



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

July 5, 2005

Mr. John T. Patterson  
Assistant City Attorney  
City of Waco  
P.O. Box 2570  
Waco, Texas 76702-2570

OR2005-05909

Dear Mr. Patterson:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 230325.

The City of Waco (the "city") received a request for information concerning a named individual, to include a specified offense report. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, and 552.130 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note that the submitted information includes an arrest warrant. Article 15.26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure states "[t]he arrest warrant, and any affidavit presented to the magistrate in support of the issuance of the warrant, is public information." Crim. Proc. Code art. 15.26. The submitted arrest warrant must be released to the requestor without redactions pursuant to article 15.26.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Section 552.101 encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information if (1) the information contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) the information is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). When a governmental body is asked to compile a particular individual's

criminal history information, the compiled information takes on a character that implicates the individual's right to privacy in a manner that the same information in an uncompiled state does not. *See U. S. Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press*, 489 U.S. 749 (1989); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 616 at 2-3 (1993). A request for information about a specific incident or offense, however, does not require the law enforcement agency to compile an individual's criminal history and thus does not implicate the individual's privacy as contemplated in *Reporters Committee*. Furthermore, law enforcement records in which an individual is depicted as a complainant, witness, or involved party other than a suspect, arrestee, or criminal defendant do not constitute records of the criminal history of the individual and thus are not protected by common-law privacy as contemplated in *Reporters Committee*.

The present request, in part, asks for all information held by the city concerning a named individual. We find that this portion of the request requires the city to compile the criminal history of the named individual, and thus implicates the individual's right to privacy. Accordingly, to the extent the city maintains law enforcement records depicting the named individual as a suspect, arrestee, or criminal defendant, such information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, the requestor also asks for a specified offense report, which you have submitted for our review. Because the requestor specifically asks for the report, the report is not part of a compilation of the individual's criminal history as contemplated in *Reporters Committee*, and is not excepted from disclosure on that basis.

You contend that offense report number 05-21016 is excepted under section 552.108 of the Government Code. Section 552.108(a) of the Government Code 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 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 offense report number 05-21016 relates to a pending criminal investigation. Based on your representations and our review, we determine that the release of offense report number 05-21016 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).

We note, however that basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime is not excepted from disclosure under section 552.108. Gov't Code § 552.108(c). Such basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*, 531 S.W.2d 177. *See* Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information considered to be basic information). Thus, with the exception of basic information, you may

withhold offense report number 05-21016 from disclosure pursuant to section 552.108(a)(1). We note that you have the discretion to release all or part of offense report number 05-21016 that is not otherwise confidential by law. Gov't Code § 552.007.

The remainder of the submitted information includes social security numbers. Section 552.147 of the Government Code<sup>1</sup> provides that “[t]he social security number of a living person is excepted from” required public disclosure under the Public Information Act (the “Act”). Therefore, the city must withhold the social security numbers contained in the remaining documents under section 552.147.<sup>2</sup>

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, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, 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).

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<sup>1</sup> Added by Act of May 23, 2005, 79th Leg., R.S., S.B. 1485, § 1, sec. 552.147(a) (to be codified at section 552.147 of the Government Code).

<sup>2</sup> We note that section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to withhold a living person's social security number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office under the Act.

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); *Tex. Dep't of Pub. 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 ten calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



David R. Saldivar  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

DRS/sdk

Ref: ID# 230325

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Ms. Mecca Perkins  
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(w/o enclosures)