



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

November 9, 2010

Mr. B. Chase Griffith
Brown & Hofmeister, L.L.P.
740 East Campbell Road, Suite 800
Richardson, Texas 75081

OR2010-16965

Dear Mr. Griffith:

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# 399446 (PIR# 894).

The Town of Flower Mound (the "town"), which you represent, received a request for information pertaining to a specified address over a specified period of time. You claim the requested 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 excepts from disclosure "[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime . . . 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). Section 552.108(a)(2) is applicable only if the information at issue relates to a concluded criminal case that did not result in a conviction or a deferred adjudication. A governmental body that claims an exception to disclosure under section 552.108 must reasonably explain how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. *See id.* § 552.301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). Section 552.108 applies only to records created by an agency, or a portion of an agency, whose primary function is to investigate crimes and enforce criminal laws. *See Open Records Decision Nos. 493 (1988), 287 (1981)*. You indicate that the submitted documents pertain to a

concluded investigation conducted by the town's Code Enforcement Department (the "department"). You inform this office that the department enforces section 66-174 of the town's Code of Ordinances. Based on this representation and our review, we find the department to be a law enforcement agency for the purposes of section 552.108. Furthermore, you state that the information at issue concerns alleged violations of section 66-174 which are punishable by a criminal penalty. Accordingly, we conclude that the town has demonstrated that the information at issue relates to a criminal investigation that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication. Thus, we agree that section 552.108(a)(2) is applicable to the information at issue.

We note that basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime is not excepted from disclosure under section 552.108. Gov't Code § 552.108(c). Such basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle Publishing Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975); *writ ref'd n.r.e.*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976). We note that basic information includes, among other things, the identity and description of the complainant. See Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information deemed public by *Houston Chronicle*). The submitted information contains the identities of complainants that would generally be subject to release as basic information. You contend, however, that the identities of the complainants are excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law informer's privilege.

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. The informer's privilege, incorporated into the Act by section 552.101, 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). It protects from disclosure the identities of persons who report activities over which the governmental body has criminal or quasi-criminal law-enforcement authority, provided that 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 Wigmore, *Evidence*, § 2374, at 767 (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 (1988).

You inform us the submitted information contains identifying information of complainants who reported possible violations of section 66-174 of the town's Code of Ordinances, a violation of which you inform us may result in a criminal penalty. Having examined these provisions, your arguments, and the documents at issue, we conclude the town may withhold

the information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with the informer's privilege.

In summary, with the exception of basic information, the town may withhold the submitted information under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code. In releasing basic information from the submitted documents, the town may withhold the identifying information of the complainants, which we have marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law informer's privilege.

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.oag.state.tx.us/open/index_orl.php, 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 must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Jennifer Luttrall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JL/dls

Ref: ID# 399446

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)