



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

November 5, 2019

Mr. Daniel W. Ray
Counsel for Hunt County
Scott, Ray & Sullivan, P.L.L.C.
P.O. Box 1353
Greenville, Texas 75403-1353

OR2019-31154

Dear Mr. Ray:

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# 795322.

Hunt County (the "county"), which you represent, received two requests from different requestors for specified information related to an incident. You state you released some information. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note the submitted information includes a police officer's 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 did not properly request the body worn camera recordings at issue pursuant to chapter 1701 of the Occupations Code, 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).

Next, we note some of the remaining information contains grand jury subpoenas and information obtained through grand jury subpoenas. The judiciary is expressly excluded from the requirements of the Act. Gov’t Code § 552.003(1)(B). This office has determined for 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). Further, 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 county holds the grand jury subpoenas and the information obtained through grand jury subpoenas 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 county is not required to release that information in response to the instant request. To the extent the county holds the information at issue in its own capacity and not solely as an agent of the grand jury, we will address your argument against its disclosure.

Further, we note the remaining information contains 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 made confidential under the Act or other law. Gov’t Code § 552.022(a)(17). Although the county seeks to withhold this information under section 552.108 of the Government Code, this section is a discretionary exception and does not make information confidential under the Act. *See id.* § 552.007; 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). As such, section 552.108 does not make information confidential for the purposes of section 552.022. Accordingly, the county may not withhold the court-filed documents, which we marked, under section 552.108. As you raise no other exceptions to disclosure of the marked court-filed documents, they must be released pursuant to section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code. However, we will address your argument against disclosure of the remaining information.

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

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: (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 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 the remaining information relates to a pending criminal investigation being conducted by the Hunt County Fire Marshal’s Office. *See generally* Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (providing that an arson investigation unit of a fire department is considered a law enforcement agency for purposes of section 552.108 of the Government Code). Based upon these representations, we conclude the release of the remaining 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), writ ref’dn.r.e. per curiam, 536 S.W.2d Thus, section 552.108(a)(1) is applicable to the remaining information.

However, 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). Section 552.108(c) refers to the basic “front-page” information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*. *See* 531 S.W.2d at 186-187; *see also* Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information considered to be basic information). Accordingly, with the exception of basic information, which must be released, the county may withhold the remaining information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.

In summary, as the requestors did not properly request the body worn camera recordings at issue 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 county holds the grand jury subpoenas and the information obtained through grand jury subpoenas 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 county is not required to release that information in response to the instant request. The county must release the marked court-filed documents pursuant to section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code. With the exception of basic information, which must be released, the county 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

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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 "Emily Buchanan". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letter of each word being capitalized and prominent.

Emily Buchanan
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

EBO/rm

Ref: ID# 795322

Enc. Submitted documents

c: 2 Requestors
(w/o enclosures)