



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

June 5, 2007

Ms. Margo M. Kaiser
Staff Attorney
Texas Workforce Commission
101 East 15th Street
Austin, Texas 78778-0001

OR2007-07018

Dear Ms. Kaiser:

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# 280994.

The Texas Workforce Commission (the "commission") received a request for a specified file. You claim that some of the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.111 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and have reviewed the information you submitted.

Section 3616 of title 42 of the United States Code states that the Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") is authorized by statute to utilize the services of state and local fair housing agencies to assist in meeting its statutory mandate to enforce laws prohibiting discrimination. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 3616. You state that, pursuant to this authorization, the commission's Civil Rights Division ("CRD") is currently operating under a cooperative agreement with HUD in the investigation and resolution of complaints of housing discrimination. Section 301.063 of the Property Code details that the CRD shall receive, investigate, seek to conciliate, and act on complaints alleging violations of the Texas Fair Housing Act. *See* Prop. Code § 301.063. Then, upon the filing of a complaint, both federal and state law mirror each other in language and encourage conciliation to the extent feasible. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 3610(b) (during period beginning with filing of complaint and ending with filing of charge or dismissal, secretary shall engage in conciliation, to extent feasible); Prop. Code § 301.085 (during period beginning with filing of complaint and ending with filing of charge or dismissal by commission, commission shall engage in conciliation with respect to complaint, to extent feasible).

You indicate that the CRD handled a discrimination complaint filed with the commission under its cooperative agreement and engaged in conciliation attempts pursuant to federal and state law. You contend that the information that you have marked in the submitted

documents was created during these conciliation attempts and is therefore confidential under section 301.085 of the Property Code. 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 information protected by section 301.085(e), which provides the following:

Statements made or actions taken in the conciliation may not be made public or used as evidence in a subsequent proceeding under this chapter without the written consent of the persons concerned.

Prop. Code § 301.085(e). The submitted information consists of investigative records concerning an allegation of housing discrimination. You indicate that the information that you have marked in these documents was created during the conciliation attempts and that no written consent for its release exists. Based on your representations and our review of the information in question, we conclude that the information that you have marked is confidential under section 301.085(e) of the Property Code and must be withheld from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code.¹

Section 552.101 also encompasses the common-law right to privacy. Common-law privacy protects information that is highly intimate or embarrassing, such that its release would be highly objectionable to a person of ordinary sensibilities, and of no legitimate public interest. *See Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). This office has determined that financial information that relates only to an individual ordinarily satisfies the first element of the common-law privacy test, but the public has a legitimate interest in the essential facts about a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body. *See Open Records Decision Nos. 545 at 4 (1990) (attorney general has found kinds of financial information not excepted from public disclosure by common-law privacy to generally be those regarding receipt of governmental funds or debts owed to governmental entities), 523 at 4 (1989) (noting distinction under common-law privacy between confidential background financial information furnished to public body about individual and basic facts regarding particular financial transaction between individual and public body), 373 at 4 (1983) (determination of whether public’s interest in obtaining personal financial information is sufficient to justify its disclosure must be made on case-by-case basis).* We have marked personal financial information contained in the submitted documents that the commission must withhold under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.111 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “an interagency or intraagency memorandum or letter that would not be available by law to a party in litigation with the agency.” Gov’t Code § 552.101. This exception encompasses the deliberative process privilege. *See Open Records Decision No. 615 at 2 (1993).* The purpose of section 552.111 is to protect advice, opinion, and recommendation in the decisional process

¹As we are able to resolve this under section 552.101, we do not address your other argument for exception of this information.

and to encourage open and frank discussion in the deliberative process. *See Austin v. City of San Antonio*, 630 S.W.2d 391, 394 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 1982, no writ); Open Records Decision No. 538 at 1-2 (1990). In Open Records Decision No. 615 (1993), this office re-examined the statutory predecessor to section 552.111 in light of the decision in *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ). We determined that section 552.111 excepts from disclosure only those internal communications that consist of advice, recommendations, opinions, and other material reflecting the policymaking processes of the governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision No. 615 at 5. A governmental body's policymaking functions do not encompass routine internal administrative or personnel matters, and disclosure of information about such matters will not inhibit free discussion of policy issues among agency personnel. *Id.*; *see also City of Garland v. Dallas Morning News*, 22 S.W.3d 351 (Tex. 2000) (Gov't Code § 552.111 not applicable to personnel-related communications that did not involve policymaking). A governmental body's policymaking functions do include administrative and personnel matters of broad scope that affect the governmental body's policy mission. *See* Open Records Decision No. 631 at 3 (1995).

Moreover, section 552.111 does not protect facts and written observations of facts and events that are severable from advice, opinions, and recommendations. *See* Open Records Decision No. 615 at 5. But if factual information is so inextricably intertwined with material involving advice, opinion, or recommendation as to make severance of the factual data impractical, the factual information also may be withheld under section 552.111. *See* Open Records Decision No. 313 at 3 (1982).

You seek to withhold the rest of the submitted information under section 552.111. Having considered your arguments, we find that you have not established that the remaining information consists of advice, recommendations, opinions, or other material that reflect the policymaking processes of the commission. We therefore conclude that the commission may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.111 of the Government Code.

In summary: (1) the commission must withhold the information that you have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 301.085(e) of the Property Code; and (2) the commission also must withhold the information that we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. The rest of the submitted information must be released.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records 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 records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by

filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

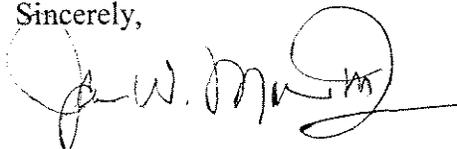
If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Office of the Attorney General at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J.W. Morris, III". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

James W. Morris, III
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JWM/ma

Ref: ID# 280994

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Mr. David Scheffler
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(w/o enclosures)