



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

May 9, 2013

Ms. Lisa Calem-Lindstrom
Public Information Coordinator
Texas Facilities Commission
P.O. Box 13047
Austin, Texas 78711-3047

OR2013-07695

Dear Ms. Calem-Lindstrom:

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# 486919.

The Texas Facilities Commission (the "commission") received a request for six categories of information pertaining to mechanical/HVAC and sheet-metal trade workers related to a specified project. You state the commission has released some of the requested information. You state the commission does not have information responsive to three of the requested categories of information.¹ You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 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 comments from a representative of the requestor. *See* Gov't Code § 552.304 (interested party may submit comments stating why information should or should not be released).

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision."

¹The Act does not require a governmental body that receives a request for information to create information that did not exist when the request was received. *See Econ. Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266 (Tex. Civ. App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dismissed); Open Records Decision Nos. 605 at 2 (1992), 563 at 8 (1990), 555 at 1-2 (1990), 452 at 3 (1986), 362 at 2 (1983).

Id. § 552.101. This section encompasses 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 demonstrated. *See id.* at 681-82. The type of information considered intimate or 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. This office has also found personal financial information not relating to the financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is excepted from required public disclosure under common-law privacy. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992) (finding personal financial information to include designation of beneficiary of employee's retirement benefits and optional insurance coverage; choice of particular insurance carrier; direct deposit authorization; and 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, whether financial information is subject to a legitimate public interest and, therefore, is not protected by common-law privacy must be determined on a case-by-case basis. *See* Open Records Decision No. 373 (1983).

Chapter 2258 of the Government Code is applicable to prevailing wage rates for public works projects. Section 2258.021(a) provides that workers, laborers, or mechanics employed by or on behalf of the state or a political subdivision of the state shall be paid "not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which the work is performed[.]" Gov't Code § 2258.021(a). Section 2258.024 requires the contractor and each subcontractor to keep a record of the name and occupation of each worker and the actual per diem wages paid to each worker employed on the project. *See id.* § 2258.024(a). Section 2258.024 also provides that this record "shall be open at all reasonable hours to inspection by the officers and agents of the public body." *Id.* § 2258.024(b); *see also id.* § 2258.058 (criminal penalty for violation of Gov't Code § 2258.024).

You inform us the requestor seeks information regarding certified payroll records and fringe benefit statements from several subcontractors that are engaged in work on a public works project. You inform us the requested information is maintained in the performance of the subcontractor's own statutory duty under section 2258.024 of the Government Code. You state the submitted certified payroll records and wage rate information pertain solely to transactions between the subcontractor and its employees. You further argue the commission has access to the information at issue solely to ensure compliance with state law, and you inform us the commission has not used the payroll records for any public purpose other than to ensure compliance with state law. You do not indicate the commission has received a

prevailing wage complaint related to the requested information. Therefore, based on these facts, we conclude there is no legitimate public interest in release of the submitted certified payroll records at this time, and the commission must withhold these records in their entirety under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.²

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,



Claire V. Morris Sloan
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CVMS/som

Ref: ID# 486919

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

²As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of the submitted information.