



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

April 14, 2009

Mr. Joe Gorfida, Jr.
Nichols, Jackson, Dillard, Hager & Smith, L.L.P.
1800 Lincoln Plaza
500 North Akard
Dallas, Texas 75201

OR2009-04883

Dear Mr. Gorfida:

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# 339801.

The City of Allen (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for the name and address of the individual that brought the requestor's cat, "Punkin," into the city's animal shelter. You claim that a portion of the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. This exception encompasses information protected by the informer's privilege, which has long been recognized by Texas courts. *See Aguilar v. State*, 444 S.W.2d 935, 937 (Tex. Crim. App. 1969); *Hawthorne v. State*, 10 S.W.2d 724, 725 (Tex. Crim. App. 1928). The informer's privilege protects from disclosure the identities of persons who report activities over which the governmental body has criminal or quasi-criminal law-enforcement authority, provided that the subject of the information does not already know the informer's identity. Open Records Decision Nos. 515 at 3 (1988), 208 at 1-2 (1978). The informer's privilege protects the identities of individuals who report violations of statutes to the police or similar law-enforcement agencies, as well as those who report violations of statutes with civil or criminal penalties to "administrative officials having a duty of

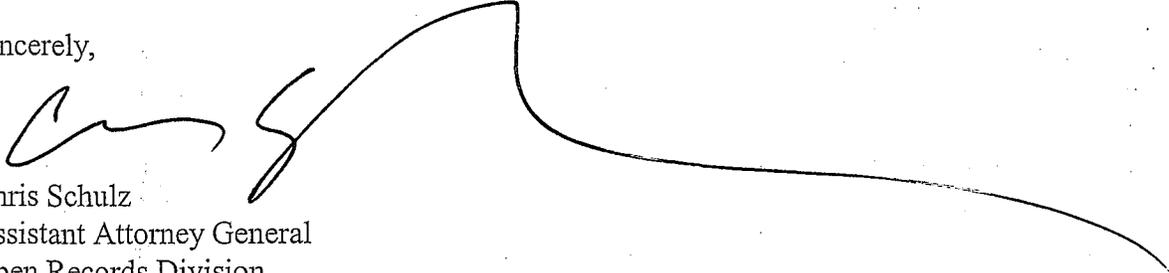
inspection or of law enforcement within their particular spheres.” Open Records Decision No. 279 at 2 (1981); *see* Wigmore, Evidence § 2374, at 767 (McNaughton rev. ed 1961). The report must be of a violation of a criminal or civil statute. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 582 at 2 (1990), 515 at 4-5 (1988).

You state that the submitted information reveals the identity of an individual who informed the city of an animal at large in violation of section 3-3(a) of the city’s Code of Ordinances. You state the complaint was made to the city’s animal control officers, who are responsible for enforcing these ordinances. You state that the animal control officers can issue citations for a violation of the ordinance. Based on your representations and our review, we conclude that the city has demonstrated the applicability of the common-law informer’s privilege in this instance. Thus, the city may withhold the information you have marked, as well as the information we have marked, pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the informer’s privilege.

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 information under the Act must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General at (512) 475-2497.

Sincerely,



Chris Schulz
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CS/cc

Ref: ID# 339801

Enc. Submitted documents

cc: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)