



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

October 24, 2016

Mr. Luke A. Cochran
Counsel for the City of Brenham
Law Office of Cary L. Bovey, PLLC
2251 Double Creek Drive, Suite 204
Round Rock, Texas 78664

OR2016-23823

Dear Mr. Cochran:

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# 631371.

The Brenham Police Department (the "department"), which you represent, received a request from several requestors for all information related to a specified incident involving a named police officer and all employment information pertaining to the named police officer. You state you have released some information to a requestor. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, 552.111, 552.117, 552.1175, 552.130, 552.136, 552.137, 552.140, and 552.147 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note the requestors only seek information related to a specified incident involving a named police officer and employment information pertaining to the named police officer. We note the submitted information contains information beyond this type of information. Accordingly, the submitted information that does not consist of the specified incident or employment information, which we have indicated, is not responsive to the instant request. This ruling does not address the public availability of non-responsive information, and the department is not required to release such information in response to this request.

Next, we note multiple requestors seek department 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 requestors do not give the requisite information under section 1701.661(a). As the requestors do 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.¹ 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).

We note the submitted information contains court-filed documents subject to section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code. Section 552.022(a)(17) provides for required public disclosure of “information that is also contained in a public court record[.]” unless the information is made confidential under the Act or other law. Gov’t Code § 552.022(a)(17). Although you assert this information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy, we note information that has been filed with a court is not protected by common-law privacy. *See Star-Telegram v. Walker*, 834 S.W.2d 54 (Tex. 1992) (common-law privacy not applicable to court-filed document). Therefore, the department may not withhold the information subject to section 552.022(a)(17) under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. Further, although the department raises section 552.108 of the Government Code for this information, this exception is discretionary in nature and does not make information confidential under the Act. *See Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 663 at 5 (1999) (waiver of discretionary exceptions), 177 at 3 (1977) (statutory predecessor to section 552.108 subject to waiver).* Therefore, the department may not withhold any of the information subject to section 552.022(a)(17) under section 552.108. As no further exceptions to disclosure are raised for this information, which we have marked, it must be released. However, we will

¹As we are able to make this determination, we need not address the arguments against disclosure of this information.

address the department's arguments against disclosure for the remaining information not subject to section 552.022(a)(17) 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). We note section 552.108 is generally not applicable to internal personnel records that are purely administrative in nature and that do not involve the investigation or prosecution of crime. *See City of Fort Worth v. Cornyn*, 86 S.W.3d 320 (Tex. App.—Austin 2002, no pet.); *Morales v. Ellen*, 840 S.W.2d 519, 525-26 (Tex. Civ. 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* Open Records Decision No. 350 at 3-4 (1982). However, you state, and provide documentation showing, the remaining information pertains to active criminal investigations. Based on your representation, we conclude release of most 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).

We note, however, the remaining information includes a criminal trespass warning. Because a copy of this document is provided to the person who is the subject of the warning, we find its release will not interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime. *See* Gov’t Code § 552.108(a)(1). Therefore, the department may not withhold the criminal trespass warning, which we have marked for release, under section 552.108(a)(1). However, we find section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code is applicable to the remaining information.

Section 552.108 does not except from disclosure basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime. *Id.* § 552.108(c). Basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*. *See* 531 S.W.2d at 186-88; Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information considered to be basic information). We note basic information does not include dates of birth or information subject to section 552.130 of the Government Code. *See* ORD 127 at 3-4. Thus, with the exception of the criminal trespass warning and basic information, the department may withhold the remaining information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.²

²As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this 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.”³ Gov’t Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 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. In considering whether a public citizen’s date of birth is private, the Third Court of Appeals looked to the supreme court’s rationale in *Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts v. Attorney General of Texas*, 354 S.W.3d 336 (Tex. 2010). *Paxton v. City of Dallas*, No. 03-13-00546-CV, 2015 WL 3394061, at *3 (Tex. App.—Austin May 22, 2015, pet. denied) (mem. op.). The supreme court concluded public employees’ dates of birth are private under section 552.102 of the Government Code because the employees’ privacy interest substantially outweighed the negligible public interest in disclosure.⁴ *Texas Comptroller*, 354 S.W.3d at 347-48. Based on *Texas Comptroller*, the court of appeals concluded the privacy rights of public employees apply equally to public citizens, and thus, public citizens’ dates of birth are also protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101. *City of Dallas*, 2015 WL 3394061, at *3. Thus, the department must withhold the public citizen’s date of birth we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

In summary, as the requestor did not properly request the body worn camera video at issue pursuant to chapter 1701 of the Occupations Code, our ruling does not reach this information, and the department need not release the submitted body camera video at issue in response to this request for information. The department must release the court-filed documents we have marked pursuant to section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code. With the exception of the criminal trespass warning and basic information, the department may withhold the remaining information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. In releasing the criminal trespass warning, the department must withhold the public citizen’s date of birth we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

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.

³The 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).

⁴Section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure “information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.” Gov’t Code § 552.102(a).

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,



Kavid Singh
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

KVS/bhf

Ref: ID# 631371

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestors
(w/o enclosures)