



March 4, 2002

Ms. Betsy Elam  
Attorney for the City of South Lake  
Taylor Olson Adkins Sralla Elam  
6000 Western Place, Suite 200  
Fort Worth, Texas 76107-4654

OR2002-1037

Dear Ms. Elam:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 159372.

The City of Southlake (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for the name of the complainant and a copy of the complaint related to a possible violation of a municipal ordinance. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

We first address your contention that the submitted record "is a personal note made for the investigator's convenience" and therefore "is not public information within the definition of the [Public Information] Act" (the "act"). Section 552.002 of the Government Code defines "public information" as

information that is collected, assembled, or maintained under a law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business:

- (1) by a governmental body; or
- (2) for a governmental body and the governmental body owns the information or has a right of access to it.

Gov't Code § 552.002. This office has additionally observed that certain factors are relevant, although not exhaustive, in deciding whether a document is essentially a governmental or personal document: who prepared the document; the nature of its contents; its purpose or use; who possessed it; who had access to it; whether the governmental body required its

preparation; and whether its existence was necessary to or in furtherance of official business. Open Records Decision No; 635 (1995); *see also* Open Records Decision Nos. 626 (1994) (handwritten notes taken during oral interview by Texas Department of Public Safety promotion board members public are public information), 450 (1986) (notes of appraisers taken in the course of teacher appraisals were public information), 120 (1976) (faculty members' written evaluations of doctoral student's qualifying exam are subject to act).

Based on our review of the submitted record, we conclude that the record deals with the city's official business as it relates to the investigation of a possible violation of a municipal ordinance. Therefore, we believe that the submitted record consists of "information that is collected, assembled or maintained under a law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business." *See* Gov't Code § 552.002. Consequently, we conclude that the submitted record is public information subject to the act.

We next address your arguments under section 552.108 of the Government Code. Section 552.108(a) 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." Generally, a governmental body claiming 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(e)(1)(a); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). You state that the submitted information relates to a pending criminal investigation involving a possible violation of a municipal ordinance. Accordingly, we find that release of the requested 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'd n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases). You may withhold the information under section 552.108(a)(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; 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. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. 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,



Yen-Ha Le  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

YHL/DKB/sdk

Ref: ID# 159372

Enc: Submitted document

c: Mr. Arthur H. Clayton  
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Southlake, Texas 76092  
(w/o enclosures)