



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

February 25, 2020

Ms. Laura Anne Coats  
Assistant District Attorney  
Dallas County  
Frank Crowley Criminal Courts Building  
133 North Riverfront Boulevard, LB-19  
Dallas, Texas 75207-4399

OR2020-06054

Dear Ms. Coats:

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# 813763.

The Dallas County District Attorney's Office (the "district attorney's office") received a request for 28 categories of information pertaining to a specified case. You claim some of the submitted information was not properly requested pursuant to section 1701.661 of the Occupations Code. You also claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, 552.108, and 552.130 of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup> We have considered your arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

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 information subject to chapter 550 of the Transportation Code. Section 550.065 applies only to a written report of an accident required under section 550.061, 550.062, or 601.004. Transp. Code § 550.065(a)(1). Chapter 550 requires the creation of a written report when the accident resulted in injury to

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<sup>1</sup> Although you raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 552.130 of the Government Code, this office has concluded section 552.101 does not encompass other exceptions found in the Act. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 676 at 1-2 (2002), 575 at 2 (1990). Further, we note, although you raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with constitutional privacy, you make no arguments to support this assertion. Therefore, we assume you have withdrawn your claim that this exception applies to the submitted information. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.301, .302.

or the death of a person or damage to the property of any person to the apparent extent of \$1,000 or more. *Id.* §§ 550.061 (operator's accident report), .062 (officer's accident report). An accident report is privileged and for the confidential use of the Texas Department of Transportation or a local governmental agency of Texas that has use for the information for accident prevention purposes. *Id.* § 550.065(b). However, a governmental entity may release an accident report in accordance with subsections (c) and (c-1). *Id.* § 550.065(c), (c-1). Section 550.065(c) provides a governmental entity shall release an accident report to a person or entity listed under this subsection. *Id.* § 550.065(c).

The submitted information includes a CR-3 accident report form. Here, the requestor is a person listed under section 550.065(c). Although the district attorney's office asserts sections 552.103 and 552.108 of the Government Code to withhold the information, a statutory right of access prevails over the Act's general exceptions to public disclosure. *See, e.g.,* 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 exception to disclosure under the Act). Because these sections are general exceptions under the Act, the requestor's statutory access under section 550.065(c) prevails and the district attorney's office may not withhold the information under section 552.103 or section 552.108 of the Government Code. The district attorney's office also generally raises section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy for the CR-3 accident report. However, because a statutory right of access prevails over the common law, no portion of the CR-3 accident report may be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code on the basis of common-law privacy. *See CenterPoint Energy Houston Elec. LLC v. Harris County Toll Rd. Auth.*, 436 F.3d 541, 544 (5th Cir. 2006) (common law controls only where there is no conflicting or controlling statutory law); *Collins v. Tex Mall, L.P.*, 297 S.W.3d 409, 415 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2009, no pet.) (statutory provision controls and preempts common law only when statute directly conflicts with common law principle).

Additionally, the district attorney's office asserts section 552.130 of the Government Code for the motor vehicle record information contained in the accident report. As noted above, a statutory right of access generally prevails over the Act's general exceptions to disclosure. *See, e.g.,* 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 confidentiality provided under section 552.130 of the Government Code and the right of access provided under section 550.065(c) of the Transportation Code for the accident report. 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 211 (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. Section 550.065(c) specifically provides access only to accident reports of the type at issue, while section 552.130 generally excepts motor vehicle record information maintained in any context. Thus, we conclude the access to the accident report provided under section 550.065(c) is more specific than the general confidentiality provided under section 552.130. Accordingly, the district attorney's office may not withhold the

information at issue under section 552.130. The CR-3 accident report must be released to the requestor pursuant to section 550.065(c) of the Transportation Code.

Section 552.108 of the Government Code provides, in relevant part, the following:

(a) Information held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime [is excepted from required public disclosure] if:

(1) release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime; [or]

...

(4) it is information that:

(A) is prepared by an attorney representing the state in anticipation of or in the course of preparing for criminal litigation; or

(B) reflects the mental impressions or legal reasoning of an attorney representing the state.

(b) An internal record or notation of a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that is maintained for internal use in matters relating to law enforcement or prosecution is excepted from the requirements of Section 552.021 if:

(1) release of the internal record or notation would interfere with law enforcement or prosecution; [or]

...

(3) the internal record or notation:

(A) is prepared by an attorney representing the state in anticipation of or in the course of preparing for criminal litigation; or

(B) reflects the mental impressions or legal reasoning of an attorney representing the state.

Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1), (a)(4), (b)(1), (b)(3). A governmental body raising section 552.108 must explain the applicability of that section. *See id.* § 552.301(e)(1)(A) (governmental body must provide comments explaining why exceptions raised should apply to information requested). You argue the information at issue is subject to sections 552.108(a)(4) and 552.108(b)(3) of the Government Code in conjunction with *Curry v. Walker*, 873 S.W.2d 379 (Tex. 1994). In *Curry*, the Texas Supreme Court held that a

request for a district attorney's "entire litigation file" was "too broad" and, quoting *National Union Fire Insurance Co. v. Valdez*, 863 S.W.2d 458 (Tex. 1993) held, "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." *Curry*, 873 S.W.2d at 380 (internal quotations omitted). You contend the instant request for information seeks the entire prosecution file of the district attorney's office for the case at issue. However, we disagree the requestor seeks the entire prosecution file. Rather, the requestor seeks specific information held by the district attorney's office. Such a request does not constitute a request for the "entire" file. Thus, we conclude the present request is not a request for the entire prosecution file of the district attorney's office. As a result, the district attorney's office may not withhold the information at issue under section 552.108(a)(4) or section 552.108(b)(3) of the Government Code and the holding in *Curry*.

You also argue the information at issue is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(1) or section 552.108(b)(1) must explain how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. See Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1), (b)(1); *Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). You state the information at issue pertains to a pending criminal prosecution and that release of this information would interfere with the pending prosecution. We note, however, the information at issue includes a DIC-24 Statutory Warning. The DIC-24 form was provided to the arrestee. Thus, we find you failed to demonstrate release of this information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime. See Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1). Further, you have not demonstrated release of this form would interfere with law enforcement or prosecution. See *id.* § 552.108(a)(1). Therefore, the DIC-24 form may not be withheld under section 552.108(a)(1) or section 552.108(b)(1). However, based upon your representations and our review, we conclude the release of the remaining 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 77 (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) of the Government Code 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. See Gov't Code § 552.108(c). Basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*. See 531 S.W.2d at 186-88; Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information considered to be basic information). We note basic information does not include motor vehicle record information encompassed by section 552.130 of the Government Code. See ORD 127 at 3-4. Accordingly, with the exception of the DIC-24 form and basic information, the district attorney's office may withhold the remaining information at issue under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> As we are able to make this determination, we do not address the applicability of section 1701.661(a) of the Occupations Code to the submitted video recordings. See generally Occ. Code § 1701.661(a), (e). In addition, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information, except to note basic information is generally not excepted from public disclosure under section 552.103 of the Government Code. See Open Records Decision No. 597 (1991).

Next, we address your argument under section 552.103 of the Government Code against release of the DIC-24 form. Section 552.103 provides:

(a) Information is excepted from [required public disclosure] if it is information relating to litigation of a civil or criminal nature to which the state or a political subdivision is or may be a party or to which an officer or employee of the state or a political subdivision, as a consequence of the person's office or employment, is or may be a party.

...

(c) Information relating to litigation involving a governmental body or an officer or employee of a governmental body is excepted from disclosure under Subsection (a) only if the litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date that the requestor applies to the officer for public information for access to or duplication of the information.

Gov't Code § 552.103(a), (c). The governmental body has the burden of providing relevant facts and documents to show the section 552.103(a) exception is applicable in a particular situation. The test for meeting this burden is a showing that (1) litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date the governmental body received the request for information, and (2) the information at issue is related to that litigation. *Univ. of Tex. Law Sch. v. Tex. Legal Found.*, 958 S.W.2d 479, 481 (Tex. App.—Austin 1997, orig. proceeding); *Heard v. Houston Post Co.*, 684 S.W.2d 210, 212 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, writ ref'd n.r.e.); Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4 (1990). The governmental body must meet both prongs of this test for information to be excepted under section 552.103(a).

We note the purpose of section 552.103 is to enable a governmental body to protect its position in litigation by forcing parties to obtain information related to litigation through the discovery process. See ORD 551 at 4-5. Thus, any information obtained from or provided to all other parties in the anticipated or pending litigation is not excepted from disclosure under section 552.103(a) and must be disclosed. As noted above, the submitted DIC-24 form was provided to the arrestee. Therefore, the district attorney's office may not withhold the DIC-24 form under section 552.103 of the Government Code.

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. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). Under the common-law right of privacy, an individual has a right to be free from the publicizing of private affairs in which the public has no legitimate concern. *Id.* at 682. The court of appeals has concluded public citizens' dates of birth are protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101. See *Paxton v. City of Dallas*, No. 03-13-00546-CV, 2015 WL 3394061, at \*3 (Tex. App.—Austin May 22, 2015, pet. denied) (mem. op.). Accordingly, in releasing the DIC-24 form, the district attorney's office must withhold the public

citizen's date of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

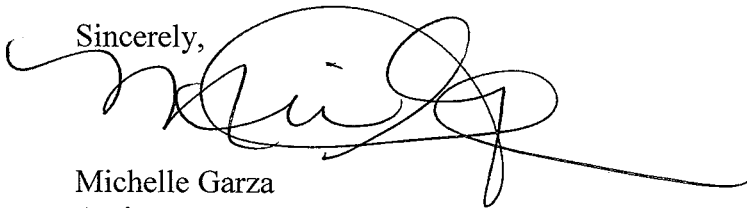
Section 552.130 of the Government Code provides information relating to a motor vehicle operator's license, driver's license, motor vehicle title or registration, or personal identification document issued by an agency of this state or another state or country is excepted from public release. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130. Accordingly, in releasing the DIC-24 form, the district attorney's office must withhold the driver's license number of the arrestee and the state of issuance under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, the CR-3 accident report must be released to the requestor pursuant to section 550.065(c) of the Transportation Code. With the exception of the DIC-24 form and basic information, which must be released, the district attorney's office may withhold the remaining information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.<sup>3</sup> In releasing the DIC-24 form, the district attorney's office must withhold the public citizen's date of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy and the driver's license number of the arrestee and the state of issuance under section 552.130 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 <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open-government/members-public/what-expect-after-ruling-issued> or call the OAG's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Public Information Act may be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the OAG, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Michelle Garza  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

MG/eb

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<sup>3</sup> We note the basic information being released includes arrestee's social security number. Section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person's social security-number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office under the Act. Gov't Code § 552.147(b).

Ref: ID# 813763

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)