



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

April 22, 2016

Ms. Rachel Saucier
Legal Assistant
City of Georgetown
P.O. Box 409
Georgetown, Texas 78627-0409

OR2016-08971

Dear Ms. Saucier:

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# 608000 (ORR #G002092-020816).

The City of Georgetown (the "city") received a request for a specified arrest report involving a named individual. You state you released some information. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime . . . if . . . release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime[.]" Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(1) 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 the submitted information pertains to a pending prosecution. Based on your representation, we conclude 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 Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases), *writ ref'd n.r.e. per curiam*, 536

S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976). Thus, section 552.108(a)(1) 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. Gov't Code § 552.108(c). Basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*. See 531 S.W.2d at 186-88; Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information considered to be basic information). Thus, with the exception of basic information, the city may generally withhold the submitted information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.

We note, however, the requestor is an investigator with CACI International, Inc. (“CACI”), who requests the information at issue as part of a background investigation for a federal employment position. We understand CACI is under contract to perform background investigations on behalf of the United States Office of Personnel Management (“OPM”). OPM is authorized to perform background investigations of prospective federal employees to ensure applicants have not broken the law or engaged in other conduct making them ineligible for federal employment. See *Mittleman v. Office of Pers. Mgmt.*, 76 F.3d 1240, 1243 (D.C. Cir. 1996); see also 5 U.S.C. §§ 1104 (president may delegate personnel management functions to OPM), 1304 (investigations conducted by OPM), 3301 (president may prescribe regulations for admission of individuals into civil service); 5 C.F.R. pts. 731, 732, 736 (authorizing OPM to investigate applicants for federal employment). OPM is subject to Executive Order Number 10,450, which provides, “[t]he appointment of each civilian officer or employee in any department or agency of the Government shall be made subject to investigation.” Exec. Order No. 10,450, § 3, 18 Fed. Reg. 2489 (Apr. 27, 1953), reprinted as amended in 5 U.S.C. § 7311 (2000). While the scope of the investigation depends on the relation of the employment to national security, “in no event shall the investigation include less than a national agency check (including a check for the fingerprint files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation), and written inquiries to appropriate local law enforcement agencies.” *Id.* OPM has a right to the criminal history record information of state and local criminal justice agencies when it receives the consent of the individual being investigated for release of such information. See 5 U.S.C. § 9101(b)(1), (c). Criminal history record information 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[.]” *Id.* § 9101(a)(2).

Although the requestor states he is conducting a background investigation into a prospective federal employee, the requestor has not submitted written consent from the individual under investigation for the release of the submitted information. Therefore, we must rule

conditionally. If the named individual has provided OPM with consent for the release of criminal history record information, then the requestor has a right of access to any criminal history record information regarding the individual that the city holds. Federal law provides OPM's right of access to criminal history record information preempts state confidentiality provisions. *Id.* § 9101(b)(4) (section 9101 "shall apply notwithstanding any other provision of law . . . of any State"); *see also English v. General Elec. Co.*, 496 U.S. 72, 79 (1990) (state law is preempted to extent it actually conflicts with federal law); *Louisiana Pub. Serv. Comm'n v. FCC*, 476 U.S. 355, 369 (1986) (federal agency acting within scope of its congressionally delegated authority may preempt state regulation). Therefore, if the named individual has provided OPM with consent, then the city must release the information that shows the type of allegation made and whether there was an arrest, information, indictment, detention, conviction, or other formal charges and their dispositions. However, if the named individual has not provided OPM with consent, then the city is not required release the criminal history record information to the requestor.

In summary, with the exception of basic information, the city may withhold the submitted information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. However, if the named individual has provided OPM with consent for the release of criminal history record information, then the city must release the information that shows the type of allegation made and whether there was an arrest, information, indictment, detention, conviction, or other formal charges and their dispositions.

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,



Meagan J. Conway
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

MJC/akg

Ref: ID# 608000

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)