



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

April 13, 2017

Ms. Cynthia Tynan
Senior Attorney & Public Information Coordinator
Office of General Counsel
The University of Texas System
201 West Seventh Street, Suite 600
Austin, Texas 78701-2901

OR2017-07914

Dear Ms. Tynan:

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# 653281 (OGC# 173692).

The University of Texas at Arlington (the "university") received a request for certain information pertaining to a named employee, as well as information relating to longevity pay. You state the university will release most of the requested information. You also state the university will withhold some information subject to section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code pursuant to section 552.024 of the Government Code.¹ You claim a portion of the submitted information is not subject to the Act. Additionally, you claim some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered these arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

¹Section 552.024 authorizes a governmental body to redact from public release a current or former employee's home address and telephone number, emergency contact information, social security number, and family member information excepted from disclosure under section 552.117(a)(1) without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office under the Act, if the employee timely elected to withhold such information. See Gov't Code §§ 552.024(a)-(c), .117(a)(1).

The Act is applicable only to “public information.” Gov’t Code § 552.021. Section 552.002(a) of the Government Code defines “public information” as

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;

(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). Thus, virtually all the information in a governmental body’s physical possession constitutes public information and is subject to the Act. *Id.*; see Open Records Decision Nos. 549 at 4 (1990), 514 at 1-2 (1988). In Open Records Decision No. 581 (1990), this office determined certain computer information, such as source codes, documentation information, and other computer programming, that has no significance other than its use as a tool for the maintenance, manipulation, or protection of public property is not the kind of information made public under section 552.021 of the Government Code. You inform us the computer identification number you have marked is used by hourly employees to clock-in and clock-out via an electronic timekeeping system, and is tied to employee identification badges within the security system to provide designated employees with access to secure areas. Based on your representations and our review, we agree the computer identification number you have marked does not constitute public information for the purposes of section 552.002. Thus, the computer identification number you have marked is not subject to the Act, and the university is not required to release it in response to the request for 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. Section 552.101 encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, the publication of which

would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be satisfied. *Id.* at 681-82. Types of information considered intimate or embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation. Id.* at 683.

This office has found that personal financial information not relating to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is generally intimate or embarrassing. *See generally* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 at 9-10 (1992) (employee's withholding allowance certificate, designation of retirement beneficiary, choice of insurance carrier, election of optional coverages, direct deposit authorization, forms allowing employee to allocate pretax compensation to group insurance, health care or dependent care), 545 (1990) (deferred compensation information, participation in voluntary investment program, election of optional insurance coverage, mortgage payments, assets, bills, and credit history). However, there is a legitimate public interest in the essential facts about a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body. *See* ORDs 600 at 9 (information revealing employee participates in group insurance plan funded partly or wholly by governmental body is not excepted from disclosure), 545 (financial information pertaining to receipt of funds from governmental body or debts owed to governmental body not protected by common-law privacy). Whether the public's interest in obtaining personal financial information is sufficient to justify its disclosure must be determined on a case-by-case basis. *See* Open Records Decision No. 373 (1983) (sources of income not related to financial transaction between individual and governmental body protected under common-law privacy). Upon review, we find the information you have marked satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Therefore, the university must withhold this information section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

In summary, the computer identification number you have marked is not subject to the Act, and the university is not required to release it in response to the request for information. The university must withhold the information you have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The university must release the remaining 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Cole Hutchison". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent "C" at the beginning.

Cole Hutchison
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CH/sb

Ref: ID# 653281

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)