



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

August 17, 2009

Ms. Cheryl K. Byles  
Assistant City Attorney  
City of Fort Worth  
1000 Throckmorton Street, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

OR2009-11462

Dear Ms. Byles:

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# 352492 (Fort Worth Public Information Request No. 3851-09).

The City of Fort Worth (the "city") received a request for a specified incident report. You claim that the requested 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 indicate, and have submitted a supporting affidavit from the Tarrant County District Attorney's Office stating, that release of the submitted information would interfere with a pending criminal prosecution. Based on your representations and the submitted affidavit, we conclude that release of the information at issue would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime. *See Houston Chronicle Publ'g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975), *writ ref'd n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases). Accordingly, we conclude that section 552.108(a)(1) is generally applicable to the submitted information.

We note that section 552.108 does not except from disclosure "basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime." Gov't Code § 552.108(c). Section 552.108(c) refers

to the basic front-page information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*. See 531 S.W.2d at 186-88. The city must generally release basic information, including a detailed description of the offense and the names of the arresting and investigating officers, even if the information does not literally appear on the front page of an offense or arrest report. See Open Records Decision No. 127 at 3-4 (1976) (summarizing types of information deemed public by *Houston Chronicle*). Thus, with the exception of basic information, the city may withhold the submitted information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.

We note basic information includes the names of the arresting and investigating officers. You seek to withhold this information under section 552.101 of the Government Code and common-law privacy. Section 552.101 excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. This section encompasses the common-law right to privacy. Information is protected from disclosure by the common-law right to privacy when (1) it is highly intimate or embarrassing, such that its release would be highly objectionable to a person of ordinary sensibilities and (2) there is no legitimate public interest in its disclosure. See *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be satisfied. *Id.* 681-82.

You have marked the name of an undercover police officer as confidential pursuant to common-law privacy and "special circumstances." However, the Third Court of Appeals recently ruled that the "special circumstances" exception found in past Attorney General Open Records Decisions directly conflicts with Texas Supreme Court precedent regarding common-law privacy. See *Tex. Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Cox Tex. Newspapers, L.P. and Hearst Newspapers, L.L.C.*, No. 03-08-00516-CV, 2009 WL 1491880 (Tex. App.—Austin May 29, 2009, no pet. h.). The court of appeals ruled that the two-part test set out in *Industrial Foundation* is the "sole criteria" for determining whether information can be withheld under common-law privacy. *Id.*; see also *Indus. Found.*, 540 S.W.2d at 686. In this instance, the information at issue consists of an undercover officer's name. Upon review, we find that the officer's name is not intimate or embarrassing. As you have failed to meet the first prong of the *Industrial Foundation* test for privacy, we find that the information at issue is not confidential under common-law privacy, and the city may not withhold it under section 552.101.

We note that the Eighty-first Legislature recently enacted section 552.151 of the Government Code, which relates to a public employee or officer's safety.<sup>1</sup> This section provides:

Information in the custody of a governmental body that relates to an employee or officer of the governmental body is excepted from the requirements of Section 552.021 if, under the specific circumstances

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<sup>1</sup>The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception like section 552.151 on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

pertaining to the employee or officer, disclosure of the information would subject the employee or officer to a substantial threat of physical harm.

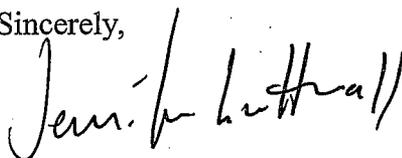
Act of June 3, 2009, 81st. Leg., R.S., S.B. 1068, § 4 (to be codified at Gov't Code § 552.151). In this instance, you explain that release of the undercover officer's name would likely cause him to face a threat of imminent physical danger. Based on your representations and our review, we find the city has demonstrated release of the information at issue would subject the officer to a substantial threat of physical harm. Accordingly, the city must withhold the information you have marked, and the information we have marked, under section 552.151 of the Government Code.

In summary, with the exception of basic information, the city may withhold the submitted information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. However, in releasing basic information, the city must withhold the marked name of the undercover police officer under section 552.151 of the Government Code.

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](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 at (512) 475-2497.

Sincerely,



Jennifer Luttrall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

JL/dls

Ref: ID# 352492

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)