



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

December 21, 2016

Ms. Michelle Buendia
Assistant City Attorney
Criminal Law & Police Section
City of Dallas
1400 South Lamar
Dallas, Texas 75215

OR2016-28198

Dear Ms. Buendia:

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# 638701 (ORR# 2016-20300).

The Dallas Police Department (the "department") received three requests for information pertaining to a specified incident or a specified address. You claim some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, 552.130, and 552.147 of the Government Code.¹ You have also provided arguments from the Dallas County District Attorney's Office (the "district attorney's office") claiming sections 552.103 and 552.108 of the Government Code for the information at issue. *See* Gov't Code § 552.304(a). We have considered the claimed exceptions and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.²

¹Although you also raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with sections 552.130 and 552.147 of the Government Code, this office has concluded section 552.101 does not encompass other exceptions found in the Act. *See* Open Records Decision No. 676 at 1-2 (2002).

²We 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 that those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

Initially, we note the submitted information includes 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 provides, in relevant part, the following:

(a) 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 provide the requisite information under section 1701.661(a). As the body worn camera recordings at issue were not properly requested pursuant to chapter 1701, our ruling does not reach this information and it need not be released.³ However, pursuant to section 1701.661(b), a “failure to provide all the information required by [s]ubsection (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, and you acknowledge, the department has not complied with the time periods prescribed by section 552.301 of the Government Code in seeking an open records decision from this office with respect to all three requests for information. Gov't Code § 552.301. When a governmental body fails to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301, the information at issue is presumed public and must be released unless there is a compelling reason to withhold it. *See id.* § 552.302; *Simmons v. Kuzmich*, 166 S.W.3d 342, 350 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2005, no pet.); *Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379, 381-82 (Tex. App.—Austin 1990, no writ) (governmental body must make compelling demonstration to overcome presumption of openness pursuant to statutory predecessor to section 552.302); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 630 (1994).

This statutory presumption can generally be overcome when information is confidential by law or third-party interests are at stake. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 630 at 3, 325 at 2 (1982). Although you raise section 552.108 of the Government Code, this section is a discretionary exception to disclosure that protects a governmental body's interests and may be waived. *See* Gov't Code § 552.007; Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions in general), 663 at 5 (1999) (untimely request for decision resulted

³As we are able to make this determination, we need not address the submitted arguments against disclosure of this information.

in waiver of discretionary exceptions), 177 at 3 (1997) (statutory predecessor to section 552.108 subject to waiver). Thus, in failing to comply with section 552.301, the department has waived its argument under section 552.108, and may not withhold the information on the basis of its own interests under section 552.108. However, the need of a governmental body, other than the one seeking an open records decision, to withhold information under sections 552.103 and 552.108 can provide a compelling reason to withhold information from disclosure. Open Records Decision Nos. 586 at 2-3 (1991), 469 (1987) (university may withhold information under Gov't Code § 552.103 predecessor to protect district attorney's interest in anticipated criminal litigation). As previously noted, you provide a representation from the district attorney's office asserting sections 552.103 and 552.108 of the Government Code. Therefore, we will consider whether the information at issue may be withheld on behalf of the district attorney's office under sections 552.103 and 552.108. Further, because sections 552.101 and 552.130 of the Government Code make information confidential, they can provide compelling reasons to overcome the presumption of openness.⁴ Thus, we will also consider the applicability of these exceptions to the information at issue.

Section 552.108(a) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime . . . if: (1) release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime[.]” Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1). Generally, a governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(1) must explain how and why 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). As noted above, the district attorney's office objects to release of the information at issue because release would interfere with a pending criminal investigation and prosecution. Based upon this representation and our review, we conclude release of the information you have marked 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, we conclude section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code is applicable, and the department may withhold the information you have marked under section 552.108(a)(1) on behalf of the district attorney's office.⁵

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov't Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. *Indus.*

⁴We note 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 under the Act. Gov't Code § 552.147(b).

⁵As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address the remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

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.⁶ *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. The department must generally withhold all public citizens' dates of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we note the first requestor has a right of access to his client's date of birth pursuant to section 552.023 of the Government Code, and the department may not withhold that information from the first requestor under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023(a) ("person's authorized representative has special right of access, beyond right of general public, to information held by governmental body that relates to person and that is protected from public disclosure by laws intended to protect that person's privacy interests"); Open Records Decision No. 481 at 4 (1987) (privacy theories not implicated when individual requests information concerning herself).

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 department must generally withhold the motor vehicle record information you marked and the additional information we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. However, we note section 552.130 protects personal privacy. Thus, the first requestor has a right of access to his client's motor vehicle record information under section 552.023 of the Government Code and it may not be withheld from him under section 552.130. *See id.* § 552.023(a); ORD 481 at 4.

In summary, pursuant to section 1701 of the Occupations Code, as the submitted body worn camera recordings were not properly requested pursuant to chapter 1701, our ruling does not reach this information and it need not be released. The department may withhold the information you have marked under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code on behalf of the district attorney's office. The department must generally withhold all public citizens'

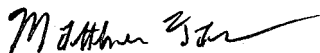
⁶Section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure "information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Gov't Code § 552.102(a).

dates of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy; however, pursuant to section 552.023 of the Government Code, the department may not withhold the first requestor's client's date of birth from the first requestor on that basis. The department must generally withhold the motor vehicle record information you marked, and the additional information we marked, under section 552.130 of the Government Code; however, the department may not withhold the motor vehicle record information of the first requestor's client from him under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The department must release the remaining information.⁷

This letter ruling is limited to the particular information at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other information or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For more information concerning those rights and responsibilities, please visit our website at http://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl_ruling_info.shtml, or call the Office of the Attorney General's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Act may be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Matthew Taylor
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

MHT/akg

Ref: ID# 638701

Enc. Submitted documents

c: 2 Requestors
(w/o enclosures)

⁷We note the first requestor has a right of access to some of the information being released. See Gov't Code § 552.023(a); ORD 481 at 4. Thus, if the department receives another request for the same information from a different requestor, the department must again seek a decision from this office.