



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

November 4, 2010

Ms. Amy L. Simms
Assistant City Attorney
City of Lubbock
P.O. Box 2000
Lubbock, TX 79457

OR2010-16780

Dear Ms. Simms:

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# 403572.

The Lubbock Police Department (the "department") received a request for information pertaining to a specified incident. You claim some of the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code.¹ 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. This section encompasses the common-law 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 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

¹Although you also raise section 552.108 of the Government Code, you have submitted no arguments in support of the applicability of this exception to the submitted information. Therefore, we assume you no longer claim section 552.108. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(e)(1)(A).

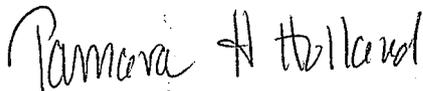
civil or criminal penalties to “administrative officials having a duty of inspection or of law enforcement within their particular spheres.” Open Records Decision No. 279 at 2 (1981). The report must be of a violation of a criminal or civil statute. See Open Records Decision Nos. 582 at 2 (1990), 515 at 4-5. However, the informer’s privilege protects the content of the communication only to the extent it identifies the informant. *Roviaro v. United States*, 353 U.S. 53, 60 (1957).

You state the submitted information reveals the identity of an individual who reported an alleged violation of criminal law. Having considered your representations and reviewed the submitted information, we conclude the department may withhold the individual’s identifying information that we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law informer’s privilege. 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 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 H. Holland
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

THH/em

Ref: ID# 403572

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)