



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

January 15, 2009

Ms. Cara Leahy White
Taylor Olson Adkins Sralla Elam
6000 Western Place, Suite 200
Fort Worth, Texas 76107-4654

OR2009-00657

Dear Ms. White:

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# 332314.

The City of Bridgeport (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for personnel information pertaining to the requestor and another named individual, including recordings. You state that you have released some information to the requestor. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.102, 552.117, 552.130, and 552.147 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information. We have also received and considered the requestor's comments. *See* Gov't Code § 552.304 (interested party may submit written comments concerning disclosure of requested 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." *Id.* § 552.101. This exception encompasses information that other statutes make confidential. You raise section 552.101 in conjunction with section 551.104 of the Open Meetings Act, chapter 551 of the Government Code. Section 551.104 provides in part that "[t]he certified agenda or tape of a closed meeting is available for public inspection and copying only under a court order issued under Subsection (b)(3)." *Id.* § 551.104(c). Thus, such information cannot be released to a member of the public in response to an open records request. *See* Attorney General Opinion JM-995 at 5-6 (1988) (public disclosure of certified agenda of closed meeting may be accomplished only under procedures provided in Open Meetings

Act). Section 551.146 of the Open Meetings Act makes it a criminal offense to disclose a certified agenda or tape recording of a lawfully closed meeting to a member of the public. *See* Gov't Code § 551.146(a)-(b); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 495 at 4 (1988) (attorney general lacks authority to review certified agendas or tapes of executive sessions to determine whether governmental body may withhold such information under statutory predecessor to Gov't Code § 552.101). You state that the requestor seeks access to a recording of a closed executive session of the city council. Based on your representation, we conclude that the city must withhold the requested recording under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 551.104 of the Government Code.

We note that the submitted documents include a W-4 form. This office has held that section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code renders tax return information confidential. Attorney General Opinion H-1274 (1978) (tax returns); Open Records Decision No. 600 (1992) (W-4 forms), 226 (1979) (W-2 forms). Section 6103(b) defines the term "return information" as a taxpayer's "identity, the nature, source, or amount of income." *See* 26 U.S.C. § 6103(b)(2)(A). Federal courts have construed the term "return information" expansively to include any information gathered by the Internal Revenue Service regarding a taxpayer's liability under title 26 of the United States Code. *See Mallas v. Kolak*, 721 F. Supp. 748, 754 (M.D.N.C. 1989), *aff'd in part*, 993 F.2d 1111 (4th Cir. 1993). Consequently, the city must withhold the submitted W-4 form pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code.

Section 552.101 also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. Section 552.102(a) of the Government Code excepts from public 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). Section 552.102 is applicable to information that relates to public officials and employees. *See* Open Records Decision No. 327 at 2 (1982) (anything relating to employee's employment and its terms constitutes information relevant to person's employment relationship and is part of employee's personnel file). The privacy analysis under section 552.102(a) is the same as the common-law privacy standard under section 552.101. *See Hubert v. Harte-Hanks Tex. Newspapers, Inc.*, 652 S.W.2d 546, 549-51 (Tex. App.—Austin 1983, writ ref'd n.r.e.) (addressing statutory predecessor). We will therefore consider the applicability of common-law privacy under section 552.101 together with your claim regarding section 552.102.

Common-law privacy protects information that (1) contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found.*, 540 S.W.2d at 685. To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be satisfied. *Id.* at 681-82. The types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children,

psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. *Id.* at 683. In addition, this office has found that personal financial information not relating to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is generally protected by common-law privacy. *See* Open Records Decision No. 600 (1992) (employee's designation of retirement beneficiary, choice of insurance carrier, election of optional coverages, direct deposit authorization, forms allowing employee to allocate pre-tax compensation to group insurance, health care or dependent care). Upon review, we find that the information we have marked is protected by common-law privacy, and the city must, therefore, withhold this information under sections 552.101 and 552.102(a) in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we find that no portion of the remaining information is highly intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate concern to the public. Accordingly, the city must only withhold the information we have marked under sections 552.101 and 552.102(a) in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure the home addresses and telephone numbers, social security numbers, and family member information of current or former officials or employees of a governmental body who request that this information be kept confidential under section 552.024 of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.117(a)(1), .024. We note that section 552.117 encompasses a personal cellular telephone number, unless the service is paid for by a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 670 at 6 (2001), 506 at 5-7 (1988) (statutory predecessor to section 552.117 not applicable to cell phone numbers provided and paid for by governmental body and intended for official use). Whether a particular piece of information is protected by section 552.117 must be determined at the time the request for it is made. *See* Open Records Decision No. 530 at 5 (1989). You have submitted documentation showing that the named individual elected to keep his personal information confidential before the city received the instant request for information. Accordingly, the city must withhold the information you have marked pertaining to the named individual, in addition to the information we have marked, under section 552.117 of the Government Code.¹

Section 552.130 of the Government Code provides that information relating to a motor vehicle operator's license, driver's license, motor vehicle title, or registration issued by a Texas agency is excepted from public release. Gov't Code § 552.130(a)(1), (2). The city must withhold the Texas driver's license information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, the city must withhold the tape recording of a closed meeting of the city council under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 551.104 of the Government Code. The city must withhold the W-4 form under section 552.101 in conjunction with federal law and the personal financial information we have marked under

¹As our ruling on this information is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure.

sections 552.101 and 552.102 in conjunction with common-law privacy. The city must withhold the marked personal information under section 552.117 and the marked Texas driver's license information under section 552.130. The remaining information must be released.

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, 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 at (512) 475-2497.

Sincerely,



Paige Savoie
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

PS/eeg

Ref: ID# 332314

Enc. Submitted documents

cc: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)