



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

November 21, 2012

Mr. Ross Fischer
For City of Carrollton
Denton, Navarro, Rocha & Bernal
2500 William Cannon, Suite 609
Austin, Texas 78745

OR2012-18799

Dear Mr. Fischer:

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# 471667.

The City of Carrollton and the Carrollton Police Department (collectively, the "city"), which you represent, received a request for information concerning a specified incident. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.108(a)(1) 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 . . . release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime[.]" Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1). A governmental body claiming section 552.108 must reasonably explain how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. *See id.* §§ 552.108(a)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). You state the submitted information relates to an active criminal case and release of the information would interfere with that investigation and eventual prosecution. *See Houston Chronicle Publ'g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases), *writ*

ref'd n.r.e. per curiam, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976). Based on these representations and our review, we conclude section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code is applicable.

However, section 552.108 does not except from disclosure basic information about a crime. Gov't Code § 552.108(c). Basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*. 531 S.W.2d at 186–87. This information includes, but is not limited to, a sufficient portion of the narrative to include a detailed description of the offense. See Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information deemed public by *Houston Chronicle*). In this instance, you have marked almost the entire narrative portion of the report to withhold. We find the unmarked portion of the narrative is not sufficient to include a detailed description of the offense. Thus, with the exception of basic information, which must include a sufficient portion of the narrative to provide a detailed description of the offense, the city may withhold the submitted information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.¹

You claim some of the basic information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code, which excepts from 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 physical safety exception. For many years, this office determined section 552.101, in conjunction with the common-law right to privacy, protected information from disclosure when “special circumstances” exist in which the disclosure of information would place an individual in imminent danger of physical harm. See, e.g., Open Records Decision Nos. 169 (1977) (special circumstances required to protect information must be more than mere desire for privacy or generalized fear of harassment or retribution), 123 (1976) (information protected by common-law right of privacy if disclosure presents tangible physical danger). However, the Texas Supreme Court has held freedom from physical harm does not fall under the common-law right to privacy. *Tex. Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Cox Tex. Newspapers, L.P. & Hearst Newspapers, L.L.C.*, 343 S.W.3d 112, 117 (Tex. 2011) (“freedom from physical harm is an independent interest protected under law, untethered to the right of privacy”). Instead, in the *Cox* decision, the court recognized for the first time a separate common-law physical safety exception to required disclosure that exists independent of the common-law right to privacy. *Id.* at 118. Pursuant to this common-law physical safety exception, “information may be withheld [from public release] if disclosure would create a substantial threat of physical harm.” *Id.* In applying this new standard, the court noted “deference must be afforded” law enforcement experts regarding the probability of harm, but further cautioned, “vague assertions of risk will not carry the day.” *Id.* at 119.

You argue the disclosure of the information at issue would likely cause the requestor's neighbor to face an imminent threat of physical danger. Upon review, however, we conclude

¹As our ruling is dispositive, we do not address your remaining argument against disclosure.

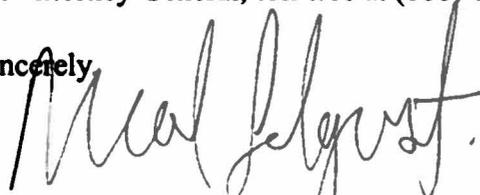
you have not demonstrated that release of the remaining information would subject the requestor's neighbor to a specific risk of harm. Accordingly, the city may not withhold any of the remaining basic information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law physical safety exception.

In summary, with the exception of basic information, which must include a sufficient portion of the narrative to provide a detailed description of the offense, the city may withhold the submitted information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. The basic information must be released.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular information 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 information or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For more information concerning those rights and responsibilities, please visit our website at http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index_orl.php, or call the Office of the Attorney General's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Act must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General, toll free at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Neal Falgoust
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

NF/ag

Ref: ID# 471667

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

