



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

December 18, 2012

Ms. Alexis G. Allen
Counsel for City of Rowlett
Nichols, Jackson, Dillard, Hager & Smith L.L.P.
1800 Lincoln Plaza
500 North Akard
Dallas, Texas 75201

OR2012-20380

Dear Ms. Allen:

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# 478728 (No. W182612-112112; Ref. #58473).

The City of Rowlett (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for records of code enforcement violations involving a specified address during a specific time period. You state some of the requested information either has been or will be released. You claim the rest of the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.137 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the information you submitted.

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. You claim section 552.101 in conjunction with the common-law informer's privilege, which Texas courts have long recognized. *See Aguilar v. State*, 444 S.W.2d 935, 937 (Tex. Crim. App. 1969). The informer's privilege protects 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."

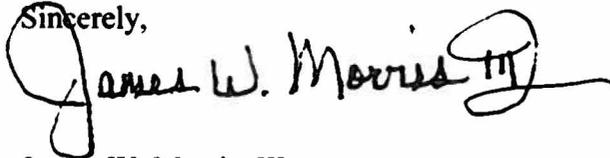
See Open Records Decision No. 279 at 2 (1981) (citing 8 John H. Wigmore, *Evidence in Trials at Common Law*, § 2374, at 767 (J. McNaughton rev. ed. 1961)). The report must be of a violation of a criminal or civil statute. See Open Records Decision Nos. 582 at 2 (1990), 515 at 4-5. The privilege excepts the informer's statement only to the extent necessary to protect the informer's identity. See Open Records Decision No. 549 at 5 (1990).

You state the submitted information contains the names and e-mail addresses of individuals who reported possible violations of the city's code of ordinances. You inform us the alleged violations constitute potential criminal offenses. Based on your representations and our review, we conclude the city may withhold the informers' names and e-mail addresses under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law informer's privilege.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,



James W. Morris, III
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JWM/bhf

Ref: ID# 478728

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

¹As we are able to make this determination, we need not address the other exception you claim.