



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

May 15, 2019

Ms. Sally Ortiz
Open Records Assistant
Plano Police Department
P.O. Box 860358
Plano, Texas 75086-0358

OR2019-13037

Dear Ms. Ortiz:

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# 765681 (ORR# TEJA030619; P000554-040519).

The Plano Police Department (the "department") received one request for information pertaining to a named individual (the "first requestor") and a second request from a different requestor for information pertaining to a specified incident. The department claims the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the claimed exception 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 section 58.008(b) of the Family Code, which provides as follows:

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

- (1) if maintained on paper or microfilm, kept separate from adult records;
- (2) if maintained electronically in the same computer system as adult records, accessible only under controls that are separate and distinct from the 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 Subsection (c) or Subchapter B, D, or E.

Fam. Code § 58.008(b); *see also id.* §§ 51.03(a)-(b) (defining “delinquent conduct” and “conduct indicating a need for supervision” for purposes of title 3 of Family Code). Section 58.008(b) is applicable to records of juvenile conduct that occurred before, on, or after September 1, 2017. *See* Act of May 28, 2017, 85th Leg., R.S., ch. 746, § 22, 2017 Tex. Sess. Law Serv. 3173, 3187. The juvenile must have been at least ten years old and less than seventeen years of age when the conduct occurred. *See* Fam. Code § 51.02(2) (defining “child” for purposes of title 3 of Family Code). We find the submitted information involves juvenile offenders, so as to fall within the scope of section 58.008(b). The exceptions in section 58.008 do not appear to apply. Although the first requestor is a recruiter for the United States Army (the “Army”), the named individual is not one the juvenile offenders, so as to implicate the access provided in section 58.008(d) of the Family Code. *See id.* § 58.008(d). Therefore, the submitted information is generally confidential under section 58.008(b) of the Family Code.

Nonetheless, 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)(A) (iii); *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 it receives the consent of the individual being investigated for release of such information. *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 law. *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 confidentiality of section 58.008(b) of the Family Code. *See English v. Gen. Elec. Co.*, 496 U.S. 72, 79 (1990) (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 the request being made for eligibility or retention purposes, and on receiving written consent from the individual under investigation for the release of such CHRI. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 9101(b)(1)(A)(iii), (c).

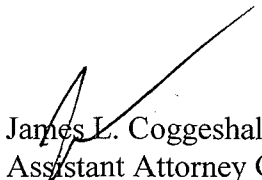
We are unable to determine whether the first requestor made the request for information for recruiting purposes or whether the adult offender has provided the Army with a signed authorization for the release of the information at issue. Accordingly, we rule conditionally. If the first requestor seeks the information at issue for recruiting purposes and provides a signed written consent for release of CHRI from the adult offender, then the department must release CHRI pertaining to the adult offender to that requestor. However, if the first requestor does not seek the information at issue for recruiting purposes or does not provide a written consent for release of the information, then the department is not required to released the CHRI at issue on that ground.

In summary, the department must withhold the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.008(b) of the Family Code. However, if the first requestor seeks the information at issue for recruiting purposes and provides a signed written consent for release of CHRI from the adult offender, then the department must release CHRI pertaining to the adult offender to that requestor.

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, 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,



James L. Coggeshall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JLC/mo

Ref: ID# 765681

Enc. Submitted documents

c: 2 Requestor
(w/o enclosures)