



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

December 17, 2007

Mr. Jason L. Mathis
Cowles & Thompson
901 Main Street, Suite 4000
Dallas, Texas 75202-3793

OR2007-16586

Dear Mr. Mathis:

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# 298069.

The Addison Police Department (the "department"), which you represent, received a request for a specified offense report. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.103 and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.108(a)(1) 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 . . . 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(a)(1) must reasonably explain how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. *See id.* §§ 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 submitted information relates to a pending criminal investigation. Based upon your representation, we find that section 552.108(a)(1) is applicable to the information you have marked. *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.*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976) (per curiam) (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* and includes, among other things,

a detailed description of the offense and the identification and description of the complainant. *See* Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information considered to be basic information). We note that the identity of the victim is not basic information. In this instance, the submitted information involves a sexual assault and a portion of the basic information is protected by common-law privacy, which is encompassed by section 552.101. Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov’t Code § 552.101. Common-law privacy protects information that (1) contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668,685 (Tex. 1976). Information that either identifies or tends to identify a victim of sexual assault must be withheld under common-law privacy. *See* Open Records Decisions Nos. 393 (1983), 339 (1982). Upon review, we find that the department must withhold the identifying information of the alleged sexual assault victim, who is the complainant, in the basic information under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. The remaining basic information must be released.

We note that a portion of the remaining information includes Texas motor vehicle record information. Section 552.130 of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure information that relates to a motor vehicle operator’s or driver’s license or permit or a motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state.¹ *See* Gov’t Code § 552.130(a)(1)-(2). The Texas motor vehicle record information, which we have marked, must be withheld under section 552.130.

In summary, with the exception of basic information, the department may withhold the information it has marked under section 552.108(a)(1). The department must, however, withhold those portions of the basic information that identify the alleged victim of the sexual assault under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. The department also must withhold the Texas motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130. The remaining information must be released.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

¹The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

²As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure except to note that basic information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle* is generally not excepted from public disclosure under section 552.103 of the Government Code. Open Records Decision No. 597 (1991).

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 file suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such a challenge, 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).

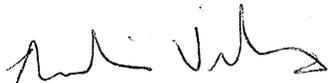
If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records 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 challenge 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 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



Melanie J. Villars
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

MJV/jh

Ref: ID# 298069

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Ms. Marissa Wallace
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(w/o enclosures)