



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

June 5, 2020

Mr. Daniel W. Ray  
Counsel for Hunt County  
Scott, Ray & Sullivan, P.L.L.C.  
P.O. Box 1353  
Greenville, Texas 75403-1353

OR2020-15422

Dear Mr. Ray:

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# 833933.

Hunt County (the "county"), which you represent, received a request for information pertaining to the requestor's client. The county claims the submitted 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. This section encompasses chapter 411 of the Government Code, which pertains to criminal history record information ("CHRI") generated by the National Crime Information Center or by the Texas Crime Information Center. Title 28, part 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations governs the release of CHRI that states obtain from the federal government or other states. Open Records Decision No. 565 (1990). The federal regulations allow each state to follow its individual law with respect to CHRI it generates. *Id.* Section 411.083 of the Government Code makes CHRI the Texas Department of Public Safety ("DPS") maintains confidential, except DPS may disseminate this information as provided in subchapters E-1 and F of chapter 411 of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 411.083(a). Sections 411.083(b)(1) and 411.089(a) authorize a criminal justice agency to obtain CHRI, but a criminal justice agency may not release CHRI except to another criminal justice agency for a criminal justice purpose. *Id.* § 411.089(b)(1).

Although other entities specified in chapter 411 of the Government Code are entitled to obtain CHRI from DPS or another criminal justice agency, those entities may not release CHRI except as provided by chapter 411. *See generally id.* §§ 411.090-.127. Thus, any CHRI generated by the federal government or another state may not be made available to the requestor except in accordance with federal regulations. *See* ORD 565. Upon review, we find some of the information at issue is generally confidential under section 411.083. However, the requestor is a representative of the Regional Public Defender for Capital Cases (the “public defender’s office”). Section 411.1272 of the Government Code provides as follows:

The office of capital and forensic writs and a public defender’s office are entitled to obtain from the [Texas Department of Public Safety (“DPS”)] criminal history record information [(“CHRI”)] maintained by [DPS] that relates to a criminal case in which an attorney compensated . . . by the public defender’s office has been appointed.

Gov’t Code § 411.1272. In addition, section 411.087(a)(2) of the Government Code reads as follows:

(a) Unless otherwise authorized by Subsection (e), a person, agency, department, political subdivision, or other entity that is authorized by this subchapter or Subchapter E-1 to obtain from the [DPS CHRI] maintained by [DPS] that relates to another person is authorized to:

...

(2) obtain from any other criminal justice agency in this state [CHRI] maintained by that criminal justice agency that relates to that person.

*Id.* § 411.087(a)(2). CHRI is defined as “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.” *See id.* § 411.082(2). Accordingly, the requestor is authorized to obtain the CHRI at issue from the county pursuant to sections 411.087(a)(2) and 411.1272 of the Government Code. *See id.* §§ 411.1272, .087(a)(2). Therefore, the county may not withhold any of the submitted CHRI under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code.

The remaining information contains fingerprints of the requestor’s client. Chapter 560 of the Government Code provides a governmental body may not release fingerprint information except in certain limited circumstances. *See id.* §§ 560.001 (defining “biometric identifier” to include fingerprints), .002 (prescribing manner in which biometric identifiers must be maintained and circumstances in which they can be released), .003 (biometric identifiers in possession of governmental body exempt from disclosure under the Act). The submitted fingerprint information is confidential under section 560.003.

However, the requestor has a special right of access to this fingerprint information pursuant to section 560.002 of the Government Code. *See id.* § 560.002(1). Accordingly, the county must release the submitted information to the requestor.<sup>1</sup>

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 <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open-government/members-public/what-expect-after-ruling-issued> or call the OAG's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Public Information Act may be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the OAG, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,

James L. Coggeshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

JLC/jxd

Ref: ID# 833933

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)

---

<sup>1</sup> Because the requestor has a special right of access to some of the information being released, the county must again seek a decision from this office if it receives another request for the same information from another requestor.