



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

April 7, 2015

Mr. David T. Ritter  
Counsel for the City of McKinney  
Brown & Hofmeister, L.L.P.  
740 East Campbell Road, Suite 800  
Richardson, Texas 75081

OR2015-06528

Dear Mr. Ritter:

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# 561932 (McKinney ORR# 10-13412).

The City of McKinney (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for a specified police 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 552.101 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. Section 552.101 encompasses section 261.201 of the Family Code, which provides in pertinent part:

(a) [T]he following information is confidential, is not subject to public release under [the Act] 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.

...

(k) Notwithstanding Subsection (a), an investigating agency, other than the [Texas Department of Family and Protective Services] or the Texas Youth Commission, on request, shall provide to the parent, managing conservator, or other legal representative of a child who is the subject of reported abuse or neglect, or to the child if the child is at least 18 years of age, information concerning the reported abuse or neglect that would otherwise be confidential under this section. The investigating agency shall withhold information under this subsection if the parent, managing conservator, or other legal representative of the child requesting the information is alleged to have committed the abuse or neglect.

(l) Before a child or a parent, managing conservator, or other legal representative of a child may inspect or copy a record or file concerning the child under Subsection (k), the custodian of the record or file must redact:

...

(2) any information that is excepted from required disclosure under [the Act], or other law; and

(3) the identity of the person who made the report.

Fam. Code § 261.201(a), (k), (l)(2)-(3). Upon review, we find the submitted information was used or developed by the city's police department in an investigation of alleged or suspected child abuse. *See id.* § 261.001(1) (defining "abuse" for purposes of chapter 261 of the Family Code); *see also id.* § 101.003(a) (defining "child" for purposes of section 261.201). Accordingly, we conclude this information is within the scope of section 261.201(a). However, we note the requestor is a parent of the alleged child victim at issue and is not the individual alleged to have committed the abuse. Therefore, the city may not withhold the submitted information from the requestor under section 261.201(a) of the Family Code. *See id.* § 261.201(k). However, before the city provides any of this information to the requestor, the city must redact the identity of the person who made the report pursuant to section 261.201(l)(3). *Id.* § 261.201(l)(3). Thus, the city must withhold the reporting party's identifying information, which we have marked, under section 552.101 of the Government

Code in conjunction with section 261.201(1)(3) of the Family Code.<sup>1</sup> In addition, the city must redact any information that is otherwise excepted from required disclosure under the Act pursuant to section 261.201(1)(2). *Id.* § 261.201(1)(2). Accordingly, we will consider your arguments against disclosure of the remaining information.

Section 552.108(a) 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: (1) release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime.” Gov’t Code § 552.108(a)(1). Generally, 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 an open and pending criminal investigation. Based upon this representation, we conclude the release of the submitted 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). Thus, section 552.108(a)(1) is applicable to the submitted information. Accordingly, the city may withhold the information you have marked under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.<sup>2</sup>

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information made confidential by other statutes. Sections 418.176 through 418.182 were added to chapter 418 of the Government Code as part of the Texas Homeland Security Act (the “HSA”). You assert portions of the remaining information are made confidential by the HSA. Section 418.181 provides:

Those documents or portions of documents in the possession of a governmental entity are confidential if they identify the technical details of particular vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure to an act of terrorism.

Gov’t Code § 418.181. *See also id.* § 421.001 (defining “critical infrastructure” to include all public or private assets, systems, and functions vital to security, governance, public health and safety, economy, or morale of state or nation). The fact that information may relate to a governmental body’s security measures does not make the information *per se* confidential under the HSA. *See Open Records Decision No. 649 at 3* (1996) (language of confidentiality provision controls scope of its protection). Furthermore, the mere recitation of a statute’s key

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

<sup>2</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not consider your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

terms is not sufficient to demonstrate the applicability of the claimed provision. As with any exception to disclosure, a claim under one of the confidentiality provisions of the HSA must be accompanied by an adequate explanation of how the responsive records fall within the scope of the claimed provision. *See Gov't Code § 552.301(e)(1)(A)* (governmental body must explain how claimed exception to disclosure applies).

You assert the release of portions of the remaining information would reveal the technical details of particular vulnerabilities of a school to an act of terrorism. However, upon review, we conclude the city has failed to establish any of the remaining information at issue identifies the technical details of particular vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure to an act of terrorism. Thus, the city may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 418.181 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information protected by 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). 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. 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). 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. 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* Open Records Decision No. 208 at 1-2 (1978). Further, 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 the informer's privilege.

You seek to withhold portions of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law informer's privilege. However, upon review, we find you have not demonstrated how any of the remaining information at issue identifies an individual who made a report of a violation of any criminal or civil law for the purposes of the informer's privilege. Thus, the city may not withhold any portion of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the informer's privilege.

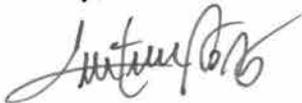
In summary, the city must withhold the reporting party's identifying information, which we have marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201(1)(3) of the Family Code. The city may withhold the information you have

marked under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. The city 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,



Cristian Rosas-Grillet  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

CRG/dls

Ref: ID# 561932

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)