



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

August 2, 2011

Ms. Karen Saldana  
Records Clerk  
Saginaw Police Department  
505 West McLeroy Boulevard  
Saginaw, Texas 76169

OR2011-11107

Dear Ms. Saldana:

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# 426995.

The City of Saginaw (the "city") received a request for information pertaining to a named location during a specified time period. You state you have released some of the requested information to the requestor. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.130 of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup> We have considered the exceptions 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. Open Records

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<sup>1</sup>While you also raise section 552.101 in conjunction with Texas Rule of Evidence 508 for your informer's privilege argument, we only address your claim under the common-law informer's privilege as this office has concluded that section 552.101 does not encompass discovery privileges. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 676 at 1-2 (2002), 575 at 2 (1990).

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) (citing 8 John H. Wigmore, *Evidence in Trials at Common Law*, § 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.

In this instance, the city has not informed us of any particular law or laws alleged to have been violated, nor demonstrated that any alleged violations would result in a civil or criminal penalty. Thus, we find that the city has not met its burden in adequately demonstrating that the informer's privilege is applicable to the submitted information. See Gov't Code § 552.301(e)(1)(A), Open Records Decision Nos. 542 (1990) (concluding that Act places on governmental body burden of establishing why and how exception applies to requested information), 532 (1989), 515, 252 (1980). Consequently, the city may not withhold the information you have marked pursuant to section 552.101 in conjunction with the informer's privilege.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information that (1) contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be satisfied. *Id.* at 681-82. The types of information considered highly intimate or embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*, including information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. *Id.* at 683. Upon review, we find the information we have marked is highly intimate or embarrassing information of no legitimate public interest. Accordingly, the city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

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 another state or country [or] a motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state or another state or country[.]" Act of May 24, 2011, 82<sup>nd</sup> Leg., R.S., S.B. 1638, § 4 (to be codified as an amendment to Gov't Code § 552.130). Upon review, we find that the city must withhold the Texas motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 of the

Government Code.<sup>2</sup> However, the remaining information you have marked does not consist of motor vehicle record information, and it may not be withheld under section 552.130.

In summary, the city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy and under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released to the requestor.

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](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,



Sarah Casterline  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

SEC/eb

Ref: ID# 426995

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)

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<sup>2</sup>We note this office 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.