ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

February 22, 2006

Mr. Warren Spencer
Legal Advisor
City of Plano Police Department
P. O. Box 860358
Plano, Texas 75086-0358

OR2006-01705

Dear Mr. Spencer:

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# 245864.

The Plano Police Department (the "department") received a request for all offenses, arrests, and accidents involving a named individual from 1986 to the present. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note that the submitted information includes an arrest warrant and its corresponding complaint affidavit. Article 15.26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure states "[t]he arrest warrant, and any affidavit presented to the magistrate in support of the issuance of the warrant, is public information." Crim. Proc. Code art. 15.26. Article 15.04 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." Crim. Proc. Code art. 15.04. 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 Christi1990, 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). Exceptions to disclosure under the Act generally do not apply to information that is made public by other statutes, such as article 15.26 of the Code

of Criminal Procedure. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 623 at 3 (1994), 525 at 3 (1989). Thus, the arrest warrant and its supporting complaint affidavit must be released to the requestor.

We next address your claim under section 552.101, which excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. This exception encompasses the common-law right to privacy, which protects information if it is highly intimate or embarrassing, such that its release would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and the public has no legitimate interest in it. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668 (Tex. 1976). Where an individual's criminal history information has been compiled by a governmental entity, the information takes on a character that implicates the individual's right to privacy. *See U. S. Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press*, 489 U.S. 749 (1989). However, information that refers to an individual solely as a victim, witness, or involved person is not private under *Reporters Committee* and may not be withheld under section 552.101 on that basis.

In this instance, the requestor asks the department for all offenses, arrests, and accidents involving a named individual during a specified period of time. This request implicates the named individual's right to privacy. As such, to the extent the department maintains records in which the named individual is portrayed as a suspect, defendant, or arrestee, the department must withhold such information in accordance with section 552.101 and the common-law right to privacy.

In summary, the arrest warrant and its supporting complaint affidavit must be released to the requestor pursuant to article 15.26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Otherwise, to the extent the department maintains records in which the named individual is portrayed as a suspect, defendant, or arrestee, the department must withhold such information in accordance with section 552.101 and common-law privacy.

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); *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 ten calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,

Robert B. Rapfogel
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

RBR/krl

Ref: ID# 245864

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Ms. Sherrie Lacy
P. O. Box 131621
Dallas, Texas 75313-1621
(w/o enclosures)