



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

October 29, 2010

Mr. B. Chase Griffith
Brown & Hofmeister, L.L.P.
For City of McKinney
740 East Campbell Road, Suite 800
Richardson, Texas 75081

OR2010-16404

Dear Mr. Griffith:

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# 398604 (ORR# 10-2694).

The McKinney Police Department (the "department"), which you represent, received a request for information related to a specified warrant. You claim that 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 disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. The informer's privilege, incorporated into the Act by section 552.101, 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). It 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. *See 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." *See Open Records Decision No. 279 at 2 (1981) (citing 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. However, witnesses who provide information in the course of an investigation but do not make the initial report of the violation are not informants for the purposes of claiming the informer's privilege.

In this instance, you state that the submitted information contains the identifying information of an individual who reported violations of state and federal law to the department, and that such violations carry criminal penalties. However, upon review, we find that the information at issue does not contain the identifying information of an informant. Accordingly, we find you have failed to establish that the informer's privilege is applicable to the information at issue; thus, the department may not withhold any of the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis. As you raise no further exceptions to disclosure, the submitted information must be released to the requestor.¹

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, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Tamara Wilcox
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

TW/dls

¹We note the requestor has a special right of access to some of the information being released in this instance. See Gov't Code § 552.023(b) (governmental body may not deny access to person to whom information relates or person's agent on ground that information is considered confidential by privacy principles); Open Records Decision No. 481 at 4 (1987) (privacy theories not implicated when individuals request information concerning themselves). Because such information may be confidential with respect to the general public, if the department receives another request for this information from a person other than this requestor or her authorized representative, it should again seek a ruling from this office. See Gov't Code §§ 552.301, .302.

Ref: ID# 398604

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)