



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

June 18, 2012

Mr. B. Chase Griffith  
Counsel for the Town of Flower Mound  
Brown & Hofmeister, L.L.P.  
740 East Campbell Road, Suite 800  
Richardson, Texas 75081

OR2012-09382

Dear Mr. Griffith:

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# 456437.

The Town of Flower Mound (the "town"), which you represent, received a request for personnel information regarding a named officer of the town's police department. You state some of the requested information has been released. You claim other responsive information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.117, 552.130, and 552.136 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the information you submitted.

We note the present request for information includes questions. A governmental body is not required to answer factual questions, conduct legal research, or create new information in responding to a request for information under the Act. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 563 at 8 (1990), 555 at 1-2 (1990). Likewise, the Act does not require a governmental body to take affirmative steps to create or obtain information that is not in its possession, provided that no other individual or entity holds any such information on behalf of the governmental body that received the request. *See* Gov't Code § 552.002(a); Open Records Decision Nos. 534 at 2-3 (1989), 518 at 3 (1989). A governmental body must make a good-faith effort, however, to relate a request to information that is within the governmental body's possession or control. *See* Open Records Decision No. 561 at 8-9 (1990). We assume the town has done so.

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 exception encompasses information other statutes make confidential. Information acquired from a polygraph examination is confidential under section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code, which provides in part:

(a) A polygraph examiner, trainee, or employee of a polygraph examiner, or a person for whom a polygraph examination is conducted or an employee of the person, may not disclose information acquired from a polygraph examination to another person other than:

- (1) the examinee or any other person specifically designated in writing by the examinee;
- (2) the person that requested the examination;
- (3) a member, or the member’s agent, of a governmental agency that licenses a polygraph examiner or supervises or controls a polygraph examiner’s activities;
- (4) another polygraph examiner in private consultation; or
- (5) any other person required by due process of law.

(b) The [Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation] or any other governmental agency that acquires information from a polygraph examination under this section shall maintain the confidentiality of the information.

(c) A polygraph examiner to whom information acquired from a polygraph examination is disclosed under Subsection (a)(4) may not disclose the information except as provided by this section.

Occ. Code § 1703.306. We have marked information acquired from a polygraph examination the town must withhold under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses federal and state law that makes criminal history record information (“CHRI”) confidential. CHRI means “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.” Gov’t Code § 411.082(2). We note the statutory definition of CHRI does not encompass driving record information maintained by the Texas Department of Public Safety (the “DPS”) under subchapter C of chapter 521 of the Transportation Code. *See id.* § 411.082(2). We also note a criminal justice agency may disclose to the public CHRI “that is related to the offense for which a person is involved in

the criminal justice system.” *Id.* § 411.081(b). Federal law governs the dissemination of CHRI obtained from the National Crime Information Center network. Federal regulations prohibit the release to the general public of CHRI maintained in state and local CHRI systems. *See* 28 C.F.R. § 20.21(c)(1) (“Use of criminal history record information disseminated to noncriminal justice agencies shall be limited to the purpose for which it was given.”) and (c)(2) (“No agency or individual shall confirm the existence or nonexistence of criminal history record information to any person or agency that would not be eligible to receive the information itself.”). The federal regulations allow each state to follow its own individual law with respect to CHRI it generates. *See* ORD 565 at 10-12; *see generally* Gov’t Code ch. 411 subch. F. Although sections 411.083(b)(1) and 411.089(a) of the Government Code authorize a criminal justice agency to obtain CHRI, a criminal justice agency may not release CHRI except to another criminal justice agency for a criminal justice purpose. *See id.* § 411.089(b). We have marked CHRI the town must withhold under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with federal law and subchapter F of chapter 411 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses common-law privacy, which protects information that is highly intimate or embarrassing, such that its release would be highly objectionable to a person of ordinary sensibilities, and of no legitimate public interest. *See Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both elements of the test must be established. *Id.* at 681-82. Common-law privacy encompasses the specific types of information held to be intimate or embarrassing in *Industrial Foundation*. *See* 540 S.W.2d at 683 (information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs). This office has determined other types of information also are private under section 552.101. *See generally* Open Records Decision No. 659 at 4-5 (1999) (summarizing information attorney general has held to be private). We have marked information that is highly intimate or embarrassing and not a matter of legitimate public interest. The town must withhold that information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Common-law privacy also protects certain types of personal financial information. Financial information related only to an individual ordinarily satisfies the first element of the common-law privacy test, but the public has a legitimate interest in the essential facts about a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 at 9-12 (1992) (identifying public and private portions of certain state personnel records), 545 at 4 (1990) (“In general, we have found the kinds of financial information not excepted from public disclosure by common-law privacy to be those regarding the receipt of governmental funds or debts owed to governmental entities”), 523 at 4 (1989) (noting distinction under common-law privacy between confidential background financial information furnished to public body about individual and basic facts regarding particular financial transaction between individual and public body), 373 at 4 (1983) (determination of whether public’s interest in obtaining personal financial information is sufficient to justify its disclosure must be made on case-by-case basis). We have marked personal financial

information the town must withhold under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

We note section 552.102 of the Government Code is applicable in this instance.<sup>1</sup> Section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure “information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.” Gov’t Code § 552.102(a). The Texas Supreme Court has held section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure the dates of birth of state employees in the payroll database of the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts. *See Tex. Comptroller of Pub. Accounts v. Attorney Gen. of Tex.*, 354 S.W.3d 336, 348 (Tex. 2010). We have marked a birth date the town must withhold under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code.

Section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure the home address, home telephone number, emergency contact information, and social security number of a peace officer, as well as information that reveals whether the officer has family members, regardless of whether the officer complies with sections 552.024 or 552.1175 of the Government Code. *See Gov’t Code §§ 552.117, .024.* Section 552.117(a)(2) adopts the definition of peace officer found at article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. We note section 552.117(a)(2) protects a peace officer’s personal cellular telephone number or pager number if the officer pays for the cellular telephone or pager service with his or her personal funds. *See Open Records Decision No. 670 at 6 (2001).* We have marked information the town must withhold under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code, including the officer’s cellular telephone number if he pays for the cellular telephone service with his personal funds.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information related to a motor vehicle operator’s or driver’s license or permit or a motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state or another state or country. *See Gov’t Code § 552.130(a)(1)-(2).* We have marked driver’s license and motor vehicle information the town must withhold under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

Section 552.136 of the Government Code states that “[n]otwithstanding any other provision of [the Act], 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.” *Id.* § 552.136(b); *see id.* § 552.136(a) (defining “access device”). This office has determined an insurance policy number is an access device number for purposes of this exception. We have marked an insurance policy number the town must withhold under section 552.136 of the Government Code.

---

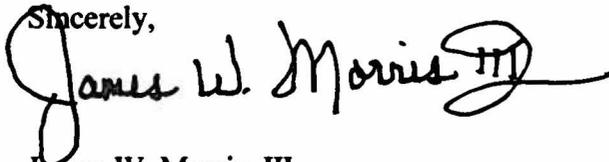
<sup>1</sup>This office will raise section 552.102 on behalf of a governmental body, as this section is a mandatory exception to disclosure. *See Gov’t Code §§ 552.007, .352; Open Records Decision No. 674 at 3 n.4 (2001) (mandatory exceptions).*

In summary, the town must withhold (1) the marked information acquired from a polygraph examination under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code; (2) the marked CHRI under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with federal law and subchapter F of chapter 411 of the Government Code; (3) the information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy; (4) the marked birth date under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code; (5) the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code, including the officer's cellular telephone number if he pays for the cellular telephone service with his personal funds; (6) the marked driver's license and motor vehicle information under section 552.130 of the Government Code; and (7) the marked insurance policy number under section 552.136 of the Government Code. The town must release the rest of the submitted 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.oag.state.tx.us/open/index\\_orl.php](http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index_orl.php), 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 must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "James W. Morris III". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "J" and a stylized "M".

James W. Morris, III  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

JWM/bhf

Ref: ID# 456437

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)