



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

May 13, 2019

Mr. Alexander Garcia  
Assistant City Attorney  
City of Corpus Christi  
P.O. Box 9277  
Corpus Christi, Texas 78469-9277

OR2019-12750

Dear Mr. Garcia:

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# 762435 (ORR# ARod71).

The Corpus Christi Police Department (the "department") received three requests from the same requestor for information pertaining to a specified investigation. The department claims the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the claimed exceptions 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. This section encompasses information made confidential by other statutes. The submitted information includes body worn camera recordings of police officers. Body worn cameras are subject to chapter 1701 of the Occupations Code. Section 1701.661(a) of the Occupations Code reads as follow:

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). We note the requestor provided the information required by section 1701.661(a) of the Occupations Code for release of the body worn camera recordings at issue. The recordings at issue reflect they were required to be made by law or the policies of the department and relate to a law enforcement purpose. *See id.* § 1701.661(h). Further, the department has failed to demonstrate the recordings could not be used as evidence in a criminal prosecution. *See id.* § 1701.661(d) (information “that is or could be used as evidence in a criminal prosecution is subject to the requirements of [the Act.]”). We also have no indication the body worn camera recordings document an incident that involves the use of deadly force by an officer or relates to an administrative or criminal investigation of an officer. *See id.* § 1701.660(a). Nonetheless, section 1701.661(f) provides,

A law enforcement agency may not release any portion . . . of a recording made in a private space, or of a recording involving the investigation of conduct that constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by fine only and does not result in arrest, without written authorization from the person who is the subject of that portion of the recording or, if the person is deceased, from the person’s authorized representative.

*Id.* § 1701.661(f). The department states the body worn camera recordings at issue involve an investigation of conduct that constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by fine only and did not result in arrest. However, we note the recordings involve charges of official oppression, which is a felony of the third degree, and impersonating a public servant, which is a class A misdemeanor. *See* Penal Code § 37.11(b), 39.03(d); *see also id.* § 12.21 (providing confinement as punishment for Class A misdemeanor). Thus, we find the department has failed to demonstrate the recordings at issue involve the investigation of conduct that constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by fine only. Therefore, the department may not withhold the submitted recordings under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1701.661(f) on that basis. Nevertheless, we find portions of the submitted recording, which we have indicated, were made in a private space. *See* Occ. Code § 1701.651(3) (defining “private space” for purposes of section 1701.661(f) as “a location in which a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy, including a person’s home.”). The department states it does not have authorization for release from the subjects of the recordings made in the private space. *See id.* § 1701.661(f). Accordingly, the department must withhold the information we have indicated under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1701.661(f) of the Occupations Code.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we do not address the other argument of the department to withhold this information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 143.089 of the Local Government Code. The department represents the City of Corpus Christi is a civil service city under chapter 143 of the Local Government Code. Section 143.089 contemplates two different types of personnel files: a police officer's civil service file that the civil service director is required to maintain, and an internal file that the police department may maintain for its own use. Local Gov't Code § 143.089(a), (g). 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).<sup>2</sup> *Abbott v. City of 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 in 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 are subject to release under the Act. *See* Local Gov't Code § 143.089(f); Open Records Decision No. 562 at 6 (1990). However, information maintained in a police department's internal file pursuant to section 143.089(g) is confidential and must not be released. *City of San Antonio v. Texas Attorney Gen.*, 851 S.W.2d 946, 949 (Tex. App.—Austin 1993, writ denied).

The department informs us some of the submitted information, which we have marked, pertains to a pending investigation that has not resulted in disciplinary action against the officer at issue. The department states this information is maintained in its internal files concerning the named officer. Based on these representations and our review of the documents at issue, we agree this information is confidential pursuant to section 143.089(g). Therefore, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code.<sup>3</sup>

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 Third 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)

---

<sup>2</sup>Chapter 143 prescribes the following types of disciplinary actions: removal, suspension, demotion, and uncompensated duty. *See* Local Gov't Code §§ 143.051-.055.

<sup>3</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we do not address the other argument of the department to withhold this information.

(mem. op.). Thus, the department must withhold all public citizens' dates of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

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). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(1) must explain how and why the release of the information at issue 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, 710 (Tex. 1977). The department states some of the information relates to a pending criminal investigation or prosecution. Based on this representation, 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, 186-87 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975) (delineating law enforcement interests present in active cases), *writ ref’d n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976).

Section 552.108 does not except from disclosure basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime. Gov’t Code § 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 at 3-4 (1976) (summarizing types of information deemed public by *Houston Chronicle*). Thus, with the exception of basic information, the department may withhold this information, which we have marked, under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.

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 section 552.103 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).

Although the department raises section 552.103 on behalf of the Criminal Prosecution Division of the Office of the Attorney General (the “division”) because the information relates to a pending prosecution, the department has not provided us with a representation from the division seeking to withhold the information on that ground. Therefore, the department may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.103.

Section 552.107(2) of the Government Code provides information is excepted from disclosure if “a court by order has prohibited disclosure of the information.” Gov’t Code § 552.107(2). The district has submitted an unsigned copy of an “order granting protective order regarding in camera discovery” that was filed with the 117th Judicial District Court in Nueces County. However, this protective order does not prohibit the department from releasing any of the requested information to the requestor pursuant to the Act. Thus, we conclude the department has not established a court has prohibited disclosure of any of the submitted information to the requestor. Therefore, the department may not withhold any of the remaining information from the requestor under section 552.107(2) of the Government Code.

Section 552.1175 of the Government Code may be applicable to some of the submitted information.<sup>4</sup> Section 552.1175 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. *See* Gov’t Code § 552.1175. The department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.1175 of the Government Code if the individual at issue is a licensed peace officer and elects to restrict access to this information in accordance with section 552.1175(b) of the Government Code. However, the department may not withhold this information under section 552.1175 if the individual either is not a currently licensed peace officer or does not elect to restrict access to this information in accordance with section 552.1175(b).

In summary, with the exception of basic information, the department may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. The department must withhold the following: (1) the information we have indicated under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1701.661(f) of the Occupations Code; (2) the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code; (3) all public

---

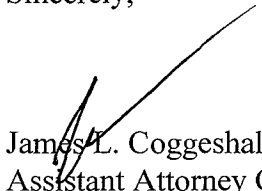
<sup>4</sup>The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 at 2 (1987), 480 at 5 (1987).

citizens' dates of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy; and (4) the information we have marked under section 552.1175 of the Government Code if the individual at issue is a licensed peace officer and elects to restrict access to this information in accordance with section 552.1175(b) of the Government Code. The department 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,



James L. Coggeshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

JLC/mo

Ref: ID# 762435

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)