



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

January 28, 2016

Mr. Peter Gruning  
For the City of Lockhart  
Attorney at Law  
P.O. Box 314  
San Marcos, Texas 78667

OR2016-02136

Dear Mr. Gruning:

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# 595713.

The City of Lockhart (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for several categories of information pertaining to the mayor and a specified property. We understand you do not have information responsive to a portion of the request.<sup>1</sup> You claim the submitted information is not subject to the Act. We have considered your argument and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, you assert the submitted information does not consist of public information that is subject to disclosure under the Act. The Act is applicable only to "public information." See Gov't Code §§ 552.002, .021. Section 552.002(a) reads as follows:

(a) In this chapter, "public information" means information that is written, produced, collected, assembled, or maintained under a law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business:

(1) by a governmental body;

---

<sup>1</sup>The Act does not require a governmental body to release information that did not exist when a request for information was received or to prepare new information in response to a request. See *Econ. Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266, 267-68 (Tex. Civ. App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dismissed); Open Records Decision Nos. 605 at 2 (1992), 452 at 3 (1986), 362 at 2 (1983).

(2) for a governmental body and the governmental body:

(A) owns the information;

(B) has a right of access to the information; or

(C) spends or contributes public money for the purpose of writing, producing, collecting, assembling, or maintaining the information; or

(3) by an individual officer or employee of a governmental body in the officer's or employee's official capacity and the information pertains to official business of the governmental body.

*Id.* § 552.002(a). Section 552.002(a-1) also provides the following:

Information is in connection with the transaction of official business if the information is created by, transmitted to, received by, or maintained by an officer or employee of the governmental body in the officer's or employee's official capacity, or a person or entity performing official business or a governmental function on behalf of a governmental body, and pertains to official business of the governmental body.

*Id.* § 552.002(a-1). Thus, virtually all of the information in a governmental body's physical possession constitutes public information and, thus, is subject to the Act. *Id.* § 552.002(a)(1); see Open Records Decision Nos. 549 at 4 (1990), 514 at 1-2 (1988). The Act also encompasses information that a governmental body does not physically possess, if the information is collected, assembled, or maintained for the governmental body, and the governmental body owns the information or has a right of access to it. Gov't Code § 552.002(a)(2); see Open Records Decision No. 462 at 4 (1987). Further, information that is written, produced, collected, assembled, or maintained by an individual officer or employee of a governmental body in the officer's or employee's official capacity may be subject to disclosure under the Act if the information pertains to official business of the governmental body. Gov't Code § 552.002(a)(3). Information is "in connection with the transaction of official business" if the information is created by, transmitted to, received by, or maintained by a person or entity performing official business or a government function on behalf of a governmental body and the information pertains to official business of the governmental body. See *id.* § 552.002(a-1). Moreover, section 552.001 of the Act provides that it is the policy of this state that each person is entitled, unless otherwise expressly provided by law, at all times to complete information about the affairs of government and the official acts of public officials and employees. See *id.* § 552.001(a).

We further note that the characterization of information as "public information" under the Act is not dependent on whether the requested records are in the possession of an individual

or whether a governmental body has a particular policy or procedure that establishes a governmental body's access to the information. *See* Open Records Decision No. 635 at 3-4 (1995) (finding that information does not fall outside definition of "public information" in Act merely because individual member of governmental body possesses information rather than governmental body as whole); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 425 (1985) (concluding, among other things, that information sent to individual school trustees' homes was public information because it related to official business of governmental body) (overruled on other grounds by Open Records Decision No. 439 (1986)). Thus, if the information at issue is related to the city's business, the mere fact it is not in the city's possession does not remove the information from the scope of the Act. *See* ORD 635 at 6-8 (stating that information maintained on a privately-owned medium and actually used in connection with the transaction of official business would be subject to the Act).

You argue the submitted bills pertaining to the mayor's cellular telephone are outside the scope of the Act. You state the city does not provide the mayor with a cellular telephone, but rather he utilizes a personal cellular telephone. You further state public funds are not used to pay for the mayor's personal cellular telephone service. However, we reiterate that information is within the scope of the Act if it relates to the official business of a governmental body and is maintained by a public official or employee of the governmental body. *See* Gov't Code § 552.002(a). Thus, to the extent the mayor's personal cellular telephone bills do not relate to the official business of the city, they are not subject to the Act and need not be released. However, to the extent the mayor's personal cellular telephone bills relate to the official business of the city, they are subject to the Act, and must be released unless an exception to disclosure applies to the information. *See id.* §§ 552.301 (a), .302.

Next, we note the city has submitted requested responsive cellular telephone records, but not any information responsive to the other requested categories of information. Although the city states the submitted information is a representative sample of the requested information, we find the submitted information is not representative of the other types of information to which the requestor seeks access. Please be advised, this open records letter ruling applies only to the type of information the city has submitted for our review. This ruling does not authorize the city to withhold any information that is substantially different from the type of information it submitted to this office. *See id.* § 552.302. Accordingly, to the extent any information responsive to the remainder of the request for information existed in the possession of the city when it received the request, we assume the city has released this information to the requestor. *See* Open Records Decision No. 664 (2000) (if governmental body concludes that no exceptions apply to requested information, it must release information as soon as possible). If the city has not released any such information, it must do so at this time. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.301(a), .302.

To the extent the submitted cellular telephone records relate to official business of the city and are subject to the Act, we note they contain information which may be excepted under sections 552.117 and 552.136 of the Government Code. Section 552.117(a)(1) of the

Government Code excepts from disclosure the home address and telephone number, emergency contact information, social security number, and family member information of a current or former employee or official of a governmental body who requests this information be kept confidential under section 552.024 of the Government Code. *See id.* § 552.117(a)(1). We note section 552.117 is also applicable to personal cellular telephone numbers, provided the cellular telephone service is not paid for by a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision No. 506 at 5-6 (1988) (section 552.117 not applicable to cellular telephone numbers paid for by governmental body and intended for official use). Whether a particular item of information is protected by section 552.117(a)(1) must be determined at the time of the governmental body's receipt of the request for the information. *See* Open Records Decision No. 530 at 5 (1989). Thus, information may be withheld under section 552.117(a)(1) only on behalf of a current or former employee or official who made a request for confidentiality under section 552.024 prior to the date of the governmental body's receipt of the request for the information. Information may not be withheld under section 552.117(a)(1) on behalf of a current or former employee or official who did not timely request under section 552.024 the information be kept confidential. Therefore, to the extent the individual whose information is at issue timely requested confidentiality under section 552.024 of the Government Code, the city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code. Conversely, to the extent the individual at issue did not timely request confidentiality under section 552.024, the city may not withhold the marked information under section 552.117(a)(1).

Section 552.136 of the Government Code provides “[n]otwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a credit card, debit card, charge card, or access device number that is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental body is confidential.” Gov’t Code § 552.136. Accordingly, we find the city must withhold the cellular telephone account number we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code.

In summary, to the extent the mayor’s personal cellular telephone bills do not relate to the official business of the city, they are not subject to the Act and need not be released. However, to the extent the mayor’s personal cellular telephone bills relate to the official business of the city, they are subject to the Act. In that event, to the extent the mayor timely requested confidentiality under section 552.024 of the Government Code, the city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code and the city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code. The city must release the remaining requested 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.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,



Paige Lay  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

PL/dls

Ref: ID# 595713

Enc. Submitted documents

cc: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)