



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

January 9, 2012

Ms. Linda M. Champion  
Assistant City Attorney  
City of Victoria  
P.O. Box 1758  
Victoria, Texas 77902-1758

OR2012-00415

Dear Ms. Champion:

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# 442252.

The City of Victoria (the "city") received a request for documentation that all court issues concerning a named individual have been resolved. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the claimed exceptions and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses information made confidential by other statutes, such as section 58.007 of the Family Code, which protects juvenile law enforcement records related to delinquent conduct and conduct indicating a need for supervision that occurred on or after September 1, 1997. Section 58.007 provides, in relevant part:

(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 Subchapters B, D, and E.

Fam. Code § 58.007(c); *see id.* § 51.03(a)-(b) (defining “delinquent conduct” and “conduct indicating need for supervision” for purposes of Fam. Code title 3). For purposes of section 58.007(c), a “child” is a person who was ten years of age or older and under seventeen years of age at the time the conduct occurred. *Id.* § 51.02(2). The submitted information reflects the incidents at issue occurred when the named individual was between twelve and sixteen years old. Accordingly, the named individual was a juvenile for purposes of section 58.007(c) at the time of the incidents. However, we note some of the information you seek to withhold under section 58.007(c) involves traffic offenses. Section 58.007 does not make information related to traffic offenses confidential. *See id.* §§ 51.02(16) (defining traffic offense), 51.03(a) (delinquent conduct does not include traffic offense), 51.03(b) (conduct indicating need for supervision does not include traffic offense). However, we find the information we have marked involves a juvenile engaged in delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision. The marked information is generally confidential under section 58.007(c) of the Family Code and must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

However, we note the requestor may be seeking access to the submitted information as a recruiter for the United States Army (the “Army”). The United States Department of Defense (the “DoD”) is authorized to perform background investigations of persons seeking to enlist to determine the eligibility of applicants for acceptance into the armed services. 5 U.S.C. § 9101(b)(1)(C); *see also id.* § 9101(a)(6)(A) (DoD is a covered agency for purposes of section 9101). The Army has a right to the criminal history record information (“CHRI”) of state and local criminal justice agencies when its investigation is conducted with the consent of the individual being investigated. *See id.* § 9101(b)(1), (c); *see also* 10 U.S.C. § 111(b)(6) (DoD includes the Department of the Army). CHRI is defined as “information collected by criminal justice agencies on individuals consisting of identifiable descriptions and notations of arrests, indictments, informations, or other formal criminal charges, and any disposition arising therefrom, sentencing, correction supervision and release” but does not include “identification information such as fingerprint records to the extent that such information does not indicate involvement in the criminal justice system” or “records of a State or locality sealed pursuant to law from access by State and local criminal justice agencies of that State or locality.” 5 U.S.C. § 9101(a)(2).

Federal law provides the Army's right of access to CHRI preempts state confidentiality provisions. *Id.* § 9101(b)(4) (section 9101 "shall apply notwithstanding any other provision of law . . . of any State"). Therefore, we conclude the Army's right of access under federal law preempts the state confidentiality provision you claim. *See English v. Gen. Elec. Co.*, 496 U.S. 72, 79 (1990) (noting that state law is preempted to extent it actually conflicts with federal law); *see also La. Pub. Serv. Comm'n v. FCC*, 476 U.S. 355, 369 (1986) (noting that federal agency acting within scope of its congressionally delegated authority may preempt state regulation). However, federal law also provides the Army's right of access is contingent on receiving written consent from the individual under investigation for the release of such CHRI. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 9101(c).

Although the Army may have made the instant request for information for recruiting purposes, we have no indication the individual being investigated provided the Army with a signed authorization for the release of the information at issue. Nevertheless, if the instant request was made for recruiting purposes, and if the Army provides a signed written consent for release from the individual being investigated, then the city must release the marked information to the Army. If the instant request was not made for recruiting purposes, or if the Army does not provide a written consent for release, then the city must withhold the marked information in its entirety under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 58.007(c) of the Family Code. In either case, the city must release the remaining 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.oag.state.tx.us/open/index\\_orl.php](http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index_orl.php), 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 must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General, toll free at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Misty Haberer Barham  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

MHB/agn

Ref: ID # 442252

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)