

State	Definition	Statutory Citation	Key Provisions	Exemptions	Notes
New York	None	Public Officers Law §89(2)(a)-(c)	<p>(a) The committee on open government may promulgate guidelines regarding deletion of identifying details or withholding of records otherwise available under this article to prevent unwarranted invasions of personal privacy. In the absence of such guidelines, an agency may delete identifying details when it makes records available. <b>(b) An unwarranted invasion of personal privacy includes, but shall not be limited to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. disclosure of employment, medical or credit histories or personal references of applicants for employment;</li> <li>ii. disclosure of items involving the medical or personal records of a client or patient in a medical facility;</li> <li>iii. sale or release of lists of names and addresses if such lists would be used for solicitation or fund-raising purposes;</li> <li>iv. disclosure of information of a personal nature when disclosure would result in economic or personal hardship to the subject party and such information is not relevant to the work of the agency requesting or maintaining it;</li> <li>v. disclosure of information of a personal nature reported in confidence to an agency and not relevant to the ordinary work of such agency;</li> <li>vi. information of a personal nature contained in a workers' compensation record, except as provided by section one hundred ten-a of the workers' compensation law;</li> <li>vii. disclosure of electronic contact information, such as an e-mail address or a social network username, that has been collected from a taxpayer under section one hundred four of the real property tax law; or</li> <li>viii. disclosure of law enforcement arrest or booking photographs of an individual, unless public release of such photographs will serve a specific law enforcement purpose and disclosure is not precluded by any state or federal laws.</li> </ul> <p>(c) Unless otherwise provided by this article, disclosure shall not be construed to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subdivision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. when identifying details are deleted;</li> <li>ii. when the person to whom a record pertains consents in writing to disclosure;</li> <li>iii. when upon presenting reasonable proof of identity, a person seeks access to records pertaining to him or her; or</li> </ul>		
Connecticut	None	Conn. Gen. Stat. §1-210(b)(2)	(2) Personnel or medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute an invasion of personal privacy;	There is not a broad exemption for personal information in the Connecticut Freedom of Information Act. Some personal information about public employees contained within personnel records is exempt from disclosure (see CGS 1-210(b))	The Connecticut Supreme Court developed a standard for that exemption that defined invasion of personal privacy as disclosure of information that is <b>both highly offensive and does not pertain to a legitimate matter of public concern</b> (Perkins v. Freedom of Information Commission, 228 Conn. 158 (1993))
Arizona	None	A.R.S. § 39-121 et seq.		Ability to redact or withhold personal information comes from case law. AZ Supreme Court held that public records can be withheld/redacted if 1) the record is confidential by law, 2) if privacy interests outweigh the public's interest in the record, or 3) if producing the record would not be in the best interest of the state. <b>In essence, whether to release a PII within a record is a balancing test.</b>	the Arizona Constitution includes a right to privacy ( <b>Article 2, section 8</b> - "No person shall be disturbed in his private affairs, or his home invaded, without authority of law."). Although there is no explicit reference to the AZ Constitution in our public records laws or most of our public records cases, this provision underlies every analysis of privacy interests.
Tennessee	Yes	Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-504(a)(29).	<p>(C) For purposes of this subdivision (a)(29), "personally identifying information" means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Social security numbers;</li> <li>(ii) Official state or government issued driver licenses or identification numbers;</li> <li>(iii) Alien registration numbers or passport numbers;</li> <li>(iv) Employer or taxpayer identification numbers;</li> <li>(v) Unique biometric data, such as fingerprints, voice prints, retina or iris images, or other unique physical representations; or</li> <li>(vi) Unique electronic identification numbers, routing codes or other personal identifying data which enables an individual to obtain merchandise or service or to otherwise financially encumber the legitimate possessor of the identifying data.</li> </ul>		
Indiana	Contacted - No Response				
North Carolina	Contacted - No Response				