



STATE OF INDIANA

MICHAEL R. PENCE, Governor

PUBLIC ACCESS COUNSELOR
JOSEPH B. HOAGE

Indiana Government Center South
402 West Washington Street, Room W470
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2745
Telephone: (317) 234-0906
Fax: (317) 233-3091
1-800-228-6013
www.IN.gov/pac

May 8, 2013

Mr. April Royal
1326 Panama Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46241

Re: Formal Complaint 13-FC-109; Alleged Violation of the Access to Public Records Act by the Fort Wayne Police Department

Dear Ms. Royal:

This advisory opinion is in response to your formal complaint alleging the Fort Wayne Police Department (“Department”) violated the Access to Public Records Act (“APRA”), Ind. Code § 5-14-3-1 *et seq.* Our office forwarded a copy of your formal complaint to the Department on April 8, 2013. The Department’s response was due no later than May 1, 2013. As of today’s date, we have yet to receive a response from the Department.

BACKGROUND

In your formal complaint, you allege that you have made multiple requests of the Department for records related to Demetrius Royal, DOC 192307. You have sought information pursuant to section 5 of the APRA and “all written and/or typed documents, taped and/or video recorded interviews, that occurred as a result of a police complaint filed on April 26, 2008, which led to Mr. Royal’s arrest and conviction.” To date, you have failed to receive any response from the Department to your requests.

ANALYSIS

The public policy of the APRA states that “(p)roviding persons with information is an essential function of a representative government and an integral part of the routine duties of public officials and employees, whose duty it is to provide the information.” *See* I.C. § 5-14-3-1. The Department is a public agency for the purposes of the APRA. *See* I.C. § 5-14-3-2. Accordingly, any person has the right to inspect and copy the Department’s public records during regular business hours unless the records are excepted from disclosure as confidential or otherwise nondisclosable under the APRA. *See* I.C. § 5-14-3-3(a).

A request for records may be oral or written. *See* I.C. § 5-14-3-3(a); § 5-14-3-9(c). If the request is delivered in person and the agency does not respond within 24 hours, the request is deemed denied. *See* I.C. § 5-14-3-9(a). If the request is delivered by mail or facsimile and the agency does not respond to the request within seven (7) days of receipt, the request is deemed denied. *See* I.C. § 5-14-3-9(b). A response from the public agency could be an acknowledgement that the request has been received and information regarding how or when the agency intends to comply. You have provided that you have submitted multiple written requests to the Department pursuant to APRA. You allege that the Department has failed to respond in any fashion. Without the benefit of a response to your formal complaint, it is my opinion that the Department acted contrary to section 9 of the APRA by failing to respond in writing to the written requests that were submitted.

The APRA requires that certain law enforcement records be made available for inspection and copying. *See* I.C. § 5-14-3-5. In this regard, information must be made public in three instances: if a person is arrested or summoned for an offense, if a person is received in a jail or lock-up, and where an agency has received a call regarding a suspected crime, accident, or complaint. *Id.* I.C. § 5-14-3-5(a) provides that if a person is arrested or summoned for an offense, the following information shall be made available for inspection and copying:

- (1) Information that identifies the person including the person's name, age, and address.
- (2) Information concerning any charges on which the arrest or summons is based.
- (3) Information relating to the circumstances of the arrest or the issuance of the summons, such as the:
 - (A) time and location of the arrest or the issuance of the summons;
 - (B) investigating or arresting officer (other than an undercover officer or agency); and
 - (C) investigating or arresting law enforcement agency.

If a person is received in a jail or lock-up, I.C. § 5-14-3-5(b) provides that the following information shall be made available for inspection and copying:

- (1) Information that identifies the person including the person's name, age, and address.
- (2) Information concerning the reason for the person being placed in the jail or lock-up, including the name of the person on who order the person is being held.
- (3) The time and date that the person was received and time and date of the person's discharge or transfer.
- (4) The amount of the person's bail or bond, if it has been fixed.

Finally, I.C. § 5-14-3-5(c) obligates law enforcement agencies to maintain a daily log that lists suspected crimes, accidents, or complaints. *See* I.C. § 5-14-3-5(c). The following information must be maintained in the daily log:



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- (1) The time, substance, and location of all complaints or requests for assistance received by the agency.
- (2) The time and nature of the agency's response to all complaints or requests for assistance.
- (3) If the incident involves an alleged crime or infraction:
 - (A) the time, date, and location of occurrence;
 - (B) the name and age of any victim, unless the victim is a victim of a crime under IC 35-42-4 or IC 35-42-3.5;
 - (C) the factual circumstances surrounding the incident; and
 - (D) a general description of any injuries, property, or weapons involved.

Counselor Neal provided the following guidance regarding a law enforcement agency's requirements pursuant to I.C. § 5-14-3-5(c):

In some instances, a law enforcement agency will not maintain a separate record titled "daily log" but will instead use the daily incident reports to substitute for the daily log. In that case, when the agency receives a request for the daily log information, the agency will generally provide copies of incident reports. In some cases, the agency will redact from the incident report any information not required to be maintained in a daily log. I have advised agencies this is acceptable so long as the daily log information is always available within twenty-four hours and so long as the agency provides at least the information which is required by I.C. § 5-14-3-5(c) to be made available for inspection and copying. *Opinion of the Public Access Counselor 09-FC-93.*

Beyond the requirements of section 5 of the APRA, the investigatory records exception to the APRA provides that a law enforcement agency has the discretion to disclose or not disclose its investigatory records. There is no dispute that the Department is considered to be a "law enforcement agency." An investigatory record is "information compiled in the course of the investigation of a crime." *See* I.C. § 5-14-3-2(h). The investigatory records exception does not apply only to records of ongoing or current investigations; rather, it applies regardless of whether a crime was charged or even committed. The exception applies to all records compiled during the course of the

investigation, even after an investigation has been completed. The investigatory records exception affords law enforcement agencies broad discretion in withholding such records. *See Opinion of the Public Access Counselor 09-FC-157.* Any investigatory records maintained by the Department would be provided at the Department's discretion.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, it is my opinion that if the Department acted contrary to section 9 of the APRA by failing to respond in writing to your written requests.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Hoage". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "J" and a distinct "Hoage" following.

Joseph B. Hoage
Public Access Counselor

cc: Fort Wayne Police Department