



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

August 18, 2005

Ms. Janis Kennedy Hampton  
Bryan Assistant City Attorney  
City of Bryan  
P. O. Box 1000  
Bryan, Texas 77805

OR2005-07472

Dear Ms. Hampton:

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# 233947.

The City of Bryan (the "city") received a request for a specified police report. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.108(a) of the Government Code 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* Gov't Code §§ 552.108(a)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). You inform us that the requested information pertains to an ongoing criminal investigation. We therefore believe that the release of the submitted information "would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime." *See* Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1); *Houston Chronicle Publishing 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). Thus, section 552.108(a)(1) is applicable to the submitted information.

We note, however that basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime is not excepted from disclosure under section 552.108. Gov't Code § 552.108(c). Such basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*. See Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information considered to be basic information). Basic information includes the identification and description of the complainant. See *Houston Chronicle*, 531 S.W.2d at 187; Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976).

As the requested information pertains to a sexual assault, certain basic information is excepted under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with 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.* 931 (1977). Information that tends to identify a victim of sexual assault is generally protected from public disclosure under common-law privacy. See *Id.* at 685; see also Open Records Decision No. 339 (1982); *Morales v. Ellen*, 840 S.W.2d 519 (Tex. App.—El Paso 1992, writ denied) (identity of witnesses to and victims of sexual harassment was highly intimate or embarrassing information and public did not have a legitimate interest in such information). However, under section 552.023 of the Government Code, a person has a special right of access to information relating to that person that is protected from disclosure by laws intended to protect the person's privacy as the subject of the information. See Gov't Code § 552.023. As the requestor is the complainant in this instance, we find that the requestor has a special right of access to basic information identifying her. Thus, with the exception of basic information, you may withhold the requested information from disclosure pursuant to section 552.108(a)(1).<sup>1</sup> We note that you have the discretion to release all or part of the remaining information that is not otherwise confidential by law. Gov't Code § 552.007.<sup>2</sup>

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

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<sup>1</sup> We note that because the submitted documents contain information that is confidential with respect to the general public, in the event the department receives another request for this information from someone other than this requestor or her authorized representative, the department must seek another decision from this office.

<sup>2</sup> Because our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments.  
Tex. Atty. Gen. Op. OR2005-01832, 2005 WL 593158 (Tex.A.G.)

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 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,



Candice M. De La Garza  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

CMD/krl

Ref: ID# 233947

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Tina Victoria Schmidt  
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(w/o enclosures)