



STATE OF INDIANA

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May 21, 2012

Glen R. Klopfenstein
129 E. Willow St.
South Bend, Indiana 46637

Re: Formal Complaint 12-FC-104; Alleged Violation of the Access to Public Records Act by the Town of Roseland Police Department

Dear Mr. Klopfenstein:

This advisory opinion is in response to your formal complaint alleging the Town of Roseland 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. As of today's date, we have yet to receive a response.

BACKGROUND

In your formal complaint, you allege on April 2, 2012, Marshall Aaron Catanzarite ("Marshall") created a police report regarding your being physically attacked by Mike Schalk. After providing the Marshall with the details of the incident, you request a copy of the pending report. You were informed that you could not have a copy of the report until it had been submitted to the prosecuting attorney. On April 12, 2012, you went to the Roseland Town Hall and asked the Marshall if he had sent the report to the prosecuting attorney. The Marshall advised that you should wait awhile because "you could get into trouble" and then inquired whether certain individuals had approached you regarding dropping the report. On April 13, 2012, you spoke with Robin Ackerson and requested a copy of the report. As the Marshall was not available, you again were denied access. On Monday, April 16, 2012, you submitted an additional written request to a Department. As of April 19, 2012, the date you filed your formal complaint with the Public Access Counselor's Office, have yet to receive any response from the Department.

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 Police

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 twenty-four 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 days of receipt, the request is deemed denied. *See* I.C. § 5-14-3-9(b). Under the APRA, when a request is made in writing and the agency denies the request, the agency must deny the request in writing and include a statement of the specific exemption or exemptions authorizing the withholding of all or part of the record and the name and title or position of the person responsible for the denial. *See* I.C. § 5-14-3-9(c). 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. Here, the Department violated the APRA if it failed to respond in writing to your written request for records that was submitted on April 16, 2012.

The APRA requires that certain law enforcement records be made available for inspection and copying. *See* I.C. § 5-14-3-5. Specifically, the APRA 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 record containing the information must be created not later than twenty-four hours after the incident has been reported to the agency, and the information must be made available for inspection and copying. *Id.* The following information must be maintained in the daily log:

- (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;
 - (C) the factual circumstances surrounding the incident; and
 - (D) a general description of any injuries, property, or weapons involved. I.C. § 5-14-3-5(c).

Counselor Neal issued an advisory opinion 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. 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.* “Generally, a police report or incident report is an investigatory record and as such may be excepted from disclosure pursuant to I.C. § 5-14-3-4(b)(1).” *Id.*

Without the benefit of a response from the Department, it is unclear to me why your request was denied. Under the APRA, a public agency that withholds a public record bears the burden of proof to show that the record is exempt. *See* I.C. §§ 5-14-3-1, 5-14-3-9(f) and (g). Exceptions to disclosure are narrowly construed. *See* I.C. § 5-14-3-1. Because the Department has not provided a justification for withholding the records at issue here, it is my opinion that the Department has failed to sustain its burden.

If the Department cannot justify withholding the records under the APRA, I encourage it to release the records to you as soon as possible. To the extent the Department persists in its denial of access following the issuance of an advisory opinion from this office and you believe the Department to be in violation of the APRA, I leave you to your remedies before a court pursuant to Ind. Code § 5-14-3-9(e).

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, it is my opinion that the Department violated the APRA.

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 long, sweeping underline.

Joseph B. Hoage
Public Access Counselor

cc: Town of Roseland Police Department