



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

March 30, 2020

Ms. Amy L. Sims
Deputy City Attorney
City of Lubbock
P.O. Box 2000
Lubbock, Texas 79457

OR2020-09612

Dear Ms. Stevens:

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# 819541 (ORR No. 2670).

The Lubbock Police Department (the "department") received a request for information pertaining to a specified case number. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

You inform us some of the submitted information was the subject of a previous request for a ruling, as a result of which this office issued Open Records Letter No. 2018-23450 (2018). In that ruling, we concluded the department must release the CR-3 accident report pursuant to section 550.065(c) of the Transportation Code and, with the exception of basic information, which must be released, the department may release the remaining information under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code. However, you inform us the circumstances have changed and the department now raises section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code for this information. Thus, the department may not rely on Open Records Letter No. 2018-23450 as a previous determination. *See* Open Records Decision No. 673 (2001) (so long as law, facts, and circumstances on which prior ruling was based have not changed, first type of previous determination exists where requested information is precisely same information as was addressed in a prior attorney general ruling, ruling is addressed to same governmental body, and ruling concludes that information is or is not excepted from disclosure). We will address your arguments against disclosure of the submitted information.

We note some of the submitted information consists of a grand jury subpoenas and information obtained pursuant to the grand jury subpoenas. The Act is applicable to information “written, produced, collected, assembled, or maintained under a law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business by a governmental body.” Gov’t Code § 552.002(a)(1). The judiciary is expressly excluded from the requirements of the Act. *See id.* § 552.003(1)(B); *see also id.* § 552.0035 (access to judicial records is governed by rules adopted by Supreme Court of Texas or other applicable laws or rules). This office has determined a grand jury, for purposes of the Act, is a part of the judiciary and therefore is not subject to the Act. *See* Open Records Decision No. 411 (1984). Further, records kept by another person or entity acting solely as an agent for a grand jury are considered to be records in the constructive possession of the grand jury and therefore are not subject to the Act. *See* Open Records Decisions Nos. 513 (1988), 398 (1983). *But see* ORD 513 at 4 (defining limits of judiciary exclusion). The fact that information collected or prepared by another person or entity is submitted to the grand jury does not necessarily mean that such information is in the grand jury’s constructive possession when the same information is also 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 such information is not excluded from the reach of the Act by the judiciary exclusion. *See* ORD 513. To the extent the department 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 department is not required to release that information in response to the instant request. To the extent the department does not hold the information at issue solely as an agent of the grand jury, the information is subject to the Act and we will address the submitted arguments against its disclosure.

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 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 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 shall 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. Here, the requestor is a person listed under section 550.065(c). Although you assert section 552.108 of the Government Code to withhold this 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 section 552.108 is a general exception under the Act, the

requestor's statutory access under section 550.065(c) prevails and the department may not withhold the information under section 552.108 of the Government Code. Accordingly, the department must release the submitted CR-3 accident report to this requestor pursuant to section 550.065(c) of the Transportation Code.

The remaining information contains court-filed documents. Section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code provides for required public disclosure of "information that is also contained in a public court record," unless the information is made confidential under the Act or other law. Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(17). The court filed documents we marked are subject to section 552.022(a)(17). You seek to withhold this information under section 552.108 of the Government Code, which is a discretionary exception to disclosure that may be waived and does not make information confidential under the Act. *See Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 177 at 3 (1977) (statutory predecessor to section 552.108 subject to waiver).* Therefore, the department may not withhold the marked court-filed documents under section 552.108. Further, we note common-law privacy is not applicable to information contained in public court records and the department may not withhold any portion of the court-filed documents on that basis. *See Cox Broad. Corp. v. Cohn*, 420 U.S. 469, 496 (1975) (action for invasion of privacy cannot be maintained where information is in public domain); *Star-Telegram, Inc. v. Walker*, 834 S.W.2d 54, 57 (Tex. 1992) (law cannot recall information once in public domain). However, the court-filed documents include a driver's license number subject to section 552.130 of the Government Code, which makes information confidential under the Act.¹ Therefore, we will address the applicability of this exception to the information subject to section 552.022(a)(17).

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). 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 remaining information pertains to a pending criminal prosecution by the Lubbock County District Attorney's Office. We note the remaining information includes a DIC-24 Statutory Warning and a DIC-25 Notice of Suspension. Because copies of these forms were provided to the arrestee, we find you have not demonstrated release of the DIC-24 and DIC-25 forms will interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime. Accordingly, we conclude the DIC-24 and DIC-25 forms may not be withheld under section 552.108(a)(1). However, based on your representation and our review, we conclude the release of the remaining 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

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

S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976). Thus, section 552.108(a)(1) is applicable to the remaining information at issue.

However, as you acknowledge, 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; Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information considered to be basic information). Thus, with the exception of the information subject to section 552.022, the DIC-24 and DIC-25 forms, and basic information, the department may withhold the remaining information at issue under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also 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 Third 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.). Thus, the department must the public citizen's date of birth we marked 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, the department must withhold the motor vehicle record information we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, to the extent the department 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 department is not required to release that information in response to the instant request. The department must release the submitted CR-3 accident report to this requestor pursuant to section 550.065(c) of the Transportation Code. With the exception of the information subject to section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code, the DIC-24 and DIC-25 forms, and basic information, the department may withhold the remaining information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. The department must withhold the public citizen's date of birth we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The department must withhold the motor vehicle record information we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released.

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

MRG/jlbm

Ref: ID# 819541

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)