OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL · STATE OF TEXAS
JOHN CORNYN

November 6, 2002

Ms. Linda R. Frank
Assistant City Attorney
City of Arlington
P.O. Box 231
Arlington, Texas 76004-0231

OR2002-6315

Dear Ms Frank:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 171921.

The City of Arlington (the "city") received a request for information concerning a particular address, including 1) citations and violations, 2) inspections, permits, and certificates, 3) complaints, or 4) other documents concerning pool upkeep from January 1, 1997 through August 20, 2002. The city has released all of the requested information except for the complainants' identifying information, which the city claims is excepted from disclosure by the informer's privilege under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

The informer's privilege, incorporated into the Public Information Act by section 552.101, protects the identity 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, 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.

You tell us that complaints concerning the address referenced in the request were made to the city's Code Enforcement Office and Health Department Office, which you say enforce city and state law regarding health and safety conditions. The complaints concerned

violations of various city ordinances, which carry penalties in the form of fines. We conclude that you may withhold the complainants' identifying information that you have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with the informer's privilege.

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).

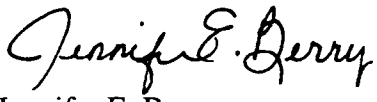
If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following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



Jennifer E. Berry
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JEB/sdk

Ref: ID# 171921

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Ms. Pat S. Montes
The Montes Law Firm
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(w/o enclosures)