



December 19, 2001

Ms. R. Yvette Clark
General Counsel
Stephen F. Austin State University
P.O. Box 13065, SFA Station
Nacogdoches, Texas 75962-3065

OR2001-5986

Dear Ms. Clark:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 156466.

Stephen F. Austin State University (the "university") received a request for all documents relating to the investigation of the university's Office of Student Development. You state that you have released certain responsive documents from the personnel file of a former employee. You claim, however, that the submitted search warrant affidavit is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, and 552.116 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the document at issue.

We note that an affidavit to support a search warrant is made public by statute if the search warrant has been executed. *See* Code Crim. Proc art. 18.01(b). Therefore, if the search warrant has been executed, the university may not withhold the submitted affidavit from required public disclosure. *See generally* Open Records Decision No. 525 (1989) (stating that Public Information Act's exceptions do not, as a general rule, apply to information made public by other statutes); Open Records Decision No. 287 (1981) ("law enforcement" exception was not intended by legislature to shield from public view information in hands of police units that, absent special law enforcement needs or circumstances, would ordinarily be available to public if possessed by different governmental unit). We will, however, address your claimed exceptions for the affidavit on the chance that the search warrant has not been executed.

Section 552.108, the "law enforcement exception," provides in relevant part as follows:

- (a) Information held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime is excepted from the

requirements of 552.021 if: (1) release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation or prosecution of crime; [or] (2) it is information that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime only in relation to an investigation that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication[.]

Generally, a governmental body claiming an exception under section 552.108 must reasonably explain, if the information does not supply the explanation on its face, how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.108(a)(1), (b)(1), .301(b)(1); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). You explain that the university's police department and the State Auditor's Office are investigating the Office of Student Development. You state that the investigation is currently ongoing. You also state that the submitted document was obtained by the university's police department during the course of this investigation. Based on your representations, we agree that the release of the affidavit "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'd n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases); Open Records Decision No. 216 (1978). Thus if the search warrant has not been executed, the affidavit may be withheld from disclosure under section 552.108.¹

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records 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 records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records;

¹Based on our determination under section 552.108, we need not address your additional arguments against disclosure.

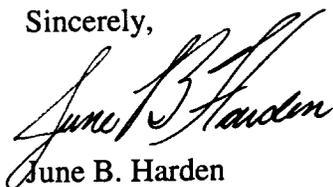
2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at 877/673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.--Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at 512/475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



June B. Harden
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JBH/seg

Ref: ID# 156466

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Ms. Jennifer Vose
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(w/o enclosures)