



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

July 23, 2004

Ms. Holly Hamm
Cotton Bledsoe Tighe & Dawson, PC
P.O. Box 2776
Midland, Texas 79702-2776

OR2004-6159

Dear Ms. Hamm:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 205769.

The Pecos Police Department (the "department"), which you represent, received a request for information relating to the arrests of a named individual. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.103 and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered your arguments and have reviewed the information you submitted.

Initially, we address your obligations under section 552.301 of the Government Code. This section prescribes the procedures that a governmental body must follow in asking this office to decide whether requested information is excepted from public disclosure. Section 552.301(b) requires the governmental body to ask for the attorney general's decision and state the exceptions to disclosure that it claims not later than the tenth business day after the date of its receipt of the written request for information. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(b). Section 552.301(e) requires the governmental body to submit to the attorney general, not later than the fifteenth business day after the date of its receipt of the request, (1) written comments stating why the governmental body's claimed exceptions apply to the information that it seeks to withhold; (2) a copy of the written request for information; (3) a signed statement of the date on which the governmental body received the request, or evidence sufficient to establish that date; and (4) the specific information that the governmental body seeks to withhold or representative samples of the information if it is voluminous. *See id.* § 552.301(e)(1)(A)-(D). If a governmental body does not request an attorney general decision as prescribed by section 552.301, the information requested in writing is presumed

to be subject to required public disclosure and must be released, unless there is a compelling reason to withhold the information. *See id.* § 552.302; *Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379, 381 (Tex. App.—Austin 1990, no writ).

In this instance, you did not raise section 552.108 within the ten-business-day period prescribed by section 552.301(b). Section 552.108 is a discretionary exception to disclosure that protects a governmental body's interests and may be waived. *See Gov't Code* § 552.007; Open Records Decision Nos. 663 at 5 (1999) (untimely request for decision resulted in waiver of discretionary exceptions), 177 (1977) (statutory predecessor to Gov't Code § 552.108 subject to waiver); *but see* Open Records Decision No. 586 at 2-3 (1991) (claim of another governmental body under statutory predecessor to Gov't Code § 552.108 can provide compelling reason for non-disclosure under statutory predecessor to Gov't Code § 552.302). The department's claim under section 552.108 does not present a compelling reason for non-disclosure for purposes of section 552.302. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 630 at 3 (1994), 325 at 2 (1982). In failing to raise section 552.108 within the deadline prescribed by section 552.301(b), the department has waived its claim under section 552.108. *See* Open Records Decision No. 663 at 5 (1999) (untimely request for decision resulted in waiver of discretionary exceptions). Therefore, the department may not withhold any of the submitted information under section 552.108.

We next note that the submitted information includes the supporting affidavit for an arrest warrant. The 78th Legislature recently amended article 15.26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to add language providing:

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.

Crim. Proc. Code art. 15.26 (emphasis added). Thus, an affidavit for an arrest warrant that has been presented to a magistrate is made public and must be released under article 15.26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. As a general rule, the exceptions to disclosure found in the Public Information Act (the "Act"), chapter 552 of the Government Code, do not apply to information that is made public by other statutes. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 623 at 3 (1994), 525 at 3 (1989). Therefore, if the affidavit that we have marked was presented to a magistrate in support of the issuance of an arrest warrant, the affidavit must be released in accordance with article 15.26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

We also note that the submitted information includes a complaint. Article 15.04 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that "[t]he *affidavit* made before the magistrate or district or county attorney is called a 'complaint' if it charges the commission of an offense" (emphasis

added). Case law indicates that a complaint can support the issuance of an arrest warrant. *See Janecka v. State*, 739 S.W.2d 813, 822-23 (Tex. Crim. App. 1987); *Villegas v. State*, 791 S.W.2d 226, 235 (Tex. App.—Corpus Christi 1990, pet. ref'd); *Borsari v. State*, 919 S.W.2d 913, 918 (Tex. App.—Houston [14 Dist.] 1996, pet. ref'd) (discussing well-established principle that complaint in support of arrest warrant need not contain same particularity required of indictment). Therefore, if the complaint that we have marked was “presented to the magistrate in support of the issuance of the warrant,” then the complaint also is made public by article 15.26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and must be released.

Next, we address your claim under section 552.103 of the Government Code. This exception 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 that: (1) litigation was pending or reasonably anticipated on the date of its receipt of the request for information *and* (2) the information at issue is related to the pending or anticipated litigation. *See Univ. of Tex. Law Sch. v. Tex. 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.). Both elements of the test must be met in order for information to be excepted from disclosure under section 552.103. *See Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4 (1990) Id.*

You have submitted documentation reflecting that officers of the department, as a consequence of their office or employment, were parties to pending civil litigation on the date of the department’s receipt of this request for information. You inform us that the submitted information relates to the pending litigation. Based on your representation and our review of the submitted documentation, we conclude that the information at issue is excepted from disclosure at this time under section 552.103.

In reaching this conclusion, we assume that the opposing party in the pending litigation has not seen or had access to the information that the department seeks to withhold under section 552.103. The purpose of this exception is to enable a governmental body to protect its position in litigation by forcing parties to obtain information that relates to the litigation 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 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 when the related litigation concludes. *See* Attorney General Opinion MW-575 (1982); Open Records Decision No. 350 (1982).

In summary: (1) the affidavit must be released under article 15.26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure if it was submitted to a magistrate in support of the issuance of an arrest warrant; (2) the complaint must be released under article 15.26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure if it was submitted to a magistrate in support of the issuance of an arrest warrant; and (3) with the exception of any information that must be released under article 15.26, the department may withhold the submitted information at this time under section 552.103 of the Government Code.

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,

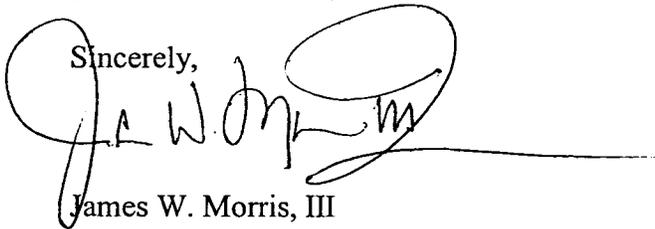
at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J.W. Morris, III', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

James W. Morris, III
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JWM/sdk

Ref: ID# 205769

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Mr. Roddy L. Harrison
Attorney at Law
P.O. Box 1908
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(w/o enclosures)