



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

May 21, 2008

Chief Don Hatcher  
Leander Police Department  
705 Leander Drive  
Leander, Texas 78641

OR2008-06988

Dear Chief Hatcher:

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# 311120.

The Leander Police Department (the "department") received a request for information related to a specified arrest. You state that some responsive information has been released to the requestor.<sup>1</sup> You claim that the remaining requested 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 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 that the submitted information relates to a pending criminal investigation. Based upon this representation, we conclude that the 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*

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<sup>1</sup>Section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person's social security number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office under the Act.

*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). Thus, section 552.108(a)(1) is applicable to the submitted report.

However, section 552.108 does not except from disclosure basic information about an arrest, an arrested person, or a crime. Gov't Code § 552.108(c). Such basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*. See Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information considered to be basic information). Generally, the department would therefore be allowed to withhold all but basic information from the submitted records under section 552.108(a)(1).

We note, however, that the requestor in this instance is with the Austin Housing Authority (the "housing authority"), and seeks information regarding a tenant. The Department of Public Safety (the "DPS") is required to provide criminal history record information ("CHRI") to a noncriminal justice agency authorized to receive CHRI pursuant to a federal statute, executive order, or state statute. Gov't Code § 411.083(b)(2). In Open Records Decision No. 655 (1997), this office concluded that a local housing authority is a noncriminal justice agency authorized by federal statute to receive CHRI. Open Records Decision No. 655 at 4 (1997). The federal Housing Opportunity Program Extension Act of 1996 authorizes housing authorities to obtain criminal records of applicants and tenants. Section 1437d(q)(1)(A) of chapter 42 of the United States Code provides that "the National Crime Information Center, police departments, and other law enforcement agencies shall, upon request, provide information to public housing agencies regarding the criminal conviction records of adult applicants for, or tenants of, public housing for purposes of applicant screening, lease enforcement, and eviction." 42 U.S.C. § 1437d(q)(1)(A). Pursuant to section 411.087 of the Government Code, an agency that is entitled to obtain CHRI from the DPS is also authorized to "obtain from any other criminal justice agency in this state criminal history record information maintained by that [agency]." Gov't Code § 411.087(a)(2). Accordingly, a housing authority is also authorized to receive CHRI from a local criminal justice agency, such as the department. See ORD 655; see also Gov't Code §§ 411.083(b)(2), 411.087(a). CHRI consists of "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." *Id.* § 411.082(2).

However, federal law limits the purposes for which a public housing authority may request CHRI. Federal law provides that (1) public housing agencies may receive CHRI for adult applicants for public housing or for adult tenants of public housing, and (2) CHRI may only be used for purposes of applicant screening, lease enforcement, and eviction. 42 U.S.C. § 1437d(q)(1)(A). Although the requestor is with the housing authority and seeks information regarding a tenant, we cannot determine if he is seeking the release of CHRI of the tenant for purposes of lease enforcement or eviction. Nevertheless, if the requested law enforcement records relate to a tenant of the housing authority and if the department determines that the requestor intends to use the CHRI for purposes of lease enforcement or

eviction, then we conclude that the department must release information to this requestor that shows the types of allegations made and whether there were arrests, informations, indictments, detentions, convictions, or other formal charges and their dispositions. However, if the department determines that the submitted information does not relate to a housing authority tenant or that the housing authority does not intend to use the CHRI for purposes of lease enforcement or eviction, then the department may withhold the CHRI along with the remaining non-basic information under section 552.108 of the Government Code.

In summary, to the extent the requested law enforcement records relate to a tenant of the housing authority, and the department determines that the requestor intends to use the CHRI for purposes of lease enforcement or eviction, the department must release any information to this requestor that shows the types of allegations made and whether there were arrests, informations, indictments, detentions, convictions, or other formal charges and their dispositions, in addition to basic information as required by section 552.108(c). The remaining information may be withheld under section 552.108(a)(1). Conversely, if the requested records do not relate to a tenant of the housing authority, or if the department determines that the requestor does not intend to use the CHRI for the purposes listed above, the department may withhold all but basic information under section 552.108 of the Government Code. As our ruling is dispositive, we do not address your remaining claims.

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 file suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such a challenge, 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 challenge 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,



Cindy Nettles  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

CN/mcf

Ref: ID# 311120

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Stanley Poullard  
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(w/o enclosures)