



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

September 30, 2014

Ms. Patricia Fleming
Assistant General Counsel
Office of the General Counsel
TDCJ - Office of the General Counsel
P.O. Box 4004
Huntsville, Texas 77342-4004

OR2014-17389

Dear Ms. Fleming:

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# 536285.

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice (the "department") received a request for various categories of information pertaining to executions and the drugs used in executions. You state you will release some information. You claim portions of the submitted information are excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, and 552.136 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the information you have submitted.

Initially, the requestor argues the department failed to comply with section 552.301 of the Government Code. Section 552.301(d) of the Government Code requires that a governmental body must provide the requestor with (1) a written statement the governmental body wishes to withhold the requested information and has asked for a decision from the attorney general, and (2) a copy of the governmental body's written communication to the attorney general within ten business days of receiving the request for information. Gov't Code § 552.301(d). The department states it received the request for information on June 27, 2014. You inform us the department was closed on July 4, 2014. We note this office does not count the date the request was received or holidays for the purpose of calculating a governmental body's deadlines under the Act. Thus, the department's

ten-business-day deadline under subsection 552.301(d) was July 14, 2014. The department requested a ruling from this office on July 11, 2014. Additionally, the department's brief to this office contains a notation the requestor was copied on the brief. Further, the department states it provided the information required by section 552.301(d) to the requestor on July 11, 2014. This office is unable to resolve disputes of fact in the open records ruling process. Accordingly, we must rely upon the facts alleged to us by the governmental body requesting our opinion, or upon those facts that are discernable from the documents submitted for our inspection. *See* Open Records Decision No. 522 at 4 (1990). Based on the department's representation and submitted information, we find the department complied with the procedural requirements of section 552.301(d) in requesting this ruling.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts "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 judicial decision and the common-law physical safety exception. The Texas Supreme Court has recognized, for the first time, a common-law physical safety exception to required disclosure. *Tex. Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Cox Tex. Newspapers, L.P. & Hearst Newspapers, L.L.C.*, 343 S.W.3d 112, 118 (Tex. 2011). 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 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.

The department seeks to withhold the identifying information of the pharmacy and pharmacist who provide the drugs used in executions, the identity of the laboratory that conducted the testing on the drug samples, and other information relating to the provision of said drugs because release of the information would jeopardize the safety of the persons associated with the pharmacy and laboratories. The department notes "a very real threat of physical violence made to another pharmacy vendor" that supplied lethal injection drugs and threats received by the previous provider of the drugs. Furthermore, the department submits a threat assessment from the Director of the Texas Department of Public Safety ("DPS") stating drug suppliers such as the pharmacy at issue face "a substantial threat of physical harm." As noted above, the supreme court stated, "deference must be afforded DPS officers and other law enforcement experts about the probability of harm." *Cox*, 343 S.W.3d at 119. Thus, in this instance and when analyzing the probability of harm, this office must defer to the representations of DPS, the law enforcement experts charged with assessing threats to public safety. Based on these representations and our review, we find the department must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law physical safety exception. However, the department has not demonstrated how disclosure of the remaining information would subject the pharmacy, pharmacist, or laboratory to a substantial risk of physical harm. Thus, the department may not withhold the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law physical safety exception.

Next, we consider the department's section 552.108(b)(1) assertion for the remaining information. Section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "[a]n internal record or notation of a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that is maintained for internal use in matters relating to law enforcement or prosecution . . . if . . . release of the internal record or notation would interfere with law enforcement or prosecution[.]" Gov't Code § 552.108(b)(1). Section 552.108(b)(1) is intended to protect "information which, if released, would permit private citizens to anticipate weaknesses in a police department, avoid detection, jeopardize officer safety, and generally undermine police efforts to effectuate the laws of this State." *City of Fort Worth v. Cornyn*, 86 S.W.3d 320 (Tex. App.—Austin 2002, no pet.). To demonstrate the applicability of this exception, a governmental body must meet its burden of explaining how and why release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement and crime prevention. Open Records Decision No. 562 at 10 (1990) (construing statutory predecessor). This office has concluded section 552.108(b)(1) excepts from public disclosure information relating to the security or operation of a law enforcement agency. *See, e.g.*, Open Records Decision Nos. 531 (1989) (release of detailed use of force guidelines would unduly interfere with law enforcement), 252 (1980) (section 552.108 designed to protect investigative techniques and procedures used in law enforcement), 143 (1976) (disclosure of specific operations or specialized equipment directly related to investigation or detection of crime may be excepted). Section 552.108(b)(1) is not applicable, however, to generally known policies and procedures. *See, e.g.*, ORDs 531 at 2-3 (Penal Code provisions, common law rules, and constitutional limitations on use of force not protected), 252 at 3 (governmental body failed to indicate why investigative procedures and techniques requested were any different from those commonly known). The determination of whether the release of particular records would interfere with law enforcement is made on a case-by-case basis. Open Records Decision No. 409 at 2 (1984).

The department contends disclosure of the remaining information will result in attempts to threaten, harass, and intimidate the drug supplier into terminating business with the department, and thus, interfering with the discharge of the department's statutory duty to carry out the execution process. Upon review, we find the department failed to show release of the remaining information would result in the disruption of the execution process or otherwise interfere with law enforcement. Consequently, the department may not withhold the remaining information under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code.

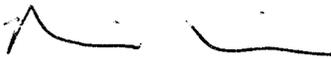
The remaining information contains credit card numbers and other access device numbers subject to section 552.136 of the Government Code. Section 552.136 provides, "[n]otwithstanding any other provision of [the Act], a credit card, debit card, charge card, or access device number that is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental body is confidential." Gov't Code § 552.136(b); *see id.* § 552.136(a) (defining "access device"). Upon review, the department must withhold the access device numbers we marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code.

In summary, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with the common-law physical safety exception. The department must withhold the access device numbers we marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code. The remaining 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.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl_ruling_info.shtml, 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 may be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Melanie J. Villars
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

MJV/dls

Ref: ID# 536285

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)