



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

December 21, 2015

Ms. Lillian Guillen Graham
Assistant City Attorney
Office of the City Attorney
City of Mesquite
P.O. Box 850137
Mesquite, Texas 75185-0137

OR2015-26881

Dear Ms. Graham:

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# 591808.

The City of Mesquite (the "city") received a request for all information related to the requestor's arrest, information related to the officers involved in the arrest, information related to the judge who signed a specified warrant, and a copy of a specified city ordinance. You state the city will redact some information pursuant to Open Records Letter Nos. 2011-15761 (2011), 2011-15075 (2011), and 2012-07334 (2012).¹ You state the city has released some of the requested information, including the basic information pursuant to section 552.108(c) of the Government Code, DIC-24 and DIC-25 forms, the breath test results of an arrestee's blood alcohol content pursuant to section 724.018 of the Transportation Code, and a search warrant pursuant to section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under

¹Open Records Letter Nos. 2011-15761 and 2011-15075 authorize the city to withhold the originating addresses and telephone numbers, respectively, of 9-1-1 callers furnished to the city by a service supplier established in accordance with chapter 772 of the Health and Safety Code under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 772.118 of the Health and Safety Code without requesting a decision. Open Records Letter No. 2012-07334 authorizes the city to withhold FBI numbers under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code and federal law without requesting a ruling from this office.

sections 552.101, 552.108, 552.117, 552.130, and 552.147 of the Government Code.² We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note the information submitted as Exhibit 3 contains peace officers' Texas Commission on Law Enforcement ("commission") identification numbers.³ Section 552.002(a) defines "public information" as information that is written, produced, collected, assembled, or maintained under a law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business by a governmental body; for a governmental body and the governmental body owns, has a right of access to, or spends or contributes public money for the purpose of writing, producing, collecting, assembling, or maintaining the information; or by an individual officer or employee of a governmental body in the officer's or employee's official capacity and the information pertains to official business of the governmental body. Gov't Code § 552.002(a). In Open Records Decision No. 581 (1990), this office determined certain computer information, such as source codes, documentation information, and other computer programming, that has no significance other than its use as a tool for the maintenance, manipulation, or protection of public property is not the kind of information made public under section 552.021 of the Government Code. ORD 581 at 5. We understand an officer's commission identification number is a unique computer-generated number assigned to peace officers for identification in the commissioner's electronic database, and may be used as an access device number on the commission's website. Accordingly, we find the officers' commission identification numbers in Exhibit 3 do not constitute public information under section 552.002 of the Government Code. Therefore, the commission identification numbers are not subject to the Act and the city is not required to release them to the requestor.

Next, we note the information submitted as Exhibit 2 includes a court-filed document. Section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code provides for required public disclosure of "information that is also contained in a public court record[,]" unless the information is expressly made confidential under the Act or other law. Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(17). The city seeks to withhold the information at issue under section 552.108 of the Government Code. However, this section is a discretionary exception to disclosure that protects a governmental body's interests and does not make information confidential under the Act. *See id.* § 552.007; Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 177 at 3 (1977) (statutory predecessor to section 552.108 subject to waiver). Therefore, the city may not withhold the court-filed document, which we have marked, under section 552.108. However, we will address the city's arguments against disclosure of the remaining information.

²Although you claim section 552.1175 of the Government Code for portions of the submitted information, we note section 552.117 is the proper exception to raise in this instance because the city holds the information at issue in an employment capacity.

³The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education was renamed the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement by the 83rd Legislature. *See* Act of May 6, 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., ch. 93, § 1.01, 2013 Tex. Gen. Laws 174, 174.

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(a)(1) 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 remaining information submitted as Exhibit 2 relates to an active investigation or prosecution. Generally, the release of information pertaining to an open case is presumed to interfere with the criminal investigation. *See Houston Chronicle Publ’g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975), *writ ref’d n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases). Based on your representation, we conclude the release of the information at issue 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). Thus, section 552.108(a)(1) is applicable to the remainder of Exhibit 2.

However, we note, and you acknowledge, 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). Basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*. *See* 531 S.W.2d at 186-88; Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information considered to be basic information). We note basic information includes, among other items, the identity and description of the complainant. *See* ORD 127 at 3-4. However, the basic information does not include motor vehicle record information encompassed by section 552.130 of the Government Code or dates of birth. *See id.* Thus, with the exception of the marked court-filed document and the basic information, the city may withhold Exhibit 2 under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.⁴

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 raise 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 from disclosure the identities of persons who report activities over which the governmental body has criminal or quasi-criminal law-enforcement authority. *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

⁴As our ruling is dispositive for this information, we need not address your remaining arguments against its disclosure.

Decision No. 279 at 1-2 (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 (1988). However, witnesses who provide information in the course of an investigation but do not make a report of the violation are not informants for the purposes of claiming the informer's privilege. 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). We note the informer's privilege does not apply where the informant's identity is known to the individual who is the subject of the complaint. *See* ORD 208 at 1-2.

You state portions of the basic information in Exhibit 2 identify a complainant who reported violations of law to the city's police department. Based upon your representations and our review, we conclude the city has demonstrated the applicability of the common-law informer's privilege to the information at issue, which you have marked. Therefore, the city may withhold the information you marked in Exhibit 2 under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law informer's privilege.

Section 552.102(a) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy."⁵ Gov't Code § 552.102(a). The Texas Supreme Court held section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure the dates of birth of state employees in the payroll database of the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts. *Tex. Comptroller of Pub. Accounts v. Attorney Gen. of Tex.*, 354 S.W.3d 336 (Tex. 2010). Accordingly, the city must withhold the employees' dates of birth you have marked under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code.⁶

Section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure the home address, home telephone number, emergency contact information, and social security number of a peace officer, as well as information that reveals whether the peace officer has family members, regardless of whether the peace officer complies with sections 552.024 and 552.1175 of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(2). Section 552.117(a)(2) applies to peace officers as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Accordingly, the city must withhold the peace officers' home addresses, home telephone numbers, and social security numbers you have marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code.⁷

⁵The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

⁶As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your argument under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy against disclosure of this information.

⁷As our ruling is dispositive for this information, we need not address your argument under section 552.147 of the Government Code against its disclosure.

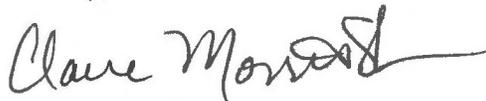
Section 552.130 of the Government Code provides information relating to a motor vehicle operator's license, driver's license, motor vehicle title or registration, or personal identification document issued by an agency of this state or another state or country is excepted from public release. *See id.* § 552.130. Accordingly, the city must withhold the motor vehicle record information you have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, the commission identification numbers are not subject to the Act and the city is not required to release them to the requestor. With the exception of the marked court-filed document, which must be released pursuant to section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code, and the basic information, which must be released, the city may withhold Exhibit 2 under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code; however, in releasing the basic information, the city may withhold the information you marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law informer's privilege. The city must (1) withhold the employees' dates of birth you marked under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code; (2) withhold the peace officers' home addresses, home telephone numbers, and social security numbers you marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code; (3) withhold the motor vehicle record information you have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code; and (4) release the remaining responsive information in Exhibit 3.

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,



Claire V. Morris Sloan
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CVMS/som

Ref: ID# 591808

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)