



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

October 9, 2013

Ms. Michele Tapia  
Assistant City Attorney  
City of Carrollton  
1945 East Jackson Road  
Carrollton, Texas 75006

OR2013-17519

Dear Ms. Tapia:

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# 501829 (City ID# 1261).

The City of Carrollton (the "city") received a request for information pertaining to recent calls to a specified address during a specified time period. 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 submitted information.

Section 552.108(a) 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). Generally, 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 information in Exhibit B relates to a criminal matter currently being investigated by the city's police department, and the release of the information you have marked would interfere with the ongoing investigation. Based upon these representations, we conclude section 552.108(a)(1) is applicable, and the release of the information you have marked in Exhibit B 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) (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). Accordingly, the city may withhold the information you have marked in Exhibit B under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup>

You assert the information you have marked in Exhibit C is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law physical safety exception. Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov’t Code § 552.101. 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, LP. & Hearst Newspapers, LLC*, 343 S.W.3d 112 (Tex. 2011) (holding “freedom from physical harm is an independent interest protected under law, untethered to the right of privacy”). Instead, in *Cox*, 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 that “vague assertions of risk will not carry the day.” *Id.* at 119. You argue the information you have marked is maintained to “protect the officers in special circumstances when responding to calls” and its release would put officers at increased risks. Upon review, we conclude you have only made vague assertions of risk of harm that could result from the disclosure of this information. Accordingly, the city may not withhold any of the information you have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law physical safety exception.

In summary, the city may withhold the information you have marked in Exhibit B under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. The city must release the remaining information.

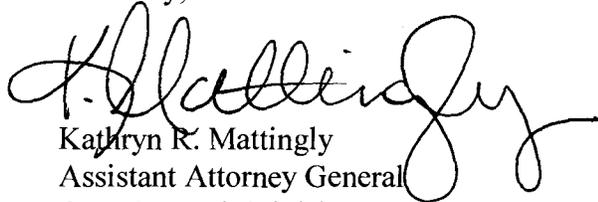
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<sup>1</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

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](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,



Kathryn R. Mattingly  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

KRM/tch

Ref: ID# 501829

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)