



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

November 18, 2009

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

OR2009-16390

Dear Mr. Jones:

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# 361780 (TWC# 090820-030).

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 has released or will release some of the requested information. You claim that the remaining 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 reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we must address the commission's obligations under section 552.301 of the Government Code, which prescribes the procedures a governmental body must follow when asking this office to decide whether requested information is excepted from public disclosure. A governmental body must ask for a decision from this office and state the exceptions that apply within ten business days of receiving the written request. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(b). You inform us that the commission received the present request for information on August 20, 2009; however, you did not request a decision from this office until September 15, 2009. *See id.* § 552.308 (describing rules for calculating submission dates of documents sent via first class United States mail, common or contract carrier, or interagency mail). Therefore, we find that the commission failed to comply with the procedural requirements mandated by section 552.301.

Pursuant to section 552.302 of the Government Code, a governmental body's failure to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301 results in the legal presumption that the requested information is public and must be released; the governmental body can overcome this presumption only by demonstrating a compelling reason to withhold the information from disclosure. *See id.* § 552.302; *City of Dallas v. Abbott*, 279 S.W.3d 806, 811 (Tex. App.—Amarillo 2007, pet. granted); *Simmons v. Kuzmich*, 166 S.W.3d 342, 350 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2005, no pet.); *Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379, 381 (Tex. App.—Austin 1990, no writ); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 630 (1994). A compelling reason generally exists when third-party interests are at stake or when information is confidential under other law. Open Records Decision No. 150 (1977).

You raise section 552.111 of the Government Code as an exception to disclosure of the requested information. However, section 552.111 is a discretionary exception. It serves only to protect a governmental body's interests and may be waived. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions in general), 663 at 5 (1999) (governmental body may waive section 552.11), 470 at 7 (1987) (statutory predecessor to section 552.111 is discretionary exception). Therefore, section 552.111 does not provide a compelling reason to overcome the presumption of openness and the commission may not withhold any of the information at issue under section 552.111. However, section 552.101 of the Government Code can provide a compelling reason to overcome this presumption of openness; therefore, we will consider whether this section requires you to withhold any of the information at issue.

Next, we note that a portion of the submitted information is subject to a previous determination. This office issued Open Records Letter No. 2009-10954 (2009), which serves as a previous determination under section 552.301(a) of the Government Code for the commission with respect to information pertaining to mediation and conciliation efforts deemed confidential by section 21.207(b) of the Labor Code. Therefore, pursuant to that previous determination, the commission must withhold the information pertaining to mediation and conciliation efforts under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 21.207(b) of the Labor Code.

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); Open Records Decision No. 124 (1976) (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, you note that the requestor is the attorney-of-record for 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. 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.” 32 Tex. Reg. at 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 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. Thus, this information may not be withheld from the requestor pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 21.304 of the Labor Code.

You also assert that portions of the submitted information are excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law and

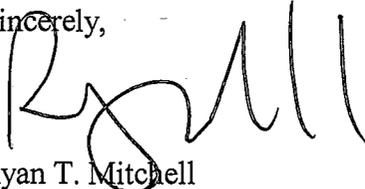
constitutional privacy. However, because the requestor in this instance has a statutory right of access to the information at issue, the commission may not withhold this information from the requestor pursuant to section 552.101 in conjunction with constitutional or common-law privacy. *See* Open Records 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 information pertaining to mediation and conciliation pursuant to Open Records Letter 2009-10954. As you raise no further exceptions against disclosure, the commission must release the remainder of the submitted information.

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](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 at (512) 475-2497.

Sincerely,



Ryan T. Mitchell  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

RTM/rl

Ref: ID# 361780

Enc. Submitted documents

cc: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)