



April 17, 2002

Ms. Julie Reagan Watson
Assistant General Counsel
Texas Department of Human Services
P.O. Box 149030
Austin, Texas 78714-9030

OR2002-1944

Dear Ms. Watson:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 161400.

The Texas Department of Human Services (the "department") received two requests for information regarding complaints against two named health care agencies, and any related information. You advise that you have released most of the requested information to the requestor. You claim that the remaining requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and have reviewed the submitted information.

We first note that section 142.009(d) of the Health and Safety Code states in relevant part:

The reports, records, and working papers used or developed in an investigation made under [Chapter 142] are confidential and may not be released or made public except:

- (1) to a state or federal agency;
- (2) to federal, state, or local law enforcement personnel;
- (3) with the consent of each person identified in the information released;

(4) in civil or criminal litigation matters or licensing proceedings as otherwise allowed by law or judicial rule;

(5) on a form developed by the department that identifies any deficiencies found without identifying a person, other than the home and community support services agency;

(6) on a form required by a federal agency. . . .

Health & Safety Code § 142.009(d).

However, section 142.009(g)(3) provides that if requested, the department shall provide copies of all documents relating to a survey of a home and community support services agency to the chief executive officer of the agency, unless the information is confidential under state law. You acknowledge that the requestor is seeking the requested information on behalf of an individual who is the chief executive officer of the health care agencies for purposes of section 142.009(g). However, you contend that the information you have highlighted is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 in conjunction with the informer's privilege.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." The Texas courts have recognized the informer's privilege. *See Aguilar v. State*, 444 S.W.2d 935, 937 (Tex. Crim. App. 1969). 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). However, the informer's privilege does not make information confidential under state law. *See Open Records Decision No. 549 at 6 (1990)* (governmental body may waive informer's privilege). Therefore, section 142.009(g)(3) applies to the submitted information.

In any case, you do not explain, nor do the submitted documents indicate, whether the complaint alleges a violation of criminal or civil laws. 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)*. Because we cannot determine whether the complaint alleges a violation of any such statute, we conclude that the informer's privilege does not apply to any of the submitted information. Thus, the information must be released to the requestor.

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. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code

§ 552.325. 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,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kristen Bates".

Kristen Bates
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

KAB/seg

Ref: ID# 161400

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Ms. Tyna Schexnayder
Director of Finance
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(w/o enclosures)