



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

July 29, 2005

Ms. Lisa K. Mitchell  
Assistant District Attorney  
Collin County District Attorney's Office  
210 South McDonald, Suite 324  
McKinney, Texas 75069

OR2005-06834

Dear Ms. Mitchell:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under the Public Information Act (the "Act"), chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 229250.

The Collin County District Attorney's Office (the "district attorney") received a request for "all police records, reports and statements or other evidence, including the prosecutor's file, and grand jury records in the possession of the [district attorney] concerning the arrest and prosecution of [a named individual] for theft for an incident which occurred on [a specified date]." You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.102, 552.108, and 552.111 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 and an arrest warrant affidavit. Article 15.26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure states that "[t]he arrest warrant, and any affidavit presented to the magistrate in support of the issuance of the warrant, is public information, and beginning immediately when the warrant is executed the magistrate's clerk shall make a copy of the warrant and the affidavit available for public inspection in the clerk's office during normal business hours." Therefore, the arrest warrant and any supporting affidavits are made public under article 15.26. Exceptions to disclosure under the Act generally do not apply to information that is made public by other statutes, such as article 15.26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. *See* Open Records Decision

Nos. 623 at 3 (1994), 525 at 3 (1989). Thus, the arrest warrant and affidavit must be released to the requestor.

Next, we note that the remaining submitted information is subject to required public disclosure under section 552.022 of the Government Code. Specifically, section 552.022(a)(1) provides that

the following categories of information are public information and not excepted from required disclosure under this chapter unless they are expressly confidential under other law:

- (1) a completed report, audit, evaluation, or investigation made of, for, or by a governmental body, except as provided by Section 552.108[.]

Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(1). The remaining submitted information constitutes a completed investigation made of, for, or by the district attorney. Completed investigations must be released under section 552.022(a)(1) unless excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 or expressly confidential under other law. Section 552.111 of the Government Code is a discretionary exception that may be waived and, as such, does not constitute other law that makes information confidential for purposes of section 552.022(a)(1). *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 677 at 10 (2002) (attorney work product privilege under section 552.111 may be waived), 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 470 at 7 (1987) (statutory predecessor to section 552.111 subject to waiver). As such, none of the remaining submitted information may be withheld under section 552.111 of the Government Code. We also understand you to claim that this information is protected under the attorney work product privilege on the basis of rule 192.5 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure. The Texas Supreme Court held that “[t]he Texas Rules of Civil Procedure and Texas Rules of Evidence are other law within the meaning of section 552.022.” *In re City of Georgetown*, 53 S.W.3d 328, 337 (Tex. 2001). However, the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure only apply to “actions of a civil nature.” TEX. R. CIV. P. 2. Accordingly, rule 192.5 does not apply to the criminal matter at issue here and none of this information may therefore be withheld on that basis.

Because section 552.108 of the Government Code can except from disclosure information that is subject to section 552.022(a)(1), we will address your claim regarding this exception. Section 552.108 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 required public disclosure] if:

...

(4) it is information that:

(A) is prepared by an attorney representing the state in anticipation of or in the course of preparing for criminal litigation; or

(B) reflects the mental impressions or legal reasoning of an attorney representing the state [and]

....

(c) This section does not except from [required public disclosure] information that is basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime.

Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(4), (c). A governmental body that claims an exception to disclosure under section 552.108 must reasonably explain how and why this exception is applicable to the information that the governmental body seeks to withhold. *See id.* § 552.301(e)(1)(A); *Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977); Open Records Decision No. 434 at 2-3 (1986). As you note, in *Curry v. Walker*, 873 S.W.2d 379 (Tex. 1994), the Texas Supreme Court held that a request for a district attorney's "entire litigation file" was "too broad" and, quoting *National Union Fire Insurance Company v. Valdez*, 863 S.W.2d 458 (Tex. 1993, orig. proceeding), held that "the decision as to what to include in [the file] necessarily reveals the attorney's thought processes concerning the prosecution or defense of the case." *Curry*, 873 S.W.2d at 380.

In this instance, the requestor seeks all of the district attorney's records relating to a specified case involving a particular individual. Thus, we agree that this request encompasses the district attorney's entire case file for the referenced individual. You also assert that the submitted information was created by the district attorney "in anticipation of litigation" and "reflects the mental impressions and legal reasoning of the attorney representing the state." Based on your representations and our review, we find that section 552.108(a)(4) is applicable to the remaining submitted information.

However, section 552.108 does not except from disclosure basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime. Gov't Code § 552.108(c). We believe such basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle Publishing Company v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 at 185 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975), *writ ref'd n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976). *See also* Open Records Decision No. 127 at 3-5 (1976) (summarizing types of information made public by *Houston Chronicle*). Although section 552.108(a)(4) authorizes the district attorney to withhold the remaining information at issue, we note that you have the discretion to release all or part of such information that is not otherwise confidential by law. Gov't Code § 552.007.

Lastly, we note that 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 Act. Therefore, the district attorney must withhold the social security number of the arrestee contained in the submitted information under section 552.147.<sup>2</sup>

In summary, we conclude that: (1) the arrest warrant and affidavit must be released in accordance with article 15.26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; (2) with the exception of the basic offense and arrest information, which must be released, the district attorney may withhold the remaining submitted information under section 552.108(a)(4) of the Government Code; and (3) the arrestee’s social security number must be withheld under section 552.147 of the Government Code. As we are able to make these determinations, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure.

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

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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 Tex. Gov’t Code § 552.147).

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

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); *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 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



Robert B. Rapfogel  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

RBR/krl

Ref: ID# 229250

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Lance S. Baxter  
Baxter, Gibbs & Robison, L.L.P.  
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(w/o enclosures)