



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

November 9, 2005

Mr. Marcus W. Norris
City Attorney
City of Amarillo
P.O. Box 1971
Amarillo, Texas 79105-1971

OR2005-10148

Dear Mr. Norris:

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# 236028.

The City of Amarillo (the "city") received a request for information pertaining to a health-related complaint concerning the requestor's rental property. You claim that some of the 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 information you submitted.

Section 552.101 excepts from public disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. You raise section 552.101 in conjunction with the common law informer's privilege, which Texas courts have long recognized. *See Aguilar v. State*, 444 S.W.2d 935, 937 (Tex. Crim. App. 1969). The informer's privilege protects the identities of persons who report activities over which a 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. *See Open Records Decision Nos. 515 at 3 (1998), 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." *See 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 privilege excepts the informer's statement only to the extent necessary to protect the informer's identity. *See* Open Records Decision No. 549 at 5 (1990).

You seek to withhold the name of an individual who reported an alleged health hazard to the city health department. You state that the report of a health violation was confirmed as valid. You do not inform us, however, of any specific city ordinance or other law that was violated. Likewise, you do not inform us of any fine or other penalty that could be imposed in this instance. We therefore conclude that you have not demonstrated that the common law informer's privilege is applicable to any of the submitted information. Consequently, the city may not withhold any of the information on that basis under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

You also contend that "special circumstances exist here to protect this informant." Section 552.101 also encompasses the common law right to privacy. Common law privacy protects information that is highly intimate or embarrassing, such that its release would be highly objectionable to a person of ordinary sensibilities, and of no legitimate public interest. *See Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). In Open Records Decision No. 169 (1977), this office concluded that under certain "special circumstances," privacy under section 552.101 will protect information that ordinarily would be subject to public disclosure. *Id.* at 6-7. Such "special circumstances" encompass a very narrow set of situations. *Id.* at 6. They do not include a desire for privacy or "a generalized and speculative fear of harassment or retribution." *Id.* On the other hand, they do include situations in which release of the information would likely cause someone to face "an imminent threat of physical danger." *Id.*

We determine whether a request for information presents such "special circumstances" on a case-by-case basis. *Id.* at 7. Having considered your arguments, we find that you have not demonstrated the existence of any special circumstances that justify the withholding of any of the submitted information. We therefore conclude that the city may not withhold any of the information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common law privacy.

In summary, the city may not withhold any of the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common law informer's privilege or common law privacy. As you claim no other exception to disclosure, all of the submitted information must be released.

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).

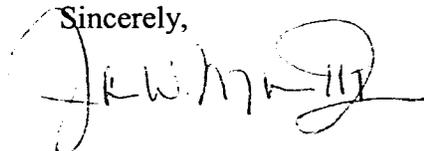
If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, 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 Dep't of Pub. 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 Office of the Attorney General 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J.W. Morris III", written over a circular stamp or seal.

James W. Morris, III
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JWM/sdk

Ref: ID# 236028

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Ms. Betty King
107 West Cliffside
Amarillo, Texas 79108
(w/o enclosures)