



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

November 6, 2009

Mr. Robert N. Jones, Jr.
Assistant General Counsel
Texas Workforce Commission
101 East 15th Street
Austin, Texas 78778-0001

OR2009-15880

Dear Mr. Jones, Jr.:

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# 360861 (TWC Tracking No. 090819-023).

The Texas Workforce Commission (the "commission") received a request for the commission's file related to a specified charge of discrimination. You state that the commission will release some of the requested information. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.111, and 552.147 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note that some of the submitted information was the subject of a previous request, as a result of which this office issued Open Records Letter No. 2009-10954 (2009). In that ruling, we determined that the commission must withhold the information you marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 21.207(b) of the Labor Code, but must release the remainder of the information at issue. As we have no indication that there has been any change in the law, facts, or circumstances on which the previous ruling was based, we conclude that the commission must rely on Open Records Letter No. 2009-10954 as a previous determination and continue to treat the previously ruled upon information in accordance with that ruling. *See* Open Records Decision No. 673 (2001) (so long as law, facts, and circumstances on which prior ruling was based have not changed, first type of previous determination exists where requested information is precisely same information as was addressed in prior attorney general ruling, ruling is addressed to same governmental body, and ruling concludes that information is or is not excepted from disclosure).

Open Records Letter No. 2009-10954 also serves as a previous determination under section 552.301(a) of the Government Code for the commission with respect to information in any commission file pertaining to mediation and conciliation efforts deemed confidential

by section 21.207(b) of the Labor Code. Therefore, pursuant to Open Records Letter No. 2009-10954, the commission must withhold the portions of the submitted information that were not part of the previous request, but which pertain to mediation and conciliation efforts under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 21.207(b) of the Labor Code. *See* ORD 673 at 7-8 (listing elements of second type of previous determination under Gov't Code § 552.301 (a)). We will consider your arguments against disclosure of the remainder of the submitted information, which is not subject to the previous determination.

We next address the commission's claims that the information at issue is subject to the federal Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA"). Section 2000e-5(b) of title 42 of the United States Code states in relevant part:

Whenever a charge is filed by or on behalf of a person claiming to be aggrieved . . . alleging that an employer . . . has engaged in an unlawful employment practice, the [Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ("EEOC")] shall serve a notice of the charge . . . on such employer . . . , and shall make an investigation thereof . . . Charges shall not be made public by the [EEOC]."

42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(b). The EEOC is authorized by statute to utilize the services of state fair employment practices agencies to assist in meeting its statutory mandate to enforce laws prohibiting discrimination. *See id.* § 2000e-4(g)(1). The commission informs us that it has a contract with the EEOC to investigate claims of employment discrimination allegations. The commission asserts that under the terms of this contract, "access to charge and complaint files is governed by FOIA, including the exceptions to disclosure found in the FOIA." The commission claims that because the EEOC would withhold the information at issue under section 552(b)(5) of title 5 of the United States Code, the commission should also withhold this information on this basis. We note, however, that FOIA is applicable to information held by an agency of the federal government. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 551(1). The information at issue was created and is maintained by the commission, which is subject to the state laws of Texas. *See* Attorney General Opinion MW-95 (1979) (FOIA exceptions apply to federal agencies, not to state agencies); Open Records Decision Nos. 496 (1988), 124 (1976); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 561 at 7 n.3 (1990) (federal authorities may apply confidentiality principles found in FOIA differently from way in which such principles are applied under Texas open records law); *Davidson v. Georgia*, 622 F.2d 895, 897 (5th Cir. 1980) (state governments are not subject to FOIA). Furthermore, this office has stated in numerous opinions that information in the possession of a governmental body of the State of Texas is not confidential or excepted from disclosure merely because the same information is or would be confidential in the hands of a federal agency. *See, e.g.*, Attorney General Opinion MW-95 (1979) (neither FOIA nor federal Privacy Act of 1974 applies to records held by state or local governmental bodies in Texas); ORD 124 (fact that information held by federal agency is excepted by FOIA does not necessarily mean that same information is excepted under the Act when held by Texas governmental body). You do not cite to any federal law, nor are we aware of any such law, that would pre-empt the applicability of the

Act and allow the EEOC to make FOIA applicable to information created and maintained by a state agency. *See* Attorney General Opinion JM-830 (1987) (EEOC lacks authority to require a state agency to ignore state statutes). Thus, you have not shown how the contract between the EEOC and the commission makes FOIA applicable to the commission in this instance. Accordingly, the commission may not withhold the information at issue pursuant to FOIA.

We next turn to the commission's claims under Section 552.101 of the Government Code, which excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. This exception encompasses information protected by statutes. Pursuant to section 21.204 of the Labor Code, the commission may investigate a complaint of an unlawful employment practice. *See* Labor Code § 21.204; *see also id.* §§ 21.0015 (powers of Commission on Human Rights under Labor Code chapter 21 transferred to commission's civil rights division), .201. Section 21.304 of the Labor Code provides that "[a]n officer or employee of the commission may not disclose to the public information obtained by the commission under Section 21.204 except as necessary to the conduct of a proceeding under this chapter." *Id.* § 21.304.

You state that the information at issue pertains to a complaint of unlawful employment practice investigated by the commission under section 21.204 and on behalf of the EEOC. We therefore agree that the information at issue is confidential under section 21.304 of the Labor Code. However, we note that the requestor is a party to the complaint. Section 21.305 of the Labor Code concerns the release of commission records to a party of a complaint filed under section 21.201 and provides:

(a) The commission shall adopt rules allowing a party to a complaint filed under Section 21.201 reasonable access to commission records relating to the complaint.

(b) Unless the complaint is resolved through a voluntary settlement or conciliation, on the written request of a party the executive director shall allow the party access to the commission records:

(1) after the final action of the commission; or

(2) if a civil action relating to the complaint is filed in federal court alleging a violation of federal law.

Id. § 21.305. In this case, the commission has taken final action; therefore, section 21.305 is applicable.

At section 819.92 of title 40 of the Texas Administrative Code, the commission has adopted rules that govern access to its records by a party to a complaint. Section 819.92 provides:

(a) Pursuant to Texas Labor Code § 21.304 and § 21.305, [the commission] shall, on written request of a party to a perfected complaint filed under Texas Labor Code § 21.201, allow the party access to [the commission's] records, unless the perfected complaint has been resolved through a voluntary settlement or conciliation agreement:

(1) following the final action of [the commission]; or

(2) if a party to the perfected complaint or the party's attorney certifies in writing that a civil action relating to the perfected complaint is pending in federal court alleging a violation of federal law.

(b) Pursuant to the authority granted the [c]ommission in Texas Labor Code § 21.305, reasonable access shall not include access to the following:

(1) information excepted from required disclosure under Texas Government Code, Chapter 552; or

(2) investigator notes.

40 T.A.C. § 819.92. We note that the commission also refers to section 819.70, which does not exist. The commission states that the "purpose of the rule amendment is to clarify in rule the [c]ommission's determination of what materials are available to the parties in a civil rights matter and what materials are beyond what would constitute reasonable access to the file."¹ 32 Tex. Reg. 553 (2007). A governmental body must have statutory authority to promulgate a rule. See *Railroad Comm'n v. ARCO Oil*, 876 S.W.2d 473 (Tex. App.—Austin 1994, writ denied). A governmental body has no authority to adopt a rule that is inconsistent with existing state law. *Id.*; see also *Edgewood Indep. Sch. Dist. v. Meno*, 917 S.W.2d 717, 750 (Tex. 1995); Attorney General Opinion GA-497 (2006) (in deciding whether governmental body has exceeded its rulemaking powers, determinative factor is whether provisions of rule are in harmony with general objectives of statute at issue).

As noted above, section 21.305 of the Labor Code requires the release of commission complaint records to a party to a complaint under certain circumstances. See Labor Code § 21.305. In correspondence to our office, you contend that under section 819.92(b) of the rule, the Act's exceptions apply to withhold information in a commission file even when

¹The commission states that the amended rule was adopted pursuant to sections 301.0015 and 302.002(d) of the Labor Code, "which provide the [c]ommission with the authority to adopt, amend, or repeal such rules as it deems necessary for the effective administration of [commission] services and activities." 32 Tex. Reg. 554. The commission also states that section 21.305 of the Labor Code "provides the [c]ommission with the authority to adopt rules allowing a party to a complaint filed under § 21.201 reasonable access to [c]ommission records relating to the complaint." *Id.*

requested by a party to the complaint. *See* 40 T.A.C. § 819.92(b). Section 21.305 of the Labor Code states that the commission “*shall* allow the party access to the commission’s records.” *See* Labor Code § 21.305 (emphasis added). The commission’s rule in subsection 819.92(b) operates as a denial of access to complaint information provided by subsection 819.92(a). *See* 40 T.A.C. § 819.92. Further, the rule conflicts with the mandated party access provided by section 21.305 of the Labor Code. The commission submits no arguments or explanation to resolve this conflict and submits no arguments to support its conclusion that section 21.305’s grant of authority to promulgate rules regarding reasonable access permits the commission to deny party access entirely. Being unable to resolve this conflict, we cannot find that rule 819.92(b) operates in harmony with the general objectives of section 21.305 of the Labor Code. Thus, we must make our determination under section 21.305 of the Labor Code. *See Edgewood*, 917 S.W.2d at 750.

In this case, as we have previously noted, final agency action has been taken. You do not inform us that the complaint was resolved through a voluntary settlement or conciliation agreement. Thus, pursuant to sections 21.305 and 819.92(a), the requestor has a right of access to the commission’s records relating to the complaint.

Turning to your claim under section 552.111 of the Government Code, we note that this office has long held that information that is specifically made public by statute may not be withheld from the public under any of the exceptions to public disclosure under the Act. *See, e.g.,* Open Records Decision Nos. 544 (1990), 378 (1983), 161 (1977), 146 (1976). However, the commission seeks to withhold the remainder of the submitted information under section 552.111. In support of your contention, you claim that a federal court recognized a similar exception by finding that “the EEOC could withhold an investigator’s memorandum as pre-decisional under [FOIA] as part of the deliberative process” in “*Mace v. EEO*, 374 F. Supp 1144 (EDMo 1999)[.]” We note that this case is correctly cited as *Mace v. U.S. EEOC*, 37 F. Supp.2d 1144 (E.D. Mo. 1999). In the *Mace* decision, there was no access provision analogous to sections 21.305 and 819.92. The court did not have to decide whether the EEOC could withhold the document under section 552(b)(5) of title 5 of the United States Code despite the applicability of an access provision. We therefore conclude that the present case is distinguishable from the court’s decision in *Mace*. Furthermore, in Open Records Decision No. 534 (1989), this office examined whether the statutory predecessor to section 21.304 of the Labor Code protected from disclosure the Commission on Human Rights’ investigative files into discrimination charges filed with the EEOC. We stated that while the statutory predecessor to section 21.304 of the Labor Code made all information collected or created by the Commission on Human Rights during its investigation of a complaint confidential, “[t]his does not mean, however, that the commission is authorized to withhold the information from the parties subject to the investigation.” *See* ORD 534 at 7. Therefore, we concluded that the release provision grants a special right of access to a party to a complaint. Thus, because access to the commission’s records created under section 21.201 of the Labor Code is governed by section 21.305 and section 819.92 of

title 40 of the Texas Administrative Code, we conclude that the commission may not withhold the submitted information under section 552.111 of the Government Code.

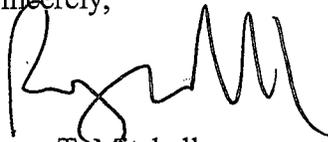
Finally, you assert that portions of the submitted information are excepted from disclosure under (1) section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy and constitutional privacy, and (2) section 552.147 of the Government Code.² However, because the requestor in this instance has a statutory right of access to the information at issue, the commission may not withhold any of this information from the requestor pursuant to section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law or constitutional privacy or section 552.147 of the Government Code. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 623 at 3 (1994) (exceptions in the Act generally inapplicable to information that statutes expressly make public), 613 at 4 (1993) (exceptions in Act cannot impinge on statutory right of access to information), 451 (1986) (specific statutory right of access provisions overcome general exceptions to disclosure under the Act).

In summary, the commission must withhold the information subject to the previous determination Open Records Letter No. 2009-10954, but must release the remaining information at issue.

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,



Ryan T. Mitchell
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

RTM/jb

²Section 552.101 also encompasses both common-law and constitutional privacy.

Ref: ID# 360861

Enc. Submitted documents

cc: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)