



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

October 29, 2013

Mr. Steven E. Meyer
Assistant City Attorney
Legal Division
City of Arlington Police Department
P.O. Box 1065, Mail Stop 04-0200
Austin, Texas 76004-1065

OR2013-18832

Dear Mr. Meyer:

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# 504313 (Reference Nos. 12444, 12470, 12471, 12485, 12536, and 12644).

The Arlington Police Department (the “department”) received six requests for information pertaining to a specified incident. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.107, 552.108, and 552.152 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.¹

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 submitted information relates to a pending criminal investigation and release of the

¹We assume the “representative sample” of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988). This open records letter does not reach, and therefore does not authorize the withholding of, any other requested records to the extent those records contain substantially different types of information than those submitted to this office.

information could interfere with that investigation. *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). Therefore, we find section 552.108(a)(1) generally applies to the submitted information. However, we note the information includes citations, copies of which have been provided to the individuals who were cited. You have not explained how release of the citations, which have already been seen by the cited individuals, would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime. Therefore, the citations, which we have marked, may not be withheld under section 552.108(a)(1).

We also note section 552.108 does not except from required public 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 information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*, which includes a sufficient portion of the narrative to encompass a detailed description of the offense, an arrestee’s social security number, and the identities of the arresting and investigating officers. *See* 531 S.W.2d at 186-88; *see also* Open Records Decision No. 127 at 3-4 (1976) (summarizing types of information deemed public by *Houston Chronicle*). Thus, with the exception of basic information and the marked citations, the department may withhold the submitted information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.²

We understand you to raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code for the basic information and citations. Section 552.101 excepts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov’t Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses criminal history record information (“CHRI”) generated by the National Crime Information Center or by the Texas Crime Information Center, which is confidential under federal and state law. Title 28, part 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations governs the release of CHRI that states obtain from the federal government or other states. Open Records Decision No. 565 at 7 (1990). The federal regulations allow each state to follow its individual law with respect to CHRI it generates. *Id.* Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI the Department of Public Safety (“DPS”) maintains, except DPS may disseminate this information as provided in chapter 411, subchapter F of the Government Code. *See* Gov’t Code § 411.083. Sections 411.083(b)(1) and 411.089(a) authorize a criminal justice agency to obtain CHRI; however, a criminal justice agency may not release CHRI except to another criminal justice agency for a criminal justice purpose. *Id.* § 411.089(b)(1). Other entities specified in chapter 411 of the Government Code are entitled to obtain CHRI from DPS or another criminal justice agency; however, those entities may not release CHRI except as provided by chapter 411. *See generally id.* §§ 411.090-.127. Thus, any CHRI obtained from DPS or any other criminal justice agency must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with Government Code chapter 411, subchapter F. Upon review, we find none of the information at issue contains CHRI for purposes of chapter 411. Accordingly, none

²As our ruling is dispositive, we do not address your other arguments against disclosure.

of the remaining is confidential under chapter 411, and the department may not withhold any of this information under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that ground.

You seek to withhold the basic information and citations under the common-law informer's privilege, which is also encompassed by section 552.101 of the Government Code. The common-law informer's privilege 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 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 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. 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.

Upon review, we find none of the information at issue identifies or tends to identify an informer for purposes of the common-law informer's privilege. Thus, 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.

Section 552.107(1) of the Government Code protects information that comes within the attorney-client privilege. Gov't Code § 552.107(1). When asserting the attorney-client privilege, a governmental body has the burden of providing the necessary facts to demonstrate the elements of the privilege in order to withhold the information at issue. Open Records Decision No. 676 at 6-7 (2002). First, a governmental body must demonstrate the information constitutes or documents a communication. *Id.* at 7. Second, the communication must have been made "for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services" to the client governmental body. TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1). The privilege does not apply when an attorney or representative is involved in some capacity other than that of providing or facilitating professional legal services to the client governmental body. *In re Texas Farmers Ins. Exch.*, 990 S.W.2d 337, 340 (Tex. App.—Texarkana 1999, orig. proceeding) (attorney-client privilege does not apply if attorney acting in a capacity other than that of attorney). Third, the privilege applies only to communications between or among clients, client representatives, lawyers, and lawyer representatives. *See* TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1). Thus, a governmental body must inform this office of the identities and capacities of the individuals to whom each communication at issue has been made. Lastly, the attorney-client privilege applies only to a confidential communication, meaning it was "not intended to be disclosed to third persons other than those to whom disclosure is made in furtherance of the rendition of professional legal services to the client or those reasonably necessary for the transmission of the communication." *Id.* 503(a)(5). Whether a communication meets this definition depends

on the intent of the parties involved at the time the information was communicated. *Osborne v. Johnson*, 954 S.W.2d 180, 184 (Tex. App.—Waco 1997, orig. proceeding). Moreover, because the client may elect to waive the privilege at any time, a governmental body must explain that the confidentiality of a communication has been maintained. Section 552.107(1) generally excepts an entire communication that is demonstrated to be protected by the attorney-client privilege unless otherwise waived by the governmental body. *See Huie v. DeShazo*, 922 S.W.2d 920, 923 (Tex. 1996) (privilege extends to entire communication, including facts contained therein).

You also claim the marked citations and the basic information are protected under the attorney-client privilege of section 552.107 of the Government Code. Upon review of your arguments and the information at issue, we find you have not established any of this information consists of or reflects privileged communications. Therefore, none of the basic information or the citations may be withheld under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code.

Section 552.152 of the Government Code provides the following:

Information in the custody of a governmental body that relates to an employee or officer of the governmental body is excepted from the requirements of Section 552.021 if, under the specific circumstances pertaining to the employee or officer, disclosure of the information would subject the employee or officer to a substantial threat of physical harm.

Gov't Code § 552.152. We understand that you seek to withhold the names undercover officers contained in the basic information. You represent release of the identifying information of the undercover officers would “cause the officers to face imminent threat of physical danger.” Based on your representation, we find the department has demonstrated release of the information at issue would subject the undercover officers to a substantial threat of physical harm. Therefore, we conclude the department must withhold the identifying information of the undercover officers in the basic information under section 552.152 of the Government Code. However, we find you have not demonstrated how release of the remaining information would subject officers to a substantial threat of physical harm. Therefore, none of the remaining information may be withheld under section 552.152.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information that relates to a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license issued by an agency of this state or another state or country. Gov't Code § 552.130(a)(1). Thus, the department must withhold the driver's license information we have marked in the citations under section 552.130 of the Government Code.³

³We note section 552.130(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to redact the information described in subsection 552.130(a) without the necessity of seeking a decision from the attorney general. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130(c). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.130(e). *See id.* § 552.130(d), (e).

In summary, with the exception of basic information and the marked citations, the department may withhold the submitted information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.⁴ In releasing basic information, the department must withhold the identifying information of the undercover officers under section 552.152 of the Government Code. In releasing the marked citations, the department must withhold the marked driver's license information under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

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, 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# 504313

Enc. Submitted documents

cc: 6 Requestors
(w/o enclosures)

⁴Although basic information includes an arrestee's social security number, section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person's social security number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office under the Act. Gov't Code § 552.147(b).