



KEN PAXTON  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

August 23, 2019

Ms. Laura Anne Coats  
Assistant District Attorney  
Dallas County District Attorney's Office  
133 North Riverfront Boulevard, LB-19  
Dallas, Texas 75207-4399

OR2019-23614

Dear Ms. Coats:

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# 782234.

The Dallas County District Attorney's Office (the "district attorney's office") received a request for six categories of information pertaining to a specified incident. The district attorney's office claims the requestor did not properly request the submitted body worn camera recordings pursuant to section 1701.661 of the Occupations Code. Additionally, the district attorney's office claims the submitted information is either not subject to the Act or excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.<sup>1</sup>

As previously noted the submitted information includes law enforcement 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

---

<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.

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 requestor does 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 of the Occupations Code, our ruling does not reach this information and it need not be released.<sup>2</sup> 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).

The district attorney’s office states the remaining information consists of information being prepared for submission to the grand jury. Additionally, we note the remaining information includes a grand jury subpoena and information obtained pursuant to a grand jury subpoena. The judiciary is expressly excluded from the requirements of the Act. Gov’t Code § 552.003(1)(B). This office has determined for the purposes of the Act, a grand jury is a part of the judiciary and therefore not subject to the Act. *See* Open Records Decision No. 411 (1984). Furthermore, records kept by a governmental body that is acting as an agent for a grand jury are considered records in the constructive possession of the grand jury, and are also not subject to the Act. *See* Open Records Decisions Nos. 513 (1988), 411, 398 (1983). The fact that information collected or prepared by another person or entity is submitted to the grand jury does not necessarily mean such information is in the grand jury’s constructive possession when the same information also is held in the other person’s or entity’s own capacity. Information held by another person or entity but not produced at the direction of the grand jury may well be protected under one of the Act’s specific exceptions to disclosure, but such information is not excluded from the reach of the Act by the judiciary exclusion. *See* ORD 513. Thus, to the extent the district attorney’s office holds the information at issue solely as an agent of the grand jury, such information consists of records of the judiciary that are not subject to disclosure under the Act and the district attorney’s office is not required to release that information in response to the instant request.

---

<sup>2</sup>As we are able to make this determination, we need not address the remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

To the extent the district attorney's office does not hold the information at issue solely as an agent of the grand jury, we will address the district attorney's office's arguments against its disclosure.

We note the remaining information includes court-filed documents. Section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code provides for required public disclosure of "information that is also contained in a public court record[,]" unless the information is expressly made confidential under the Act or other law. Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(17). The district attorney's office seeks to withhold the information at issue under sections 552.103 and 552.108 of the Government Code. However, sections 552.103 and 552.108 are discretionary in nature and do not make information confidential under the Act. *See Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News*, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475-76 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1999, no pet.) (governmental body may waive Gov't Code § 552.103); *see also* 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 Gov't Code § 552.108 subject to waiver). Additionally, the district attorney's office seeks to withhold the information at issue under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. We note common-law privacy is not applicable to information contained in public court records. *See Star-Telegram v. Walker*, 834 S.W.2d 54 (Tex. 1992). Therefore, the district attorney's office may not withhold the court-filed documents, which we have marked, under section 552.103, section 552.108, or section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. Accordingly, the district attorney's office must release the court-filed documents we have marked pursuant 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). The district attorney's office states the remaining information pertains to an active criminal investigation or prosecution. Based on the district attorney's office's representation and our review, we conclude release 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). Thus, we conclude section 552.108(a)(1) is applicable to the remaining information.

However, we note 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 (1976) (summarizing types of information considered to be basic

information). Thus, with the exception of the basic information, the district attorney's office may withhold the remaining information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.<sup>3</sup>

We understand the district attorney's office to raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy for the basic 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 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. We note the basic information relates to an individual who is identified only by a pseudonym and whose privacy interest is, thus, protected. Therefore, the district attorney's office may not withhold any of the basic information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

In summary, as the body worn camera recordings were not properly requested pursuant to chapter 1701 of the Occupations Code, our ruling does not reach this information and it need not be released. To the extent the district attorney's office holds the information at issue solely as an agent of the grand jury, such information consists of records of the judiciary that are not subject to disclosure under the Act and the district attorney's office is not required to release that information in response to the instant request. The district attorney's office 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 basic information, which must be released, the district attorney's office may withhold the remaining information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.

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.

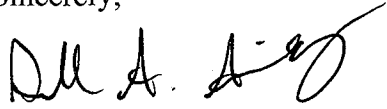
This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For more information concerning those rights and responsibilities, please visit our website at <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open-government/members-public/what-expect-after-ruling-issued> or call the OAG's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable

---

<sup>3</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address the remaining arguments against disclosure of the remaining information, except to note basic information may not be withheld from public disclosure under section 552.103. *See* Open Records Decision No. 597 at 2-3 (1991).

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gerald A. Arismendez". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent loop at the end.

Gerald A. Arismendez  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

GAA/mo

Ref: ID# 782234

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)