



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

August 30, 2007

Ms. YuShan Chang
Assistant City Attorney
City of Houston
P.O. Box 368
Houston, Texas 77001-0368

OR2007-11267

Dear Ms. Chang:

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#288179.

The City of Houston (the "city") received a request for 9 categories of information pertaining to the AIDS Foundation of Houston ("AFH") and the city's Housing and Community Development Committee.¹ You claim that the submitted 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. We have also considered comments submitted by the requestor. *See* Gov't Code § 552.304 (providing that interested party may submit comments stating why information should or should not be released).

Initially, we note, and you acknowledge, that the city has not complied with the time periods prescribed by section 552.301 of the Government Code in submitting your request for a decision to this office. When a governmental body fails to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301, the information at issue is presumed public. *See id.* § 552.302; *Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379, 381 (Tex. App.—Austin 1990, no

¹To the extent any additional responsive information existed on the date the city received this request, we assume you have released it. If you have not released any such records, you must do so at this time. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.301(a), .302; *see also* Open Records Decision No. 664 (2000) (if governmental body concludes that no exceptions apply to requested information, it must release information as soon as possible).

writ); *City of Houston v. Houston Chronicle Publ'g Co.*, 673 S.W.2d 316, 323 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, no writ); Open Records Decision No. 319 (1982). To overcome this presumption, the governmental body must show a compelling reason to withhold the information. *See* Gov't Code § 552.302; *Hancock*, 797 S.W.2d at 381. Because section 552.101 of the Government Code can provide a compelling reason to withhold information, we will address the city's argument against disclosure of the requested information under this exception. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 630 at 3 (1994), 325 at 2 (1982).

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov't Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses information made confidential by other statutes. The city argues that federal law requires it to keep confidential information that relates to recipients of Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (“HOPWA”) grant money. The stated purpose of HOPWA is “to provide States and localities with the resources and incentives to devise long-term comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing needs of persons with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome and families of such persons.” 42 U.S.C. § 12901. Section 12905(e) of chapter 42 of the United States Code requires that the city “agree to ensure the confidentiality of the name of any individual assisted with amounts from a grant under this chapter *and any other information regarding individuals receiving such assistance.*” *Id.* § 12905(e) (emphasis added); *see also* 24 C.F.R. § 574.440. We believe that the intent of this confidentiality provision is to keep confidential information that would tend to identify individual patients with AIDS and thereby prevent housing discrimination against such individuals.²

We understand that the recipients of the HOPWA grants at issue are apartment complexes and other residences. We take from this representation that none of the recipients is actually an individual suffering from AIDS; rather, the recipients of the grant monies provide housing assistance to persons with AIDS and their families. The question we must address is whether the identity and address of an apartment complex or residence receiving HOPWA grant monies from the city constitutes “information regarding individuals receiving such assistance.”

After review of the legislative background of HOPWA, we find that releasing the identities and addresses of apartment complexes and residences receiving HOPWA grants could in

²*See generally* *Housing Needs of Persons With Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS): Hearings before the Subcomm. on Housing and Community Development of the House Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs Comm.*, 101st Cong. (1990) (hearing devoted to housing problems of persons with AIDS, their causes, such as discrimination, and their remedies); *see also* *National Housing Policy Conference and Public Hearing: Hearings before the Subcomm. on Housing and Urban Affairs, Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Comm. and the Subcomm. on Housing and Community Development, House Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs Comm.*, 100th Cong. p. 154 (1988).

some instances reveal the identities of individuals with AIDS. Therefore, we conclude that releasing the identities and addresses of apartment complexes and residences receiving HOPWA grant monies could conflict with the Congressional intent to protect the identities of people with AIDS. Accordingly, the city must withhold the information we have marked pursuant to section 12905(e). We note that the city has marked a city, state, and zip code. We find that release of this information does not reveal the identity of an individual with AIDS and therefore, may not be withheld.

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 'Holly R. Davis', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Holly R. Davis
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

HRD/eeg

Ref: ID# 288179

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Aids Activists in Action
P.O. Box 130303
Houston, Texas 77219-0303
(w/o enclosures)