ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

August 29, 2005

Mr. Jeffrey D. Van Niel
Staff Counsel
Harris County Community Supervision & Corrections Department
49 San Jacinto
Houston, Texas 77002

OR2005-07816

Dear Mr. Van Niel:

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# 234091.

The Harris County Community Supervision & Corrections Department (the "department") received a request for information and records pertaining to nine individuals who either currently are, or previously were, on probation in Harris County.[1] You contend that the requested information is not subject to disclosure under the Act. We have considered your arguments.

You argue that "[a] probationer's file and the records contained within that file are the property of the [Harris County District Court] that is supervising that probationer and, as a judicial record, is not subject to disclosure by the [d]epartment pursuant to a request under the Act." Records of the judiciary are not subject to required public disclosure under the

[1] We note that the Act does not require the department to answer factual questions, perform legal research, create new information in responding to a request, or to produce information in a particular requested format. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 605 at 2 (1992), 563 at 8 (1990), 555 at 1-2 (1990), 534 at 2-3 (1989); *A & T Consultants, Inc. v. Sharp*, 904 S.W.2d 668, 676 (Tex.1995); *see also Fish v. Dallas Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 31 S.W.3d 678, 681(Tex. App.—Eastland, pet. denied). However, a governmental body has a duty to make a good faith effort to relate a request, including any factual questions, to information that it holds. *See* Open Records Decision No. 561 at 8 (1990).

Act.[2] *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.003(1)(A), (B) (definition of "governmental body" under Act specifically excludes the judiciary), .021 (Act generally requires disclosure of information maintained by "governmental body"). Based on your representations and our review, we find the requested information consists of records of the judiciary that are not subject to release under the Act. We therefore conclude the department need not release the requested information in response to the present request. We note, however, that release of this information is within the discretion of the court. *See* Open Records Decision No. 646 at 4 n. 3 (1996) (citing Open Records Decision No. 236 at 2-3 (1980)).

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).

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[2] Records of the judiciary may be public pursuant to other sources of law. Attorney General Opinions DM-166 at 2-3 1992) (public has general right to inspect and copy judicial records), H-826 (1976); Open Records Decision No. 25 (1974); *see Star Telegram, Inc. v. Walker*, 834 S.W.2d 54, 57 (Tex. 1992) (documents filed with courts are generally considered public and must be released).

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,

Lauren E. Kleine
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

LEK/sdk

Ref: ID# 234091

c: Ms. Stephanie Mayfield
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