



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

April 4, 2007

Mr. Nathan C. Barrow  
Assistant City Attorney  
The City of Fort Worth  
1000 Throckmorton Street  
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

OR2007-03772

Dear Mr. Barrow:

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# 274885.

The City of Fort Worth (the "city") received a request for information regarding a specified accident report. You state that some of the requested information is being withheld pursuant to previous determinations issued to the city in Open Records Letter Nos. 2006-14726 (2006) and 2007-00198 (2007).<sup>1</sup> See Gov't Code § 552.301(a); Open Records Decision No. 673 at 7-8 (2001). You claim that other responsive information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and have reviewed the information you submitted. We assume that the city has released any other information that is responsive to this request, to the extent that such information existed when the city received the request. If not, then any such information

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<sup>1</sup>We have marked additional information that must also be withheld on that basis.

must be released immediately.<sup>2</sup> See Gov't Code §§ 552.221, .301, .302; Open Records Decision No. 664 (2000).

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. This exception encompasses information that other statutes make confidential. Criminal history record information ("CHRI") obtained from the National Crime Information Center or the Texas Crime Information Center is confidential under federal and state law. CHRI means "information collected about a person by a criminal justice agency that consists of identifiable descriptions and notations of arrests, detentions, indictments, informations, and other formal criminal charges and their dispositions."<sup>3</sup> Gov't Code § 411.082(2). Federal law governs the dissemination of CHRI obtained from the National Crime Information Center network. Federal regulations prohibit the release to the general public of CHRI maintained in state and local CHRI systems. See 28 C.F.R. § 20.21(c)(1) ("Use of criminal history record information disseminated to noncriminal justice agencies shall be limited to the purpose for which it was given") and (c)(2) ("No agency or individual shall confirm the existence or nonexistence of criminal history record information to any person or agency that would not be eligible to receive the information itself"). The federal regulations allow each state to follow its own individual law with respect to CHRI that it generates. See Open Records Decision No. 565 at 10-12 (1990); see generally Gov't Code ch. 411 subch. F. Sections 411.083(b)(1) and 411.089(a) of the Government Code authorize a criminal justice agency to obtain CHRI; however, a criminal justice agency may not release CHRI except to another criminal justice agency for a criminal justice purpose. See Gov't Code § 411.089(b). We agree that the city must withhold the CHRI that you have highlighted in Exhibit C under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with federal law and subchapter F of chapter 411 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 also encompasses chapter 772 of the Health and Safety Code, which authorizes the development of local emergency communications districts. Sections 772.118, 772.218, and 772.318 of the Health and Safety Code apply only to an emergency 9-1-1 district established in accordance with chapter 772. See Open Records Decision No. 649 (1996). These statutes make confidential the originating telephone numbers and addresses of 9-1-1 callers that are furnished by a service supplier. *Id.* at 2. Section 772.318 applies to an emergency communication district for a county with a population of more than 20,000.

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<sup>2</sup>We note that the Act does not require a governmental body to release information that did not exist when it received a request or create responsive information. See *Econ. Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266 (Tex. Civ. App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dismissed); Open Records Decision Nos. 605 at 2 (1992), 555 at 1 (1990), 452 at 3 (1986), 362 at 2 (1983).

<sup>3</sup>We note that the statutory definition of CHRI does not encompass driving record information maintained by the Texas Department of Public Safety under subchapter C of chapter 521 of the Transportation Code. See Gov't Code § 411.082(2).

We understand you to assert that the emergency communication district here is subject to section 772.218, which provides in part:

(a) As part of a computerized 9-1-1 service, a service supplier shall furnish for each call the telephone number of the subscriber and the address associated with the number.

...

(c) Information furnished under this section is confidential and is not available for public inspection.

Health & Safety Code § 772.218(a), (c).<sup>4</sup> You indicate that the city of Fort Worth is part of an emergency communication district that was established under section 772.218. Based on your representations and our review, we determine that the originating telephone numbers of the 9-1-1 callers submitted in Exhibit E, which you have highlighted, are confidential under section 772.218 of the Health and Safety Code, and the city must withhold this information under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information that (1) contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person and (2) is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). The types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. *Id.* at 683. Upon review, we determine that Exhibit D does not contain highly intimate or embarrassing information; therefore, Exhibit D is not confidential under common-law privacy, and the city may not withhold it under section 552.101 on that ground.

We note that some of the information submitted in Exhibit D is protected under section 552.136 of the Government Code.<sup>5</sup> Section 552.136 states that “[n]otwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a credit card, debit card, charge card, or access device number that

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<sup>4</sup>Although you cite to section 772.318 of the Health and Safety Code in your comments to this office, we understand you to assert that section 772.218 is applicable in this instance. As you acknowledge, subchapter C of chapter 772 governs counties with populations of more than 860,000. *See* Health & Safety Code § 772.204. Section 772.318 is located in subchapter D of chapter 772, which governs counties with populations of more than 20,000. *See id.* § 772.304.

<sup>5</sup>The Office of the Attorney General will raise mandatory exceptions on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental body is confidential.” Gov’t Code § 552.136. Accordingly, the city must withhold the insurance policy numbers we have marked pursuant to section 552.136.

In summary, the city must withhold the highlighted CHRI in Exhibit C under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with federal law and subchapter F of chapter 411 of the Government Code. The city must withhold the originating telephone numbers of the 9-1-1 callers in Exhibit E, which you have highlighted, under section 772.218 of the Health and Safety Code. The city must also withhold the policy numbers we have marked in Exhibit D pursuant to section 552.136 of the Government Code. The remaining submitted information must be released to the requestor.

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 appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal 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).

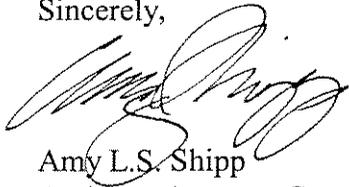
If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records 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 appeal 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,



Amy L.S. Shipp  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

ALS/sdk

Ref: ID# 274885

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Judd Joy  
Investigator  
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(w/o enclosures)