



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

April 27, 2017

Mr. Andrew Heston  
Assistant District Attorney  
Brazoria County Criminal District Attorney's Office  
111 East Locust, Suite 408A  
Angleton, Texas 77515

OR2017-08994

Dear Mr. Heston:

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# 655105 (BCCDA File No. 17-01336).

The Brazoria County Sheriff's Department (the "department") received a request for information regarding two specified incidents involving a named individual. You claim the submitted 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 552.101 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. Section 552.101 encompasses information other statutes make confidential, such as section 58.007 of the Family Code. The relevant portion of section 58.007 provides:

(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. federal depository, except as provided by Subchapters B, D, and E.

...

(e) Law enforcement records and files concerning a child may be inspected or copied by a juvenile justice agency as that term is defined by Section 58.101, a criminal justice agency as that term is defined by Section 411.082, Government Code, the child, and the child's parent or guardian.

...

(j) Before a child or a child's parent or guardian may inspect or copy a record or file concerning the child under Subsection (e), the custodian of the record or file shall redact:

...

(2) any information that is excepted from required disclosure under [the Act], or other law.

Fam. Code § 58.007(c), (e), (j)(2). For purposes of section 58.007(c), "child" means a person who is ten years of age or older and under seventeen years of age at the time of the reported conduct. *See id.* § 51.02(2). Upon review, we find report number 1409-0012 involves juvenile delinquent conduct that occurred after September 1, 1997. *See id.* § 51.03 (defining "delinquent conduct" for purposes of Fam. Code § 58.007). Therefore, we find report number 1409-0012 is generally confidential under section 58.007(c) of the Family Code. However, the remaining report lists a suspect who was seventeen at the time of the offense. Therefore, the department has failed to establish the remaining report consists of law enforcement records of a juvenile for purposes of section 58.007, and the department may not withhold the remaining report under section 552.101 on that basis

However, in this instance, the requestor is a recruiter for the United States Army (the "Army"), and the juvenile suspect named in the report is a potential enlistee in the Army. Under section 58.007(e), the juvenile may inspect law enforcement records concerning

himself. *Id.* § 58.007(e). In this case, the Army has provided a signed, written consent from the individual at issue. Therefore, this requestor has a right to inspect report number 1409-0012 under section 58.007(e). *Id.* Accordingly, the department may not withhold the information at issue from this requestor under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007(c) of the Family Code. However, we note section 58.007(j)(2) provides information subject to any other exception to disclosure under the Act or other law must be redacted. *See id.* § 58.007(j)(2). Thus, pursuant to section 58.007(j)(2), we consider the applicability of the remaining raised arguments against disclosure of report number 1409-0012, as well as the remaining information.

Section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information concerning an investigation that concluded in a result other than conviction or deferred adjudication. *See Gov't Code 552.108(a)(2)*. 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. *See id.* §§ 552.108(a)(2), .302(e)(1)(A). You state the submitted information relates to criminal investigations that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication. Based on your representation and our review, we agree section 552.108(a)(2) is applicable to the submitted information.

However, section 552.108 does not except from disclosure basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime. *See id.* § 552.108(c). Basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle Publishing 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). We note basic information does not include dates of birth or motor vehicle record information encompassed by section 552.130 of the Government Code. *See ORD 127 at 3-4*. Thus, with the exception of basic information, which must be released, the department may generally withhold the submitted information under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup>

As previously noted, the requestor is a recruiter for the Army, and the individual named in the requested information is a potential enlistee in 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 the individual being investigated has provided the Army with consent for the release of CHRI. *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

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<sup>1</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of the submitted information.

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 law. *Id.* § 9101(b)(4) (section 9101 “shall apply notwithstanding any other provision of law . . . of any State”). We conclude the Army’s right of access under federal law preempts the state law you claim. *See English v. General 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). In this case, the Army has provided written consent from the individual at issue. Accordingly, the department must release CHRI from the submitted information to this requestor. With the exception of basic information, the department may withhold the remaining information under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code.

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.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl\\_ruling\\_info.shtml](http://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl_ruling_info.shtml), 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 may be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Ian Lancaster  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

IML/sb

Ref: ID# 655105

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)