



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

November 9, 2010

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

OR2010-16967

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# 404075 (ORR# 10-2915).

The McKinney Police Department (the "department"), which you represent, received a request for information related to a specified incident. You claim that some 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 disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. The common-law informer's privilege, incorporated into the Act by section 552.101, has long been recognized by Texas courts. *E.g.*, *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. *See* Open Records Decision No. 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 1-2 (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 (1988). The privilege excepts the informer's statement only to the extent necessary to protect that informer's identity. Open Records Decision No. 549 at 5 (1990).

You assert the submitted records contain the identifying information of an individual who reported a possible violation of the Penal Code to the department. You also inform us that the violation at issue is subject to criminal penalties. You do not indicate, nor does it appear, the subject of the complaint knows the identity of this informer. Based on your representations and our review of the submitted information, we conclude the department has demonstrated the applicability of the common-law informer's privilege to the information we have marked. Accordingly, the department may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law informer's privilege. We note the remaining information does not consist of identifying information of an informer. Therefore, the department may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law informer's privilege.

We note that a portion of the remaining information is subject to section 552.130 of the Government Code.¹ Section 552.130 excepts from disclosure "information [that] relates to . . . a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license or permit issued by an agency of this state [or] a motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state[.]" Gov't Code § 552.130(a)(1), (2). Accordingly, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.²

In summary, the department may withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law informer's privilege. The department must withhold the information we have 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.

¹The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception such as section 552.130 on behalf of a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

²We note this office recently issued Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009), a previous determination to all governmental bodies authorizing them to withhold ten categories of information, including a Texas license plate number under section 552.130 of the Government Code, without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision.

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,



Cindy Nettles
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CN/dls

Ref: ID# 404075

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)