



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

July 29, 2020

Ms. Judith S. Rawls
Assistant City Attorney
Beaumont Police Department
P.O. Box 3827
Beaumont, Texas 77704-3827

OR2020-18973

Dear Ms. Rawls:

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# 837784.

The Beaumont Police Department (the "department") received a request for civil service files and personnel files regarding nine named department police officers. You state the department will release some information. You claim the submitted body worn camera recordings were not properly requested pursuant to section 1701.661 of the Occupations Code. You also claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, and 552.130 of the Government Code.¹ We have considered the submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted information. We have also received and considered comments submitted on behalf of the requestor. *See* Gov't Code § 552.304 (providing that interested party may submit written comments regarding why information should or should not be released).

Initially, we note the department has redacted portions of the submitted information. Pursuant to section 552.301 of the Government Code, a governmental body that seeks to withhold requested information must submit to this office a copy of the information, labeled to indicate which exceptions apply to which parts of the copy, unless the governmental body has received a previous determination for the information at issue. *See id.*

¹ Although the department does not cite to section 552.130 of the Government Code in its brief, we understand it to raise this exception based on the substance of its arguments and its markings.

§ 552.301(a), (e)(1)(D). You do not assert, nor does our review of our records indicate, the department has been granted a previous determination to withhold such information without seeking a ruling from this office. *See id.* § 552.301(a); Open Records Decision No. 673 (2000). As such, this information must be submitted in a manner that enables this office to determine whether the information comes within the scope of an exception to disclosure. In this instance, we can discern the nature of the redacted information; thus, being deprived of this information does not inhibit our ability to make a ruling. In the future, however, the department should refrain from redacting any information that it is not authorized to withhold in seeking an open records ruling. Failure to do so may result in the presumption the redacted information is public. *See* Gov't Code § 552.302.

Section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information concerning an investigation that concluded in a result other than conviction or deferred adjudication. *See id.* § 552.108(a)(2). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(2) must demonstrate the information at issue relates to a criminal investigation that has concluded in a final result other than conviction or deferred adjudication. *See id.* §§ 552.108(a)(2), .301(e)(1)(A). We note section 552.108 is generally not applicable to the records of an internal affairs investigation that is purely administrative in nature and does 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 (Tex. 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). The information at issue consists of administrative investigations of a department officer. However, you state this information is related to closed criminal investigations that did not result in convictions or deferred adjudications. Upon review, we find the information we marked relates to a closed criminal investigation that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication. Therefore, section 552.108(a)(2) is applicable to the information we marked. However, the remaining information pertains solely to internal investigations conducted by the department and is not information that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime only in relation to a criminal investigation that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication. Therefore, you have failed to demonstrate the applicability of section 552.108(a)(2) to the remaining information, and the department may not withhold the remaining information on that basis.

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 information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle Publishing Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975), *writ ref'd n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976). *See* Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information considered to be basic information). We note basic information does not include motor vehicle record information encompassed by section 552.130 of the Government Code, dates of birth, or social security numbers of victims or suspects, but does include the arrestee's social security number. *See id.* at 3-4.

Accordingly, with the exception of basic information, the department may withhold the information we marked under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code.²

Section 552.102(a) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.”³ Gov’t Code § 552.102(a). The Texas Supreme Court held section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure the dates of birth of state employees in the payroll database of the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts. *Tex. Comptroller of Pub. Accounts v. Attorney Gen. of Tex.*, 354 S.W.3d 336 (Tex. 2010). Thus, under *Texas Comptroller*, section 552.102(a) is applicable to the birth date of an employee of a governmental body in a record maintained by his or her employer in an employment context. Accordingly, the department must withhold all current and former employees’ dates of birth under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code.⁴

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from public 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. Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). The court of appeals has concluded public citizens’ dates of birth are protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code. *See 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.). Upon review, we find some of the remaining information satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the department must withhold the information we marked and all public citizens’ dates of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we find you have

² As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address the remaining arguments against disclosure of this information or the applicability of section 1701.661(a) of the Occupations Code to the submitted video recordings. *See generally* Occ. Code § 1701.661(a), (e). Additionally, we note the submitted information does not contain criminal history record information (“CHRI”) of the individuals named in the request for information. Therefore, we do not address whether the requestor, who represents the Office of Capital and Forensic Writs, has a right of access to CHRI under sections 411.087 and 411.1272 of the Government Code. *See* Gov’t Code § 411.087(a)(2), .1272.

³ The Office of the Attorney General will raise mandatory exceptions on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

⁴ As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address the remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

failed to demonstrate any of the remaining information at issue is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public concern. Therefore, the department may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure the home address, home telephone number, emergency contact information, and social security number of a peace officer, as well as information that reveals whether the peace officer has family members, regardless of whether the peace officer complies with sections 552.024 and 552.1175 of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(2). Section 552.117(a)(2) applies to peace officers as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. We note section 552.117 encompasses a personal cellular telephone number, provided a governmental body does not pay for the cellular telephone service. *See* Open Records Decision No. 506 at 5-6 (1988) (section 552.117 not applicable to cellular telephone numbers paid for by governmental body and intended for official use). Accordingly, the department must withhold the information we marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code; however, the department may only withhold the marked cellular telephone number if the cellular telephone service is not paid for by a governmental body.

In summary, with the exception of basic information, which must be released, the department may withhold the information we marked under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code. The department must withhold all current and former employees' dates of birth under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code. The department must withhold the information we marked and all public citizens' dates of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The department must withhold the information we marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code; however, the department may only withhold the marked cellular telephone number if the cellular telephone service is not paid for by a governmental body. The department must release the remaining information.⁵

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

⁵ Although basic information includes an arrestee's social security number, we 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. *See* Gov't Code § 552.147(b).

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,

James M. Graham
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JMG/mo

Ref: ID# 837784

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)