwise provided in this section, the files, reports, records, communications, audiotapes, videotapes, and working papers used or developed in an investigation under this chapter or in providing services as a result of an investigation.

Fam. Code § 261.201(a). You state Exhibit 2 was used or developed in an investigation of alleged or suspected child abuse or neglect. *See id.* §§ 101.003(a) (defining “child” for purposes of this section as person under 18 years of age who is not and has not been married or who has not had the disabilities of minority removed for general purposes), 261.001(1), (4) (defining “abuse” and “neglect” for purposes of chapter 261 of the Family Code). Accordingly, we find this information is subject to chapter 261 of the Family Code. You do not indicate the department has adopted a rule that governs the release of this type of information and therefore we assume no such regulation exists. Given that assumption, we conclude the department must withhold Exhibit 2 under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code. *See* Open Records Decision No. 440 at 2 (1986) (predecessor statute).

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information protected by other statutes, such as chapter 143 of the Local Government Code. The City of Houston is a civil service city under chapter 143. Section 143.1214 of the Local Government Code provides in relevant part:

(b) The department shall maintain an investigatory file that relates to a disciplinary action against a fire fighter or police officer that was overturned on appeal, or any document in the possession of the department that relates to a charge of misconduct against a fire fighter or police officer, regardless of whether the charge is sustained, only in a file created by the department for the department’s use. The department may only release information in those investigatory files or documents relating to a charge of misconduct:

- (1) to another law enforcement agency or fire department;
- (2) to the office of a district or United States attorney; or
- (3) in accordance with Subsection (c).

(c) The department head or the department head’s designee may forward a document that relates to disciplinary action against a fire fighter or police officer to the director or the director’s designee for inclusion in the fire

fighter's or police officer's personnel file maintained under Sections 143.089(a)-(f) only if:

- (1) disciplinary action was actually taken against the fire fighter or police officer;
- (2) the document shows the disciplinary action taken; and
- (3) the document includes at least a brief summary of the facts on which the disciplinary action was based.

Local Gov't Code § 143.1214(b)-(c). You state Exhibit 7 is maintained in the department's internal investigative files and relates to closed investigations by the department's Internal Affairs Division of alleged misconduct by police officers. You further state the requestor is not a representative from another law enforcement agency, a fire department, or the office of a district or United States attorney. *See id.* § 143.1214(b)(1)-(2). Thus, based on your representations and our review, we conclude the department must withhold Exhibit 7 under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 143.1214 of the Local Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information protected by chapter 411 of the Government Code, which makes confidential criminal history record information ("CHRI") generated by the National Crime Information Center or by the Texas Crime Information Center. *See Gov't Code* § 411.083(a). Title 28, part 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations governs the release of CHRI that states obtain from the federal government or other states. Open Records Decision No. 565 (1990). The federal regulations allow each state to follow its individual laws with respect to the CHRI it generates. *See id.* Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI that the Department of Public Safety ("DPS") maintains, except that 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(a). 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). Other entities specified in chapter 411 of the Government Code are entitled to obtain CHRI from DPS or another criminal justice agency; however, those entities may not release CHRI except as provided by chapter 411. *See generally id.* §§ 411.090-.127. Thus, any CHRI obtained from DPS or any other criminal justice agency must be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with chapter 411, subchapter F, of the Government Code. We note section 411.083 does not apply to active warrant information or other information relating to one's current involvement with the criminal justice system. *See id.* § 411.081(b) (police department allowed to disclose information pertaining to person's current involvement in the criminal justice system). Further, CHRI does not include driving record information. *See id.* § 411.082(2)(B). Upon review, we find a portion of the remaining responsive information, which we marked, consists of CHRI that is confidential under section 411.083. Thus, the department must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code. However, we find you have not demonstrated

any portion of the remaining responsive information consists of CHRI for purposes of chapter 411 of the Government Code, and the department may not withhold any of the remaining responsive information under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis.

Section 552.107(1) of the Government Code protects information coming within the attorney-client privilege. *See id.* § 552.107(1). 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. Open Records Decision No. 676 at 6-7 (2002). First, a governmental body must demonstrate that the information constitutes or documents a communication. *Id.* at 7. Second, the communication must have been made “to facilitate the rendition of professional legal services” to the client governmental body. TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1). The privilege does not apply when an attorney or representative is involved in some capacity other than that of providing or facilitating professional legal services to the client governmental body. *In re Tex. Farmers Ins. Exch.*, 990 S.W.2d 337, 340 (Tex. App.—Texarkana 1999, orig. proceeding) (attorney-client privilege does not apply if attorney acting in a capacity other than that of attorney). Governmental attorneys often act in capacities other than that of professional legal counsel, such as administrators, investigators, or managers. Thus, the mere fact that a communication involves an attorney for the government does not demonstrate this element. Third, the privilege applies only to communications between or among clients, client representatives, lawyers, and lawyer representatives. TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1). Thus, a governmental body must inform this office of the identities and capacities of the individuals to whom each communication at issue has been made. Lastly, the attorney-client privilege applies only to a *confidential* communication, *id.*, meaning it was “not intended to be disclosed to third persons other than those: (A) to whom disclosure is made to further the rendition of professional legal services to the client; or (B) reasonably necessary to transmit the communication.” *Id.* 503(a)(5). Whether a communication meets this definition depends on the *intent* of the parties involved at the time the information was communicated. *Osborne v. Johnson*, 954 S.W.2d 180, 184 (Tex. App.—Waco 1997, orig. proceeding). Moreover, because the client may elect to waive the privilege at any time, a governmental body must explain that the confidentiality of a communication has been maintained. 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 Exhibit 8 consists of communications between department employees and officials in their capacities as clients and a privileged third party. You state these communications were made in furtherance of the rendition of professional legal services to the department. You state these communications were intended to be, and have remained, confidential. Based on these representations and our review, we find you have demonstrated the applicability of the attorney-client privilege to the information at issue. Accordingly, the department may withhold Exhibit 8 under section 552.107(1) 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 . . . 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 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 9 pertains to an open criminal investigation. Based on your representation and our review, we conclude the release of this 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 (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 9.

Section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information concerning an investigation that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication. *See* 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. *See id.* § 552.301(e)(1)(A). You state Exhibit 10 pertains to a concluded investigation that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication. Based on your representation and our review, we find section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code is applicable to this information.

However, 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 information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*, 531 S.W.2d at 186-87. Accordingly, with the exception of basic information, the department may withhold Exhibit 9 under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code and may withhold Exhibit 10 under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code.

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 at 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.” *City of Fort Worth v. Cornyn*, 86 S.W.3d 320, 327 (Tex. App.—Austin 2002, no pet.). To prevail on its claim that section 552.108(b)(1) excepts information from disclosure, a governmental body must do more than merely make a conclusory assertion that releasing the information would interfere with law enforcement. Instead, the governmental body must meet its burden of explaining how and why release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement and crime prevention. *See* Open Records Decision No. 562 at 10 (1990) (construing statutory predecessor). This office has concluded section 552.108(b) 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 a portion of the remaining responsive information would interfere with law enforcement or the prosecution of crime. You argue this information relates to law enforcement tactics that, if released, could be used by criminals to tamper with evidence, undermine the department's ability to successfully investigate crimes, and endanger the safety of officers. Based on these representations and our review, we agree the release of some of the information at issue would interfere with law enforcement.<sup>2</sup> Accordingly, the department may withhold the information we marked under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code. However, we find you have not demonstrated release of any of the remaining responsive information at issue would interfere with law enforcement or crime prevention. Accordingly, the department may not withhold any of the remaining responsive information under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses chapter 67 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which addresses intelligence information pertaining to street gangs.<sup>3</sup> Article 67.051(a) provides, in part, "a criminal justice agency . . . shall compile criminal information into an intelligence database for the purpose of investigating or prosecuting the criminal activities of criminal combinations or criminal street gangs." *Crim. Proc. Code art. 67.051(a)*. Article 67.101(a) provides:

[A] criminal justice agency may release on request information maintained under this chapter to:

- (1) another criminal justice agency;
- (2) a court; or
- (3) a defendant in a criminal proceeding who is entitled to the discovery of the information under Chapter 39.

*Id.* art. 67.101(a). Further, article 67.103 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides release of this information to a person who is not entitled to the information is a Class A misdemeanor. *See id.* art. 67.103(b). You state Exhibit 5 originates from and is maintained

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

<sup>3</sup> Although you raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with chapter 61 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, we note the 85th Legislature repealed this chapter effective January 1, 2019. *See Act of May 30, 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., ch. 1058, § 5.01(4)*. We understand you to raise chapter 67 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. *See Act of May 30, 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., ch. 1058, § 1.04*.

in the department's criminal gang database created pursuant to chapter 67 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. We understand the requestor is not entitled to obtain the information under article 67.101. Accordingly, we conclude the department must withhold Exhibit 5 under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with article 67.101 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

You also raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 418.177 of the Texas Homeland Security Act (the "HSA"), chapter 418 of the Government Code. Sections 418.176 through 418.182 were added to chapter 418 as part of the HSA. These provisions make certain information related to terrorism confidential. Section 418.177 provides,

Information is confidential if the information:

- (1) is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental entity for the purpose of preventing, detecting, or investigating an act of terrorism or related criminal activity; and
- (2) relates to an assessment by or for a governmental entity, or an assessment that is maintained by a governmental entity, of the risk or vulnerability of persons or property, including critical infrastructure, to an act of terrorism or related criminal activity.

Gov't Code § 418.177. You claim a portion of the remaining responsive information relates to an assessment of the vulnerability of persons or property to an act of terrorism. However, we find you failed to establish any of the remaining responsive information at issue was created for the purpose of preventing, detecting, responding to, or investigating an act of terrorism or related criminal activity. Accordingly, the department may not withhold any of the remaining responsive information under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 418.177 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses part 23 of title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, which was established to regulate intelligence databases pertaining to certain criminal activities that involve a large number of participants over a broad geographical area. *See* 28 C.F.R. § 23.2 (background of part 23). The policy standards of part 23 are applicable to all criminal intelligence systems operating through support under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. § 3711 *et seq.* *Id.* § 23.3(a). For purposes of part 23, a criminal intelligence system "means the arrangements, equipment, facilities, and procedures used for the receipt, storage, interagency exchange or dissemination, and analysis of criminal intelligence information," and an intelligence project "means the organizational unit which operates an intelligence system on behalf of and for the benefit of a single agency or the organization which operates an interjurisdictional intelligence system on behalf of a group of participating agencies[.]" *Id.* § 23.3(b)(1), (5). The release of information within these criminal intelligence databases is governed by section 23.20 of part 23, which provides, in relevant part:

(e) A project or authorized recipient shall disseminate criminal intelligence information only where there is a need to know and a right to know the information in the performance of a law enforcement activity.

(f)(1) Except as noted in paragraph (f)(2) of this section, a project shall disseminate criminal intelligence information only to law enforcement authorities who shall agree to follow procedures regarding information receipt, maintenance, security, and dissemination which are consistent with these principles.

(2) Paragraph (f)(1) of this section shall not limit the dissemination of an assessment of criminal intelligence information to a government official or to any other individual, when necessary, to avoid imminent danger to life or property.

*Id.* § 23.20(e)-(f). For purposes of section 23.20, “criminal intelligence information” means “data which has been evaluated to determine that it: (i) [i]s relevant to the identification of and the criminal activity engaged in by an individual who or organization which is reasonably suspected of involvement in criminal activity, and (ii) [m]eets criminal intelligence system submission criteria[.]” *Id.* § 23.3(b)(3). We understand you to argue some of the remaining responsive information relates to criminal intelligence information. However, upon review, we find you failed to demonstrate any of the remaining responsive information at issue constitutes “criminal intelligence information” for purposes of part 23 of title 28. *Id.* § 23.23(b)(3). Therefore, none of the remaining responsive information is subject to section 23.20, and the department may not withhold it under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis.

Section 552.111 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “[a]n interagency or intraagency memorandum or letter that would not be available by law to a party in litigation with the agency[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.111. This exception encompasses the deliberative process privilege. *See* Open Records Decision No. 615 at 2 (1993). The purpose of section 552.111 is to protect advice, opinion, and recommendation in the decisional process and to encourage open and frank discussion in the deliberative process. *See Austin v. City of San Antonio*, 630 S.W.2d 391, 394 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 1982, writ ref’d n.r.e.); Open Records Decision No. 538 at 1-2 (1990).

In Open Records Decision No. 615, this office re-examined the statutory predecessor to section 552.111 in light of the decision in *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ). We determined section 552.111 excepts from disclosure only those internal communications that consist of advice, recommendations, opinions, and other material reflecting the policymaking processes of the governmental body. *See* ORD 615 at 5. A governmental body’s policymaking functions do not encompass routine internal administrative or personnel matters, and disclosure of information about such matters will not inhibit free discussion of policy issues among agency personnel. *Id.*; *see also City of Garland v. Dallas Morning News*, 22 S.W.3d 351 (Tex. 2000) (section 552.111 not applicable to personnel-related communications that did not involve policymaking). A governmental body’s policymaking

functions do include administrative and personnel matters of broad scope that affect the governmental body's policy mission. *See* Open Records Decision No. 631 at 3 (1995).

Further, section 552.111 does not protect facts and written observations of facts and events severable from advice, opinions, and recommendations. *Arlington Indep. Sch. Dist. v. Tex. Attorney Gen.*, 37 S.W.3d 152 (Tex. App.—Austin 2001, no pet.); *see* ORD 615 at 5. But if factual information is so inextricably intertwined with material involving advice, opinion, or recommendation as to make severance of the factual data impractical, the factual information also may be withheld under section 552.111. *See* Open Records Decision No. 313 at 3 (1982).

You state the information in Exhibit 12 pertains to communications among department employees that consists of advice, opinions, and recommendations pertaining to the policy matters of the department. Based on your representations and our review of the information at issue, we find you have demonstrated the information at issue consists of advice, opinions, or recommendations on the policymaking matters of the department. Accordingly, the department may withhold Exhibit 12 under section 552.111 of the Government Code.

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. The court of appeals has concluded public citizens' dates of birth are protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101. *See 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.). Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). This common-law right to privacy protects the identifying information of a complainant in certain situations based on the facts of the case. *See* Open Records Decision No. 394 (1983); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 339 (1982) (concluding common-law privacy protects identifying information of victim of serious sexual offense). Further, we note a compilation of an individual's criminal history is highly embarrassing information, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person. *Cf. United States Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press*, 489 U.S. 749, 764 (1989) (when considering prong regarding individual's privacy interest, court recognized distinction between public records found in courthouse files and local police stations and compiled summary of information and noted that individual has significant privacy interest in compilation of one's criminal history). Moreover, we find a compilation of a private citizen's criminal history is generally not of legitimate concern to the public.

In this instance, although you seek to withhold Exhibit 3 in its entirety, you have not demonstrated, nor does it otherwise appear, this is a situation in which the information must be withheld in its entirety on the basis of common-law privacy. Nevertheless, upon review,

we find some of the remaining responsive information, which we marked, satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Thus, the department must withhold the information we marked, and the dates of birth of all public citizens under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we find you have failed to demonstrate the remaining responsive information is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public concern. Therefore, the department may not withhold any of the remaining responsive information under section 552.101 on that basis.

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.<sup>4</sup> See Gov't Code § 552.130(a). We find portions of the remaining responsive information consist of motor vehicle record information. Accordingly, the department must withhold the information we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

You seek to withhold the identifying information of undercover officers in the remaining responsive information under section 552.152 of the Government Code. Section 552.152 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.

*Id.* § 552.152. You represent the release of the undercover officers' identities would subject the officers to a substantial threat of physical harm. Therefore, we find section 552.152 is applicable to the identities of the undercover officers within the information at issue. Accordingly, the department must withhold the identifying information of the undercover officers in the remaining responsive information under section 552.152 of the Government Code.

In summary, the department must withhold Exhibit 2 under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code. The department must withhold Exhibit 7 under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 143.1214 of the Local Government Code. The department must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code. The department may withhold Exhibit 8 under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. With the exception of basic information, which must be released, the department may withhold Exhibit 9 under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code and may withhold Exhibit 10 under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code. The department may withhold the information we

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<sup>4</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).

marked under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code. The department must withhold Exhibit 5 under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with article 67.101 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The department may withhold Exhibit 12 under section 552.111 of the Government Code. The department must withhold the information we marked, and the dates of birth of all public citizens under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The department must withhold the information we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The department must withhold the identifying information of the undercover officers in the remaining responsive information under section 552.152 of the Government Code. The department must release the remaining responsive information.<sup>5</sup>

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 <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open-government/members-public/what-expect-after-ruling-issued> or call the OAG's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Public Information Act may be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the OAG, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,

Deborah Southerland  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

DS/be

Ref: ID# 817425

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)

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<sup>5</sup> We note the information being released contains social security numbers. 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* Gov't Code § 552.147(b).