



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

October 30, 2008

Ms. Kristy Ashberry
City Secretary
City of Rockwall
385 South Goliad
Rockwall, Texas 75087

OR2008-14804

Dear Ms. Ashberry:

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# 326536.

The City of Rockwall (the "city") received a request for e-mails relating to any complaints pertaining to a specified address. You state you are redacting social security numbers.¹ You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, and 552.130 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the information you have submitted.

Section 552.108 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime . . . if: (1) release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime." Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1). Section 552.108 applies only to records created by an agency, or a portion of an agency, whose primary function is to investigate crimes and enforce criminal laws. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 493 (1988), 287 (1981). This section is generally not applicable to records created by an agency whose chief function is essentially regulatory in nature. *See* Open Records Decision No. 199 (1978). An agency that does not qualify as a law enforcement agency may,

¹Section 552.147(b) authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person's social security number from public disclosure without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office under the Act.

under limited circumstances, claim that section 552.108 protects records in its possession. *See, e.g.,* Attorney General Opinion MW-575 (1982); Open Records Decision Nos. 493 (1988), 272 (1981). If an administrative agency's investigation reveals possible criminal conduct that the administrative agency intends to report or has already reported to the appropriate law enforcement agency, section 552.108 will apply to information gathered by the administrative agency if its release would interfere with law enforcement. *See* Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1), (b)(1); Attorney General Opinion MW-575; Open Records Decision Nos. 493, 272.

You contend the submitted information pertains to violations of the city's code of ordinances that are under investigation. You have not, however, explained to this office how the city's code enforcement department is a law enforcement agency for purposes of section 552.108, nor informed us if the information at issue has been forwarded to an appropriate law enforcement agency. Therefore, we have no basis for ruling that the submitted information may be withheld under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. This exception encompasses the informer's privilege, which has long been recognized by Texas courts. *E.g., Aguilar v. State*, 444 S.W.2d 935, 937 (Tex. Crim. App. 1969); *Hawthorne v. State*, 10 S.W.2d 724, 725 (Tex. Crim. App. 1928). The informer's privilege 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. *See* Open Records Decision No. 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." Open Records Decision No. 279 at 1-2 (1981). 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 (1988). The privilege excepts the informer's statement only to the extent necessary to protect that informer's identity. Open Records Decision No. 549 at 5 (1990).

You state, and have provided documentation reflecting, the submitted information relates to city code violations that resulted in the imposition of civil penalties. You seek to withhold the identities of the informants contained in the information. Based on your representations and our review of the submitted information, we have marked the information the city may withhold under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law informer's privilege. The remaining information does not reveal the identity of an informer; thus, the remaining information may not be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with the informer's privilege.

You also raise section 552.130 of the Government Code for portions of the remaining submitted information. Section 552.130 excepts from disclosure "information [that] relates to . . . a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license or permit issued by an agency of this state [or] a motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state." Gov't Code § 552.130. We note no portion of the remaining information constitutes Texas-issued motor vehicle record information that is confidential under section 552.130. Therefore, no portion of the remaining information may be withheld on this basis.

In summary, the city may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with the informer's privilege. The remaining 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 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). If the governmental body does not file suit over 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).

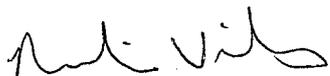
If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can challenge that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

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.

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,



Melanie J. Villars
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

MJV/eeg

Ref: ID# 326536

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Brian Roether
903 South Alamo
Rockwall, Texas 75087
(w/o enclosures)