



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

December 20, 2010

Mr. Marc J. Schnall
Langley & Banack, Inc.
For City of Kirby
745 East Mulberry, Suite 900
San Antonio, Texas 78212

OR2010-19118

Dear Mr. Schnall:

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# 403945.

The City of Kirby (the "city"), which you represent, received three requests for information related to a specified incident involving a named individual.¹ You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, 552.108, and 552.130 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note the submitted information includes a search warrant that has been filed with a court. Information filed with a court is generally a matter of public record and may not be withheld from disclosure unless confidential under other law. *See* Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(17). Although you seek to withhold this document under sections 552.103 and 552.108 of the Government Code, these sections are discretionary exceptions to disclosure that protect a governmental body's interests and may be waived. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 177 at 3 (1977) (statutory predecessor to Gov't Code § 552.108 subject to waiver); *Dallas Area Rapid*

¹Two of the requests were received on October 5, 2010, and the third request was received on October 12, 2010.

Transit v. Dallas Morning News, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475-76 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1999, no pet.) (governmental body may waive Gov't Code § 552.103). As such, sections 552.103 and 552.108 are not other laws that make information expressly confidential for purposes of section 552.022(a)(17). As you raise no further exceptions against the disclosure of the search warrant, it must be released.

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. Section 552.101 encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. Information is protected under common-law privacy if it (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. *See Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be satisfied. *Id.* at 681-82. The types of information considered intimate or embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. *See id.* at 683.

In Open Records Decision No. 393 (1983), this office concluded that, generally, only that information which either identifies or tends to identify a victim of sexual assault or other sex-related offense may be withheld under common law privacy; however, because the identifying information was inextricably intertwined with other releasable information, the governmental body was required to withhold the entire report. Open Records Decision No 393 at 2 (1983); *see* Open Records Decision No. 339 (1982); *see also 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); Open Records Decision No. 440 (1986) (detailed descriptions of serious sexual offenses must be withheld). In this instance, the October 12th requestor knows the identity of the alleged victim. We believe that, in this case, withholding only identifying information from this requestor would not preserve the victim's common-law right to privacy. We conclude, therefore, that the city must withhold the remaining submitted information in its entirety from the October 12th requestor pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.²

As there is no indication that the October 5th requestors know the identity of the alleged victim, we will address your remaining arguments. Section 552.108 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

²We note that information that has been filed with a court is not protected by common-law privacy. *See Star-Telegram v. Walker*, 834 S.W.2d 54 (Tex. 1992) (common-law privacy not applicable to court-filed document).

information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.108(a)(1). A governmental body must reasonably explain how and why section 552.108 is applicable to the information at issue. *See id.* § 552.301(e)(1)(A); *Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). You state, and have provided a letter from the Bexar County Criminal District Attorney’s Office confirming, the submitted information relates to an ongoing criminal case. Based upon these representations and our review, we conclude that the release of the remaining submitted information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime. *See Houston Chronicle Publ’g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases), *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 information at issue.

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). Section 552.108(c) refers to the basic front-page information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*. *See* 531 S.W.2d at 186-88. Basic information includes the identity of the complainant and a detailed description of the offense. *See* Open Records Decision No. 127 at 3-4 (1976) (summarizing types of information deemed public by *Houston Chronicle*). As previously noted, the information at issue is related to an alleged sexual assault. Ordinarily, the city would be required to withhold the identity of the complainant from the public under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. *See* Gov’t Code § 552.101; *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976); Open Records Decision Nos. 393 (1983), 339 (1982). In this instance, however, the complainant is identified by a pseudonym. Therefore, the city must release basic information in accordance with section 552.108(c). The city may withhold the rest of the information at issue under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.³

In summary, the city must release the search warrant we have marked pursuant to section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code. The remaining submitted information must be withheld from the October 12th requestor under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. With the exception of basic information, the information at issue may be withheld from the other requestors pursuant to section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular information 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 information or any other circumstances.

³As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure, except to note that basic information is generally not excepted from public disclosure under section 552.103 of the Government Code. Open Records Decision No. 597 (1991).

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For more information concerning those rights and responsibilities, please visit our website at http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index_orl.php, or call the Office of the Attorney General's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Act must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Cindy Nettles
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CN/dls

Ref: ID# 403945

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestors
(w/o enclosures)