



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

March 9, 2006

Ms. Amy Columbus  
Assistant District Attorney  
Dallas County  
133 North Industrial Boulevard, LB-19  
Dallas, Texas 75207-4399

OR2006-02385

Dear Ms. Columbus:

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# 243791.

The Dallas County District Attorney's Office (the "district attorney") received a request for all records regarding cause number F03-71770-R-Q. You claim that the submitted 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.

Initially, we note that the submitted information includes a search warrant affidavit. 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). Here, the search warrant was executed. Therefore, the district attorney must release the supporting affidavit. *See generally* Open Records Decision No. 525 (1989) (stating that exceptions to disclosure do not, as general rule, apply to information made public by other statutes).

Next, the submitted information also contains an arrest warrant and supporting affidavit. Article 15.26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides:

The 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. A person may request the clerk

to provide copies of the warrant and affidavit on payment of the cost of providing the copies.

Code Crim. Proc. art. 15.26 (emphasis added). This provision makes the submitted arrest warrant and supporting affidavit expressly public. The exceptions found in the Act do not, as a general rule, apply to information that is made public by other statutes. *See* Open Records Decision No. 525 (1989) (statutory predecessor). Therefore, the district attorney must release the submitted arrest warrant and supporting affidavit to the requestor.

Now we turn to your arguments for the remaining information. Section 552.101 excepts “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov’t Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. Common-law privacy 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). The type of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. *Id.* at 683.

The information at issue relates to a sexual assault. Generally, only information tending to identify victims of serious sexual offenses is protected by common-law privacy. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 440 (1986), 393 (1983), 339 (1982). In this instance, however, you state that the requestor knows the identity of the individual involved as well as the nature of the information in question. Therefore, withholding only the victim’s identity from the requestor would not preserve the subject individual’s common-law right of privacy. Accordingly, we agree that to protect the privacy of the individual to whom the information relates, the district attorney must withhold the remaining information in its entirety under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

In summary, the district attorney must release the submitted search warrant affidavit pursuant to article 18.01 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the submitted arrest warrant and supporting affidavit pursuant to article 15.26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The remaining information must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. As our ruling on this issue is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument.

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).

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 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 Office of the Attorney General 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,



Jaelyn N. Thompson  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

JNT/kr1

Ref: ID# 243791

Enc. Submitted documents

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(w/o enclosures)