



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

May 21, 2012

Ms. Paula M. Rosales
Assistant District Attorney
Dallas County Criminal District Attorney's Office
133 North Riverfront Boulevard LB-19
Dallas, Texas 75207-4399

OR2012-07572

Dear Ms. Rosales:

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# 454285.

The Dallas County Criminal District Attorney's Office (the "district attorney's office") received a request for information related to a specified traffic accident, including all law enforcement reports, all videos, any toxicology tests or reports, all photographs, criminal charges, investigative files, the call sheet and field notes, all witness statements, all measurements taken at the accident site, complete copies of any coefficient of friction/drag factor tests, all inter-departmental memoranda, a complete copy of all findings by any other parties, a complete list of all physical evidence, and a complete list of items released to any party as physical evidence or items that were inside or about any vehicle involved. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, 552.111, 552.119, 552.130, and 552.147 of the Government Code.¹ We have

¹Although you raise Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 192.5, we note, in this instance, the proper exception to raise when asserting the work product privilege for information not subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code is section 552.111 of the Government Code. See Open Records Decision No. 677 (2002).

considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.²

You assert the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code, which excepts from public disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov’t Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses information made confidential by other statutes, such as such as article 20.02(a) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which provides, “[t]he proceedings of the grand jury shall be secret.” Crim. Proc. Code art. 20.02(a). In construing article 20.02 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the types of “proceedings” Texas courts have generally stated are secret are testimony presented to the grand jury and the deliberations of the grand jury. *See In re Reed*, 227 S.W.3d 273, 276 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 2007, orig. proceeding); *see also Stern v. State*, 869 S.W.2d 614 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist] 1994, no writ) (stating anything that takes place before the bailiffs and grand jurors, including deliberations and testimony, is secret). Upon review, we find you have not demonstrated any of the submitted information reveals grand jury testimony or deliberations of the grand jury. Therefore, we conclude the district attorney’s office may not withhold any of the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with article 20.02 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 730.004 of the Transportation Code, which provides:

[n]otwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, including [the Act], except as provided by Sections 730.005-730.007, an agency may not disclose personal information about any person obtained by the agency in connection with a motor vehicle record.

Transp. Code § 730.004. Section 730.003 provides, for purposes of chapter 730 of the Transportation Code:

(1) “Agency” includes any agency or political subdivision of this state, or an authorized agent or contractor of an agency or political subdivision of this state, that compiles or maintains motor vehicle records.

...

(4) “Motor vehicle record” means a record that pertains to a motor vehicle operator’s or driver’s license or permit, motor vehicle registration, motor

²We assume the “representative sample” of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. *See Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988)*. This open records letter does not reach, and therefore does not authorize the withholding of, any other requested records to the extent those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

vehicle title, or identification document issued by an agency of this state or a local agency authorized to issue an identification document. The term does not include:

(A) a record that pertains to a motor carrier; or

(B) an accident report prepared under Chapter 550 or 601.

Id. § 730.003(1), (4). Section 730.004 applies only to an agency that compiles or maintains motor vehicle records. *See id.* § 730.003(1). You have not provided any explanation, or otherwise demonstrated, the district attorney's office compiles or maintains motor vehicle records. Therefore, section 730.004 does not apply to the district attorney's office. Consequently, no portion of the submitted information may be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 730.004. *See* Open Records Decision No. 478 at 2 (1987) (language of confidentiality statute controls scope of protection).

We note the submitted information contains a CR-3 accident report form completed pursuant to chapter 550 of the Transportation Code. *See* Transp. Code § 550.064 (officer's accident report). Section 550.065(b) of the Transportation Code states except as provided by subsection (c) or subsection (e), accident reports are privileged and for the confidential use of certain specified entities. *Id.* § 550.065(b). Section 550.065(c)(4) provides for the release of accident reports to a person who provides two of the following three pieces of information: (1) the date of the accident; (2) the name of any person involved in the accident; and (3) the specific location of the accident. *Id.* § 550.065(c)(4). Under this provision, a governmental entity is required to release a copy of an accident report to a person who provides two or more pieces of information specified by the statute. *Id.* In this instance, the requestor has provided the district attorney's office with the requisite pieces of information. Although you seek to withhold this information under sections 552.108 and 552.111 of the Government Code, statutes governing the release of specific information prevail over the general exceptions to disclosure found in the Act. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 613 at 4 (1993) (exceptions in Act cannot impinge on statutory right of access to information), 451 (1986) (specific statutory right of access provisions overcome general exceptions to disclosure under the Act).

You also raise section 552.130 of the Government Code, which excepts from disclosure information relating to a motor vehicle operator's license, driver's license, motor vehicle title, or registration issued by an agency of this state or another state or county. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130(a)(1)-(2). Upon review, we find the marked CR-3 accident report form contains information subject to section 552.130. As noted above, a statutory right of access generally prevails over the Act's general exceptions to disclosure. *See* ORDs 613 at 4, 451. However, because section 552.130 has its own access provisions, we conclude section 552.130 is not a general exception under the Act. Thus, we must address the conflict between the access provided under section 550.065 of the Transportation Code and the confidentiality provided under section 552.130. Where information falls within both a

general and a specific provision of law, the specific provision prevails over the general. See *Horizon/CMS Healthcare Corp. v. Auld*, 34 S.W.3d 887, 901 (Tex. 2000) (“more specific statute controls over the more general”); *Cuellar v. State*, 521 S.W.2d 277 (Tex. Crim. App. 1975) (under well-established rule of statutory construction, specific statutory provisions prevail over general ones); Open Records Decision Nos. 598 (1991), 583 (1990), 451 (1986).

In this instance, section 550.065 specifically provides access only to accident reports of the type at issue in this request, while section 552.130 generally excepts motor vehicle record information maintained in any context. Thus, we conclude the access to accident reports provided under section 550.065 is more specific than the general confidentiality provided under section 552.130. Accordingly, the district attorney’s office may not withhold any portion of the CR-3 accident report form under section 552.130.

Section 552.111 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “[a]n interagency or intraagency memorandum or letter that would not be available by law to a party in litigation with the agency[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.111. This exception encompasses the attorney work product privilege found in rule 192.5 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure. *City of Garland v. Dallas Morning News*, 22 S.W.3d 351, 360 (Tex. 2000); Open Records Decision No. 677 at 4-8 (2002). Rule 192.5 defines work product as

- (1) material prepared or mental impressions developed in anticipation of litigation or for trial by or for a party or a party’s representatives, including the party’s attorneys, consultants, sureties, indemnitors, insurers, employees, or agents; or
- (2) a communication made in anticipation of litigation or for trial between a party and the party’s representatives or among a party’s representatives, including the party’s attorneys, consultants, sureties, indemnitors, insurers, employees or agents.

TEX. R. CIV. P. 192.5. A governmental body seeking to withhold information under this exception bears the burden of demonstrating that the information was created or developed for trial or in anticipation of litigation by or for a party or a party’s representative. *Id.*; ORD 677 at 6-8. In order for this office to conclude that the information was made or developed in anticipation of litigation, we must be satisfied that:

- (a) a reasonable person would have concluded from the totality of the circumstances surrounding the investigation that there was a substantial chance that litigation would ensue; and b) the party resisting discovery believed in good faith that there was a substantial chance that litigation would ensue and [created or obtained the information] for the purpose of preparing for such litigation.

Nat'l Tank Co. v. Brotherton, 851 S.W.2d 193, 207 (Tex. 1993). A “substantial chance” of litigation does not mean a statistical probability, but rather “that litigation is more than merely an abstract possibility or unwarranted fear.” *Id.* at 204; ORD 677 at 7.

The work product doctrine under section 552.111 of the Government Code is applicable to litigation files in criminal and civil litigation. *Curry v. Walker*, 873 S.W.2d 379, 381 (Tex. 1994); *see U.S. v. Nobles*, 422 U.S. 225, 236 (1975). In *Curry*, the Texas Supreme Court held that a request for a district attorney’s “entire file” was “too broad” and, citing *National Union Fire Insurance Co. v. Valdez*, 863 S.W.2d 458, 460 (Tex. 1993), held that “the decision as to what to include in [the file] necessarily reveals the attorney’s thought processes concerning the prosecution or defense of the case.”³ *Id.* at 380. Accordingly, if a requestor seeks an attorney’s entire litigation file, and a governmental body demonstrates that the file was created in anticipation of litigation, we will presume that the entire file is excepted from disclosure under the attorney work product aspect of section 552.111. Open Records Decision No. 647 at 5 (1996); *see Nat'l Union*, 863 S.W.2d at 461 (organization of attorney’s litigation file necessarily reflects attorney’s thought processes).

You contend the request for information encompasses the district attorney’s office’s entire prosecution file concerning the specified case. Upon review, we determine the district attorney’s office may withhold the remaining information as attorney work-product under section 552.111 of the Government Code.⁴

In summary, the district attorney’s office must release the CR-3 accident report form in its entirety to the requestor pursuant to section 550.065(c)(4) of the Transportation Code. The district attorney’s office may withhold the remaining information under section 552.111 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.

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

³We note, however, the court in *National Union* also concluded that a specific document is not automatically considered to be privileged simply because it is part of an attorney’s file. 863 S.W.2d at 461. The court held an opposing party may request specific documents or categories of documents that are relevant to the case without implicating the attorney work product privilege. *Id.*; Open Records Decision No. 647 at 5 (1996).

⁴As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure.

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Charles Galindo Jr.", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Charles Galindo Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CG/em

Ref: ID# 454285

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)