



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

August 21, 2013

Mr. Christopher Garza  
Assistant District Attorney  
Brazoria County Criminal District Attorney's Office  
111 East Locust, Suite 408A  
Angleton, Texas 77515

OR2013-14580

Dear Mr. Garza:

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# 501352.

The Brazoria County District Attorney's Office (the "district attorney's office") received a request for information pertaining to a specified incident. You state you have released some information. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

We note the submitted information contains court-filed documents subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code. Section 552.022(a)(17) provides for the required public disclosure of "information that is also contained in a public court record," unless it is "made confidential under [the Act] or other law[.]" Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(17). Although you raise sections 552.103 and 552.108 of the Government Code for this information, these are discretionary exceptions to disclosure that may be waived. *See id.* § 552.007; *Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News*, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475-76 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1999, no pet.) (governmental body may waive Gov't Code § 552.103); Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 177 at 3 (1977) (statutory predecessor to Gov't Code § 552.108 subject to waiver). As such, sections 552.103 and 552.108 do not make information confidential for the purposes of section 552.022(a), and the court-filed documents, which we have marked, may not be withheld under these sections. However, because section 552.130 of the Government Code does make information confidential under the Act, we will address the applicability of this section to the court-filed documents. We also will address your arguments against disclosure of the information not subject to section 552.022(a).

Section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime . . . if . . . release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.108(a)(1). A governmental body claiming section 552.108 must reasonably explain how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. *See id.* §§ 552.108(a)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). You state the information at issue relates to a pending criminal prosecution and release of this information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime. We note, however, the information at issue includes a DIC-24 statutory warning and a DIC-25 notice of suspension. Because copies of those forms were provided to the person who is the subject of the warning and the notice, we find release of the statutory warning and notice of suspension will not interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime. *See Gov’t Code § 552.108(a)(1)*. However, we find release of the remaining information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime. *See Houston Chronicle Publ’g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases), *writ ref’d n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976).

We note section 552.108 does not except from disclosure “basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime.” Gov’t Code § 552.108(c). Section 552.108(c) refers to the basic “front-page” information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*. *See* 531 S.W.2d at 186-87; *see also* Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information considered to be basic information). We note basic information includes, among other things, the identification and description of the complainant and a detailed description of the offense. *See* ORD 127 at 3-4. Accordingly, with the exception of the DIC-24 and DIC-25 forms and basic information, the district attorney’s office may withhold the remaining information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup>

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from public 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). 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 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 (J.

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<sup>1</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

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 (1988).

You state the complainant's identifying information is protected under the common-law informer's privilege. You state the complainant reported an alleged violation of criminal law to law enforcement. You do not indicate, nor does it appear, the subject of the complaint knows the identity of the complainant. Based on your representations and our review, we conclude the district attorney's office may withhold the information you have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the informer's privilege.

Lastly, you also claim the DIC-24 and DIC-25 forms are excepted under section 552.103 of the Government Code, which provides:

(a) Information is excepted from [required public disclosure] if it is information relating to litigation of a civil or criminal nature to which the state or a political subdivision is or may be a party or to which an officer or employee of the state or a political subdivision, as a consequence of the person's office or employment, is or may be a party.

...

(c) Information relating to litigation involving a governmental body or an officer or employee of a governmental body is excepted from disclosure under Subsection (a) only if the litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date that the requestor applies to the officer for public information for access to or duplication of the information.

Gov't Code § 552.103(a), (c). The governmental body has the burden of providing relevant facts and documents to show the section 552.103(a) exception is applicable in a particular situation. The test for meeting this burden is a showing that (1) litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date the governmental body received the request for information, and (2) the information at issue is related to that litigation. *Univ. of Tex. Law Sch. v. Tex. Legal Found.*, 958 S.W.2d 479, 481 (Tex. App.—Austin 1997, no pet.); *Heard v. Houston Post Co.*, 684 S.W.2d 210, 212 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, writ ref'd n.r.e.); Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4 (1990). The governmental body must meet both prongs of this test for information to be excepted under section 552.103(a).

The district attorney's office informs us the information at issue relates to pending litigation. We note the purpose of section 552.103 is to enable a governmental body to protect its position in litigation by forcing parties to obtain information related to litigation through the discovery process. See ORD 551 at 4-5. Thus, any information obtained from or provided to all other parties in the pending litigation is not excepted from disclosure under section 552.103(a) and must be disclosed. The DIC-24 and DIC-25 forms were provided to the arrestee; thus, this information was inevitably seen by the opposing party to the litigation. Accordingly, the district attorney's office may not withhold this information under section 552.103 of the Government Code.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code provides that information relating to a motor vehicle operator's license, driver's license, or permit issued by an agency of this state or another state or country is excepted from public release. Gov't Code § 552.130(a)(1). Upon review, we find the district attorney's must withhold the information we have marked in the court-filed documents and the DIC-24 and DIC-25 forms under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, with the exception of the motor vehicle record information we have marked, which the district attorney's office must withhold under section 552.130 of the Government Code, the district attorney's office must release the court-filed documents we have marked pursuant to section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code and the DIC-24 and DIC-25 forms. With the exception of basic information, the district attorney's office may withhold the remaining information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. In releasing basic information, the district attorney's office may withhold the information you have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law informer's privilege.

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.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl\\_ruling\\_info.shtml](http://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl_ruling_info.shtml), 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 may be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Paige Lay  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

PL/bhf

Ref: ID# 501352

Enc. Submitted documents

cc: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)