



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

July 20, 2010

Ms. Anne M. Constantine
Legal Counsel
Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport
P.O. Box 619428
DFW Airport, Texas 75261-9428

OR2010-10759

Dear Ms. Constantine:

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# 387241.

The Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport Board (the "board") received a request for a copy of the solicitation, the award price, and any available bid documents for a specified solicitation. You claim some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. You also state release of the submitted information may implicate the proprietary interests of Skire, Inc. ("Skire"). You inform us, and provide documentation showing, that pursuant to section 552.305 of the Government Code, the board has notified Skire of the request and of its right to submit arguments to this office explaining why its information should not be released. *See* Gov't Code § 552.305 (permitting interested third party to submit to attorney general reasons why requested information should not be released); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 542 (1990) (determining that statutory predecessor to section 552.305 permits governmental body to rely on interested third party to raise and explain applicability of exception in certain circumstances). We have received correspondence from Skire. We have considered the submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

Skire asserts that portions of its information are confidential. We note information is not confidential under the Act simply because the party submitting the information anticipates or requests that it be kept confidential. *See Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 677 (Tex. 1976). In other words, a governmental body cannot, through an

agreement or contract, overrule or repeal provisions of the Act. See Attorney General Opinion JM-672 (1987); Open Records Decision Nos. 541 at 3 (1990) (“[T]he obligations of a governmental body under [the predecessor to the Act] cannot be compromised simply by its decision to enter into a contract.”), 203 at 1 (1978) (mere expectation of confidentiality by person supplying information does not satisfy requirements of statutory predecessor to section 552.110). In addition, we have no basis to conclude Skire has a protected proprietary interest in the submitted information. Gov’t Code § 552.110; Open Records Decision Nos. 661 at 5-6 (1999) (to prevent disclosure of commercial or financial information, party must show by specific factual evidence, not conclusory or generalized allegations, that release of requested information would cause that party substantial competitive harm), 552 at 5 (1990) (party must establish *prima facie* case that information is trade secret), 542 at 3. Accordingly, the board may not withhold any portion of the submitted proposals based upon the proprietary interests of Skire.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code exempts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov’t Code § 552.101. You assert portions of the submitted W-9 form are confidential under section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code, which is encompassed by section 552.101 of the Government Code. Prior decisions of this office have held 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 Nos. 600 (1992) (W-4 forms), 226 (1979) (W-2 forms). 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). Section 6103(b) defines the term “return information” as “a taxpayer’s identity, the nature, source, or amount of . . . income, payments, . . . tax withheld, deficiencies, overassessments, or tax payments . . . or any other data, received by, recorded by, prepared by, furnished to, or collected by the Secretary [of the Internal Revenue Service] with respect to a return or . . . the determination of the existence, or possible existence, of liability . . . for any tax, penalty, . . . or offense[.]” See 26 U.S.C. § 6103(b)(2)(A). W-9 forms are requests for taxpayer identification numbers, and do not fall within the definition of “tax return information.” As such, the board may not withhold the submitted W-9 form under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information if it (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. 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. This office has found personal financial information not relating to the financial transaction between an individual and a

governmental body is protected by common-law privacy. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992), 545 (1990), 523(1989), 373 (1983). The submitted information contains the ownership percentages of Skire. We therefore conclude the board must withhold this personal financial information, which we have marked, under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

We also note portions of the submitted information appear to be protected by copyright. A custodian of public records must comply with the copyright law and is not required to furnish copies of records that are copyrighted. Attorney General Opinion JM-672 (1987). A governmental body must allow inspection of copyrighted materials unless an exception applies to the information. *Id.* If a member of the public wishes to make copies of copyrighted materials, the person must do so unassisted by the governmental body. In making copies, the member of the public assumes the duty of compliance with the copyright law and the risk of a copyright infringement suit. *See* Open Records Decision No. 550 (1990).

In summary, the board must withhold the personal financial information, which we have marked, under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. The remaining information must be released, but any information protected by copyright may only be released in accordance with copyright law.

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, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Tamara Wilcox
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

TW/dls

Ref: ID# 387241

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

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(w/o enclosures)