



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

May 1, 2019

Mr. Stephen D. Gates  
Assistant City Attorney  
City of Midland  
P.O. Box 1152  
Midland, Texas 79701

OR2019-11603

Dear Mr. Gates:

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# 770700 (ORR# M026204).

The City of Midland (the "city") received a request for information related to a specified arrest of a named individual. The city claims the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception the city claims and reviewed the submitted information.

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 information protected by other statutes. Section 261.201 of the Family Code provides, in part, as follows:

(a) [T]he following information is confidential, is not subject to public release under Chapter 552, Government Code, and may be disclosed only for purposes consistent with this code and applicable federal or state law or under rules adopted by an investigating agency:

(1) a report of alleged or suspected abuse or neglect made under this chapter and the identity of the person making the report; and

(2) except as otherwise provided in this section, the files, reports, records, communications, audiotapes, videotapes, and working papers used or developed in an investigation under this chapter or in providing services as a result of an investigation.

Fam. Code § 261.201(a). The submitted information consists of a report of alleged abuse or neglect made to the city. However, we are unable to determine the age of the victim listed in the information at issue. *See id.* §§ 101.003(a) (defining “child” for purposes of this section as person under 18 years of age who is not and has not been married or who has not had the disabilities of minority removed for general purposes), (1), (4) (defining “abuse” and “neglect” for purposes of chapter 261 of the Family Code). Accordingly, we must rule in the alternative. If the information at issue involves a victim who was a child at the time of the incident at issue, then the information is subject to chapter 261 of the Family Code. In that instance, as the city does not indicate it has adopted a rule that governs the release of this type of information, the city must withhold the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code. *See* Open Records Decision No. 440 at 2 (1986) (predecessor statute). However, if the information at issue does not involve a victim of alleged abuse or neglect who was a child at the time of the incident at issue, then the information is not subject to chapter 261 of the Family Code and the city may not withhold the information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code. In that instance, we will consider the applicability of other exceptions to disclosure of the information at issue.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also 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. *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, 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.

The city states portions of the submitted information identify a complainant who reported violations of law to the city's police department. Based upon the city's representations and our review, we conclude the city has demonstrated the applicability of the common-law informer's privilege to some of the information. Therefore, the city may withhold the name and telephone number of the complainant under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law informer's privilege.

In summary, if the information at issue involves a victim who was a child at the time of the incident at issue, then the city must withhold the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code. If the information at issue does not involve a victim of alleged abuse or neglect who was a child at the time of the incident at issue, then the city may withhold the name and telephone number of the complainant under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law informer's privilege and must release the remaining information.

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,



Claire V. Morris Sloan  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

CVMS/be

Ref: ID# 770700

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)