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ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

September 11, 2019

Mr. Lindsey K. Rattikin
Assistant University Counsel
Southern Methodist University
P O Box 750132
Dallas, Texas 75275-0132

OR2019-25516

Dear Ms. Rattikin:

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# 785029.

Southern Methodist University (the "university"), which you represent, received a request for a specified incident report. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.108 of the Government Code provides, in relevant part:

(a) Information held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime is excepted from the requirements of Section 552.021 if:

...

(2) it is information that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime only in relation to an investigation that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication[.]

Gov't Code §§ 552.108(a)(2). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(2) must demonstrate the requested information relates to a criminal investigation that has concluded in a final result other than a conviction or deferred adjudication. *See id.* § 552.301(e)(1)(A)

(governmental body must provide comments explaining why exceptions raised should apply to information requested). You state the submitted information pertains to a criminal case being investigated by the university's police department (the "department") that "has not yet resulted in conviction or deferred adjudication." We note section 552.108(a)(2) is applicable only if the information at issue is related to a concluded criminal case "that *did not* result in conviction or deferred adjudication[.]" *See id.* § 552.108(a)(2) (emphasis added). Thus, we find you have failed to demonstrate the applicability of section 552.108(a)(2) to the submitted information, and the university may not withhold any of the submitted information on this basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." *Id.* § 552.101. This section encompasses 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, provided the subject of the information does not already know the informer's identity. *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 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, individuals who provide information in the course of an investigation 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 inform the submitted information identifies a complainant who reported alleged criminal violations to the department. We have no indication the subject of the complaint knows the identity of the informer. Based upon your representations and our review, we conclude you have demonstrated the applicability of the common-law informer's privilege to some of the information at issue. Therefore, the university may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law informer's privilege.¹ However, we find you have failed to demonstrate any of the remaining information consists of the identifying information of an individual who reported a criminal violation to the department for purposes of the informer's privilege.

¹As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

Accordingly, the university may not withhold the remaining information under section 552.101 on that basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the common-law physical safety exception. For many years, this office determined section 552.101, in conjunction with the common-law right to privacy, protected information from disclosure when “special circumstances” exist in which the disclosure of information would place an individual in imminent danger of physical harm. *See, e.g.,* Open Records Decision Nos. 169 (1977) (special circumstances required to protect information must be more than mere desire for privacy or generalized fear of harassment or retribution), 123 (1976) (information protected by common-law right of privacy if disclosure presents tangible physical danger). However, the Texas Supreme Court has held freedom from physical harm does not fall under the common-law right to privacy. *Tex. Dep’t of Pub. Safety v. Cox Tex. Newspapers, LP. & Hearst Newspapers, LLC*, 343 S.W.3d 112 (Tex. 2011) (holding “freedom from physical harm is an independent interest protected under law, untethered to the right of privacy”). Instead, in *Cox*, the court recognized, for the first time, a separate common-law physical safety exception to required disclosure that exists independent of the common-law right to privacy. *Id.* at 118. Pursuant to this common-law physical safety exception, “information may be withheld [from public release] if disclosure would create a substantial threat of physical harm.” *Id.* In applying this new standard, the court noted “deference must be afforded” law enforcement experts regarding the probability of harm, but further cautioned that “vague assertions of risk will not carry the day.” *Id.* at 119. You claim the remaining information is subject to the common-law physical safety exception. Upon review, we find you have failed to demonstrate disclosure of the remaining information would create a substantial threat of physical harm to an individual. Therefore, the university may not withhold the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law physical safety exception.

You state you will redact certain motor vehicle record information under section 552.130(c) of the Government Code.² 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* Gov’t Code § 552.130. We note, because section 552.130 protects privacy interests, the requestor has a right of access to his own motor vehicle record information pursuant to section 552.023 of the Government Code. *See id.* § 552.023(a) (governmental body may not deny access to person to whom information relates or person’s agent on ground that information is considered confidential by privacy principles); Open Records Decision No. 481 at 4 (1987) (privacy theories not implicated when individuals request information concerning themselves). Accordingly, the university may not withhold the information you have redacted from this requestor under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

²Section 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, the university may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law informer's privilege and must release the remaining information to this requestor.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 <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open-government/members-public/what-expect-after-ruling-issued> or call the OAG's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Public Information Act may be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the OAG, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Tim Neal
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

TN/be

Ref: ID# 785029

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

³As noted above, the requestor has a right of access to some of the information being released. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023(a); ORD 481 at 4. As further noted above, if the department receives another request for this information from an individual without such a right of access, section 552.130(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to react the information described in section 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 553.130(e). *See id.* § 552.130(d), (e).