



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

November 17, 2003

Ms. Angela M. DeLuca
Assistant City Attorney
City of College Station
P.O. Box 9960
College Station, Texas 77842

OR2003-8249

Dear Ms. DeLuca:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 191148.

The College Station Police Department (the "department") received a request for e-mails sent or received from police patrol units during a specified period of time. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and have reviewed the submitted information.

We first address your argument under section 552.103 of the Government Code. Section 552.103 provides in part:

(a) Information is excepted from [required public disclosure] if it is information relating to litigation of a civil or criminal nature to which the state or a political subdivision is or may be a party or to which an officer or employee of the state or a political subdivision, as a consequence of the person's office or employment, is or may be a party.

...

(c) Information relating to litigation involving a governmental body or an officer or employee of a governmental body is excepted from disclosure under Subsection (a) only if the litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date that the requestor applies to the officer for public information for access to or duplication of the information.

Gov't Code § 552.103(a), (c). The governmental body has the burden of providing relevant facts and documents sufficient to establish the applicability of section 552.103 to the information that it seeks to withhold. To meet this burden, the governmental body must demonstrate: (1) that litigation was pending or reasonably anticipated on the date of its receipt of the request for information *and* (2) that the information at issue is related to that litigation. *See University of Tex. Law Sch. v. Texas Legal Found.*, 958 S.W.2d 479 (Tex. App.—Austin 1997, no pet.); *Heard v. Houston Post Co.*, 684 S.W.2d 210 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, writ ref'd n.r.e.); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4 (1990). Both elements of the test must be met in order for information to be excepted from disclosure under section 552.103. *Id.*

You represent to this office that the requested information relates to a pending criminal prosecution for DWI. You indicate that the prosecution was pending in the Brazos County Court at the time the department received the request. You do not inform us, however, that the department is a party to this pending criminal case. *See* Gov't Code § 552.103(a); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 575 at 2 (1990). In such a situation, we require an affirmative representation from the governmental body with the litigation interest that the governmental body wants the submitted information withheld from disclosure under section 552.103. You have submitted a letter from an Assistant County Attorney for Brazos County, indicating that his office is prosecuting the pending case. The prosecutor has requested that the information at issue be withheld. We find that the department has established that criminal litigation was pending when it received this request for information. We also find that a small portion of the submitted information relates to the relevant arrest, and thus, to pending criminal litigation. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 551 at 5 (1990) (attorney general will determine whether governmental body has reasonably established that information at issue is related to litigation), 511 at 2 (1988) (information "relates" to litigation under section 552.103 if its release would impair governmental body's litigation interests). Therefore, based on your representations, the prosecutor's letter, and our review of the information at issue, we conclude that the information we have marked that relates to the arresting officer and her arrest in this case is excepted from disclosure at this time under section 552.103.

In reaching this conclusion under section 552.103, we assume that the opposing party to the litigation has not seen or had access to the marked information. The purpose of section 552.103 is to enable a governmental body to protect its position in litigation by forcing parties seeking information relating to that litigation to obtain it through discovery procedures. *See* Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4-5 (1990). If the opposing party has

seen or had access to information that relates to the pending litigation, through discovery or otherwise, then there is no interest in withholding that information from public disclosure under section 552.103. See Open Records Decision Nos. 349 (1982), 320 (1982). Furthermore, the applicability of section 552.103 ends once the related litigation concludes. See Attorney General Opinion MW-575 (1982); Open Records Decision No. 350 (1982). In relation to the remaining e-mail messages, we find that you have not adequately demonstrated that they relate to the relevant arrest and thus to the pending criminal prosecution. Therefore, you may not withhold any of the remaining submitted information under section 552.103.

Next, we address the department's claims under section 552.108 of the Government Code with regard to the remaining information. Section 552.108(a)(1) excepts from disclosure "[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime . . . if . . . release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime[.]" A governmental body that raises section 552.108 must reasonably explain how and why section 552.108 is applicable to the information. See Gov't Code § 552.301(e)(1)(A); *Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977); Open Records Decision No. 434 at 2-3 (1986).

The department contends that the remaining e-mail messages are "directly related to the pending prosecution because anything the [arresting] officer did that evening as a College Station Police Officer will be under scrutiny in trial, especially since she is the State's main witness." The department further asserts that the information relates to the arresting officer's credibility as a witness, competency to testify, and qualifications as an expert witness. The prosecutor generally contends that the release of this information would interfere with the prosecution. However, upon review of the submitted arguments and the remaining e-mail messages, we conclude that you have not adequately demonstrated that these messages relate to the pending prosecution for DWI. Thus, neither the department nor the prosecutor has demonstrated how or why the release of this information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime. See Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1); *Houston Chronicle Publ'g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177, 186-87 (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); Open Records Decision No. 434 at 3 (unless records show on their face that disclosure would interfere with law enforcement or prosecution, law enforcement agency must explain how release of particular records or parts thereof will do so). We therefore conclude that none of the remaining submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108(a)(1).

The department also raises section 552.108(b)(1), which excepts from disclosure "[a]n internal record or notation of a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that is maintained for internal use in matters relating to law enforcement or prosecution . . . if . . . release of the internal record or notation would interfere with law enforcement or prosecution." This office has concluded that section 552.108(b)(1) excepts from public disclosure information relating

to the security or operation of a law enforcement agency. *See, e.g.*, Open Records Decision Nos. 531 (1989) (holding that section 552.108 excepts detailed guidelines regarding a police department's use of force policy), 508 (1988) (holding that release of dates of prison transfer could impair security), 413 (1984) (holding that section 552.108 excepts sketch showing security measures for execution). However, generally known policies and techniques may not be withheld under section 552.108(b)(1). *See, e.g.*, Open Records Decision Nos. 531 at 2-3 (Penal Code provisions, common-law rules, and constitutional limitations on use of force are not protected under section 552.108), 252 at 3 (1980) (governmental body did not meet burden because it did not indicate why investigative procedures and techniques requested were any different from those commonly known). The department asserts that release of the information at issue would reveal investigative techniques. We find, however, that the department has failed to show that release of the remaining submitted information would interfere with law enforcement or crime prevention. *See* Gov't Code § 552.108(b)(1); Open Records Decision No. 508 at 4 (1988) (governmental body must demonstrate how release of particular information at issue would interfere with law enforcement efforts unless information does so on its face). Therefore, the department may not withhold any of the remaining submitted information under section 552.108(b)(1).

You also claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with article 39.14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." This section encompasses information protected by other statutes. We note that article 39.14 governs the discovery of information and the testimony of witnesses in criminal proceedings. Article 39.14 does not expressly make information confidential. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 658 at 4 (1998) (statutory confidentiality must be express, and confidentiality requirement will not be implied from statutory structure), 478 at 2 (1987) (statutory confidentiality requires express language making certain information confidential or stating that information shall not be released to public). Consequently, we conclude that the department may not withhold any portion of the remaining submitted information pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with article 39.14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

We further note that you argue that article 39.14 and rules 612 and 615 of the Texas Rules of Evidence are "other law" that makes the submitted information confidential. You cite *In re City of Georgetown*, 53 S.W.3d 328 (Tex. 2001), concluding that the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure and Texas Rules of Evidence are "other law" that makes information expressly confidential for purposes of Government Code section 552.022. We note, however, that section 552.022 of the Government Code is not applicable to the requested information. Furthermore, article 39.14 is not a Rule of Civil Procedure or a Rule of Evidence and is therefore not "other law" for purposes of section 552.022. *See In re City of Georgetown*, 53 S.W.2d at 337 ("We hold that if documents are privileged or confidential under the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure or Texas Rules of Evidence, they are within a 'category of

information that is expressly made confidential under other law' within the meaning of section 552.022[.]"); Open Records Decision Nos. 658 at 4 (1998), 478 at 2 (1987). Consequently, we conclude that the department may not withhold any portion of the remaining submitted information under article 39.14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure or under Rule 612 or Rule 615 of the Texas Rules of Evidence.

In conclusion, the department may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.103. The remaining submitted information must be released to the requestor.

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).

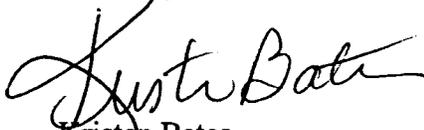
If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

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,



Kristen Bates
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

KAB/lmt

Ref: ID# 191148

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Cameron D. Reynolds
P.O. Box 1146
Bryan, TX 77806
(w/o enclosures)