



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

December 4, 2007

Mr. Matthew Tepper  
McCreary, Veselka, Bragg & Allen, P.C.  
700 Jeffrey Way, Suite 100  
Round Rock, Texas 78665

OR2007-15908

Dear Mr. Tepper:

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# 296433.

The Calhoun County Appraisal District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for "any information and data used to establish the amount of 2% increase to the value of improvements only" in a specified neighborhood. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.110, and 552.148 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information. We have also received and considered comments from the requestor. *See* Gov't Code § 552.304 (allowing interested party to submit comments indicating why requested information should or should not be released).

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." *Id.* § 552.101. This section encompasses information protected by other statutes. Section 22.27(a) of the Tax Code provides the following:

Rendition statements, real and personal property reports, attachments to those statements and reports, and other information the owner of property provides to the appraisal office in connection with the appraisal of the property, including income and expense information related to a property filed with an appraisal office and information voluntarily disclosed to an appraisal office

or the comptroller about real or personal property sales prices after a promise it will be held confidential, are confidential and not open to public inspection. The statements and reports and the information they contain about specific real or personal property or a specific real or personal property owner and information voluntarily disclosed to an appraisal office about real or personal property sales prices after a promise it will be held confidential may not be disclosed to anyone other than an employee of the appraisal office who appraises property except as authorized by Subsection(b) of this section.

Tax Code § 22.27 (a). You state that some of the submitted information is sales information that was obtained from property owners under promises of confidentiality. Based on this representation and our review, we agree that the information that is obtained from property owners is confidential under section 22.27(a); therefore, this information must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup>

You assert the remaining information at issue is excepted under section 552.148 of the Government Code. Section 552.148 provides in relevant part that “[i]nformation relating to real property sales prices, descriptions, characteristics, and other related information received from a private entity by the comptroller or the chief appraiser of an appraisal district under Chapter 6, Tax Code, is excepted from the requirements of Section 552.021.” Act of May 21, 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., ch. 471, § 1, 2007 Tex. Sess. Law Serv. 832 (Gov’t Code § 552.148(a)). You state that the remaining information at issue consists of real property sales information obtained from realtors, private appraisers, and other private entities. The legislative history of section 552.148 indicates that it was enacted as a result of the issuance of several open records rulings of this office in which we ruled that information provided by Multiple Listing Services to appraisal districts under confidentiality agreements is subject to required public disclosure under the Act. HOUSE COMM. ON STATE AFFAIRS, BILL ANALYSIS, Tex. Comm. Substitute H.B. 2188, 80th Leg., R.S. (2007); *see, e.g.*, Open Records Letter Nos. 2006-07161 (2006), 2006-04628 (2006). Because of these rulings, many multiple listing services stopped providing sales information to appraisal districts. The bill analysis of House Bill 2188 states that the purpose of section 552.148 is to allow the relationships between multiple listing services and appraisal districts to continue. HOUSE COMM. ON STATE AFFAIRS, BILL ANALYSIS, Tex. Comm. Substitute H.B. 2188, 80th Leg., R.S. (2007). Accordingly, for information obtained from realtors and private appraisers, we find the information is confidential under section 552.148. For information obtained from other private entities, we find that, to the extent the information was obtained from a multiple listing service or other similar entity, the information is confidential under section 552.148. To the extent the information was not obtained from such an entity, the remaining information at issue is not confidential under section 552.148 of the Government Code and may not be withheld on that basis.

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<sup>1</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure.

You also assert that the remaining information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.110(b) of the Government Code, which protects “[c]ommercial or financial information for which it is demonstrated based on specific factual evidence that disclosure would cause substantial competitive harm to the person from whom the information was obtained[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.110(b). This exception to disclosure requires a specific factual or evidentiary showing, not conclusory or generalized allegations, that substantial competitive injury would likely result from release of the information at issue. *Id.*

You contend that the release of the remaining information would cause substantial competitive harm to the realtors, private appraisers, and other private entities from whom it was obtained. Specifically, you argue that releasing the information would put the realtors and private appraisers at a disadvantage by decreasing the value of their services. After reviewing your arguments and the submitted information, however, we find that you have made only conclusory allegations that release of the remaining information would result in substantial competitive harm and have not provided a specific factual or evidentiary showing to support this allegation. *See* Open Records Decision No. 661 (1999) (must show by specific factual evidence that substantial competitive injury would result from release of particular information at issue). Thus, none of the submitted information may be withheld on the basis of section 552.110(b).

In summary, the district must withhold under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 22.27 of the Tax Code the submitted information that was furnished by property owners under promises of confidentiality. The remaining information must be withheld under section 552.148 of the Government Code to the extent the information was obtained from realtors, private appraisers, multiple listing services, or other similar entities. To the extent the remaining information was not obtained from realtors, private appraisers, multiple listing services, or other similar entities, it must be released.

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 file suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such a challenge, 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).

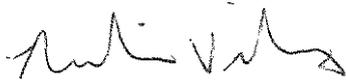
If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records 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 challenge 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.

Sincerely,



Melanie J. Villars  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

MJV/jb

Ref: ID# 296433

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Allen Junek  
2193 West Maple Street  
Port O'Connor, Texas 77982  
(w/o enclosures)