



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

March 29, 2005

Mr. Galen Gatten  
Assistant City Attorney  
City of Midland  
P.O. Box 1152  
Midland, Texas 79702

OR2005-02629

Dear Mr. Gatten:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 220554.

The Midland Police Department (the "department") received a request for information pertaining to several specified offense reports involving two named individuals.<sup>1</sup> You state that some responsive information has been released to the requestor. However, you claim that the remaining requested information is excepted from disclosure pursuant to sections 552.101 and 552.130 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

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 section encompasses information other statutes make confidential. You contend that the submitted information in Exhibit B is confidential under section 58.007 of the Family Code. This provision governs law enforcement records relating to juvenile offenders and provides:

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<sup>1</sup> The requestor states that she does not seek any social security or driver's license information. Thus, this information is not responsive to the request, and the department need not release this information in response to this request. *See Econ. Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266 (Tex. Civ. App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dism'd).

(c) Except as provided by Subsection (d), law enforcement records and files concerning a child and information stored, by electronic means or otherwise, concerning the child from which a record or file could be generated may not be disclosed to the public and shall be:

(1) if maintained on paper or microfilm, kept separate from adult files and records;

(2) if maintained electronically in the same computer system as records or files relating to adults, be accessible under controls that are separate and distinct from controls to access electronic data concerning adults; and

(3) maintained on a local basis only and not sent to a central state or federal depository, except as provided by Subchapter B.

Fam. Code § 58.007(c). Section 58.007(c) is applicable to records of juvenile conduct that occurred on or after September 1, 1997. *See* Fam. Code §§ 51.02(2) (providing that in title 3 of Family Code, “child” means person who is ten years of age or older and under seventeen years of age), 51.03 (defining “delinquent conduct” and “conduct indicating a need for supervision”). Upon review, we find that the information in Exhibit B involves juvenile conduct that occurred after September 1, 1997. It does not appear that any of the exceptions in section 58.007 apply. Therefore, this information is confidential pursuant to section 58.007(c) of the Family Code, and it must be withheld from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 also encompasses laws that make criminal history record information (“CHRI”) confidential. CHRI is defined as “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” but does not include “driving record information maintained by [the Department of Public Safety (‘DPS’)] under Subchapter C, Chapter 521, Transportation Code.” Gov’t Code § 411.082(2). CHRI obtained from the National Crime Information Center or the Texas Crime Information Center is confidential under federal and state law.

Federal regulations prohibit the release of CHRI maintained in state and local CHRI systems to the general public. *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.”), (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.”). Under chapter 411 of the Government Code, a criminal justice agency may obtain CHRI from DPS or from another criminal justice agency. *Id.* §§ 411.083(b)(1), .087(a)(2), .089(a). However, CHRI so obtained is

confidential and may only be disclosed in very limited instances. *See id.* § 411.084; *see also id.* § 411.087 (restrictions on disclosure of CHRI obtained from DPS also apply to CHRI obtained from other criminal justice agencies). Thus, to the extent that the submitted documents contain any CHRI that is confidential under federal law or subchapter F of chapter 411 of the Government Code, the department must withhold any such information under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

We turn now to your arguments regarding section 552.108 of the Government Code. This section provides in part:

(a) Information held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime is excepted from the requirements of Section 552.021 if:

(1) release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime; [or]

(2) it is information that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime only in relation to an investigation that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication[.]

Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1)-(2). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(1) must reasonably explain how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime. *See Gov't Code* §§ 552.108(a)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(2) must demonstrate that the requested information relates to a criminal investigation that has concluded in a final result other than a conviction or deferred adjudication.

You inform us that Exhibit D relates to a pending investigation. Based on your representations, we find that you have established that release of Exhibit D 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). You also inform us that Exhibit C pertains to cases that are currently closed and inactive. You indicate that these cases concluded in results other than convictions or deferred adjudications. Based on your representations, we agree that Exhibit C is subject to section 552.108(a)(2).

However, 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). We believe such basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*, including a detailed description of the offense. *See* 531 S.W.2d at 185; *see also* Open Records Decision

No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information made public by *Houston Chronicle*). Although section 552.108 authorizes the department to withhold the Exhibits C and D, you may release all or part of this information that is not otherwise confidential by law. See Gov't Code § 552.007.

In summary, the department must withhold the information in Exhibit B pursuant to section 552.101 in conjunction with section 58.007 of the Family Code. To the extent the department holds any criminal history record information, it must be withheld pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with chapter 411 of the Government Code and federal regulations. With the exception of basic information that must be released, the department may withhold the information in Exhibits C and D pursuant to section 552.108 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); *Tex. 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 Texas Building and Procurement Commission 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. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. 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,



Debbie K. Lee  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

DKL/seg

Ref: ID# 220554

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Sheridan Hodge  
2900 West Illinois #88  
Midland, Texas 79701  
(w/o enclosures)