OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL · STATE OF TEXAS
JOHN CORNYN

February 15, 2002

Ms. Mia Settle-Vinson
Assistant City Attorney
City of Houston - Legal Department
P.O. Box 1562
Houston, Texas 77251-1562

OR2002-0759

Dear Ms. Settle-Vinson:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 158737.

The City of Houston (the "city") received a request for nine categories of information regarding 3212 Jackson, Project #00016583. You state that information responsive to categories 1-3 and 5-9 of the request has been released to the requestor. You claim that a portion of the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts information considered to be confidential by judicial decision. The informer's privilege, incorporated into the Act by section 552.101, has long been recognized by Texas eourts. *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).

The informer's privilege protects the identities of persons who report violations of the law to officials having the duty of enforcing particular laws. *See Roviaro v. United States*, 353 U.S. 53, 59 (1957). The informer's privilege does not, however, protect the identity of a corporation that reports a violation of the law, as a corporation is not a person or individual as contemplated by *Roviaro*. *See id.*, Open Records Decision No. 515 at 2 (1988). The informer's privilege also does not apply to information that does not describe alleged illegal conduct. Open Records Decision No. 515 at 5 (1988). For example, the informer's privilege aspect of section 552.101 does not protect memoranda and written statements complaining of a fellow employee's work performance when those statements do not reveal the suspected violation of specific laws to the officials charged with enforcing those laws. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 579 at 8 (1990), 515 at 3 (1988). In addition, the informer's privilege protects the content of the communication only to the extent that it identifies the informant. *Roviaro*, 353 U.S. at 60. The identities of informants are excepted from required public disclosure by the informer's privilege and section 552.101.

You explain that the complainants reported violations of the city's ordinances involving minimum building standards. You further explain that the city is authorized to enforce these ordinances and that such violations may result in the issuance of citations. We conclude that the city may withhold the information that we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with the informer's privilege because it is information that reveals the complainant's identity.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records 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 records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the

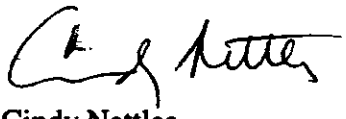
governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at 877/673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.--Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at 512/475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



Cindy Nettles
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CMN/seg

Ref: ID# 158737

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. J. Earl Hall
2710 Pecan Court
Missouri City, Texas 77459
(w/o enclosures)