



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

February 28, 2020

Mr. Wes Mau
Criminal District Attorney
Hays County Criminal District Attorney's Office
712 South Stagecoach Trail, Suite 2057
San Marcos, Texas 78666

OR2020-06422

Dear Mr. Mau:

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# 814453 (Ref. No. 19-0998).

The Hays County District Attorney's Office (the "district attorney's office") received a request for the case file pertaining to case number CR-19-1495-B. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, and 552.111 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.¹

Initially, we note the submitted information contains a grand jury indictment. The judiciary is expressly excluded from the requirements of the Act. Gov't Code § 552.003(1)(B). This office has determined for purposes of the Act, a grand jury is a part of the judiciary and therefore not subject to the Act. *See* Open Records Decision No. 411 (1984). Further, records kept by a governmental body that is acting as an agent for a grand jury are considered records in the constructive possession of the grand jury, and are also not subject to the Act. *See* Open Records Decisions Nos. 513 (1988), 411, 398 (1983). The fact that information collected or prepared by another person or entity is submitted to the grand jury does not necessarily mean such information is in the grand jury's constructive possession when the same information also is held in the other person's or entity's own capacity. Information held by another person or entity but not produced at the direction of the grand jury may well be protected under one of the Act's specific exceptions to disclosure, but

¹ We 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.

such information is not excluded from the reach of the Act by the judiciary exclusion. *See* ORD 513. Accordingly, to the extent the district attorney's office holds the information at issue solely as an agent of the grand jury, such information consists of records of the judiciary that are not subject to disclosure under the Act, and the district attorney's office is not required to release that information in response to the instant request.² Conversely, to the extent the district attorney's office holds the information at issue in its own capacity and not solely as an agent of the grand jury, we will address your arguments against its disclosure. We will also address your arguments against disclosure of the remaining 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 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 state the information at issue pertains to an ongoing criminal investigation by the San Marcos Police Department and a pending criminal prosecution conducted by the district attorney's office. Based on your representations and our review, we conclude the release of the information at issue 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 remaining information.

However, we note 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*. *See* 531 S.W.2d at 186-88; *see also* Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information considered to be basic information). Accordingly, with the exception of the basic information, the district attorney's office may withhold the remaining information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.³

We understand you to assert the basic information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with article 20.02(a) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. 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. This section encompasses 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). Article 20.02, however, does not define "proceedings" for purposes of subsection (a). The Fourth Court of Appeals in *In re Reed*

² In this instance, as we are able to make this determination, we need not address your arguments against disclosure of this information.

³ As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

addressed the issue of what constitutes “proceedings” for purposes of article 20.02(a) and stated the term “proceedings” could ““reasonably be understood as encompassing matters that take place before the grand jury, such as witness testimony and deliberations.” See *In re Reed*, 227 S.W.3d 273, 276 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 2007, orig. proceeding). Upon review, we find you have not demonstrated the basic information reveals grand jury testimony or deliberations of the grand jury. Therefore, we conclude the district attorney’s office may not withhold any portion of the basic information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with article 20.02 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

We also understand you to assert the basic information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.111 of the Government Code. Section 552.111 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “an interagency or intraagency memorandum or letter that would not be available by law to a party in litigation with the agency.” See Gov’t Code § 552.111. This section 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.

You generally argue section 552.111 of the Government Code is applicable to the basic information. Upon review, we find you have failed to establish the basic information

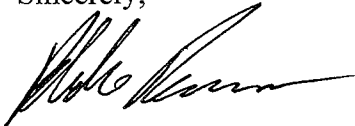
consists of material prepared, mental impressions developed, or a communication made in anticipation of litigation or for trial by or for the district attorney's office or representatives of the district attorney's office. Therefore, the district attorney's office may not withhold any portion of the basic information as attorney work product under section 552.111 of the Government Code.

In summary, to the extent the district attorney's office holds the submitted grand jury indictment solely as an agent of the grand jury, such information consists of a record of the judiciary that is not subject to disclosure under the Act, and the district attorney's office is not required to release that information in response to the instant request. With the exception of the 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.

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,



Blake Brennan
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

BBX/be

Ref: ID# 814453

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)