



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

August 23, 2006

Mr. Richard L. Bilbie
Assistant District Attorney
Cameron County District Attorney's Office
974 East Harrison
Brownsville, Texas 78520

OR2006-09724

Dear Mr. Bilbie:

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# 258119.

The Cameron County District Attorney's Office (the "district attorney") received a request for information pertaining to a specified vehicular accident. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, 552.108 and 552.111 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.¹

Initially, we note that some of the submitted information appears to have been obtained pursuant to grand jury subpoenas. The judiciary is expressly excluded from the requirements of the Act. *See* Gov't Code § 552.003(1)(B). This office has determined that a grand jury, for purposes of the Act, is a part of the judiciary, and therefore not subject to the Act. Open

¹We assume that the "representative sample" of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988). This open records letter does not reach, and therefore does not authorize the withholding of, any other requested records to the extent that those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

Records Decision No. 411 (1984). Further, records kept by a governmental body who is acting as an agent for a grand jury are considered records in the constructive possession of the grand jury, and therefore are also not subject to the Act. Open Records Decisions Nos. 513 (1988), 411 (1984), 398 (1983). *But see* ORD 513 at 4 (defining limits of judiciary exclusion). Thus, to the extent that the information at issue is in the custody of the district attorney as agent of the grand jury, it is not subject to disclosure under the Act. To the extent that this information is not in the custody of the district attorney as an agent of the grand jury, such information is subject to the remainder of this ruling as set forth below.

Next, we note that the submitted information includes two magistrate warnings that have been filed with a court. Documents filed with a court are generally a matter of public record under section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code and may not be withheld from disclosure unless confidential under other law. *See* Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(17); *see also* *Star-Telegram, Inc. v. Walker*, 834 S.W.2d 54 (Tex. 1992) (documents filed with court are public documents and must be released). Although you raise sections 552.103 and 552.108 of the Government Code for these documents, these sections are discretionary exceptions under the Act and are not other laws that make information confidential for purposes of section 552.022. *See* *Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News*, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475-76 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1999, no pet.) (governmental body may waive section 552.103); Open Records Decision No. 177 (1977) (governmental body may waive statutory predecessor to section 552.108); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 665 at 2 n. 5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally). Thus, the district attorney must release these court-filed documents, which we have marked, pursuant to section 552.022(a)(17).

We next address your claim under section 552.108 of the Government Code with respect to the remaining information at issue. 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.” Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1). 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 id.* §§ 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 information at issue relates to a pending criminal case. Based upon this representation, we conclude that the release of the remaining information at issue 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).

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). Basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*. Thus, with the exception of the basic front page offense and arrest information, the district attorney may withhold the remaining submitted information from disclosure based on section 552.108(a)(1).

In summary, to the extent that information within the submitted documents is in the custody of the district attorney as an agent of the grand jury, this information is not subject to the Act. The court-filed documents we have marked must be released in accordance with section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code. Other than basic information, which must be released, the district attorney may withhold the remaining information at issue under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.²

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 ten 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); *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

²As we reach these conclusions, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure.

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 ten calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



Robert B. Rapfogel
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

RBR/eb

Ref: ID# 258119

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. David A. Lopez
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P. O. Box 3954
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(w/o enclosures)