



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

GREG ABBOTT

September 16, 2009

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

OR2009-13107

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 ID# 355175 (TWC Tracking No. 090626-073).

The Texas Workforce Commission (the "commission") received a request for information pertaining to a specified discrimination charge. You state the commission will release some of the requested information. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.111, 552.130, and 552.147 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, 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 Open Records Letter No. 2009-10954, the commission must withhold 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.

The commission claims the submitted information 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 (the "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 it has a contract with the EEOC to investigate claims of employment discrimination allegations. The commission asserts 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 because the EEOC would withhold the submitted information 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, 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 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 submitted information pursuant to the exceptions available under FOIA.

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. This exception encompasses information protected by other 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 "[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 indicate the submitted information pertains to a complaint of unlawful employment practices investigated by the commission under section 21.204 and on behalf of the EEOC. We, therefore, agree the submitted information is confidential under section 21.304 of the Labor Code. However, we note the requestor seeks the information as 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. 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 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. § 819.92.¹ The commission states 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. 553 (2007) (Tex. Workforce Comm’n). 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 rule making 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 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 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.

¹The commission states 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 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.*

The commission has completed its investigation of the complaint at issue, taken final action, and the complaint was not resolved through 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 section 552.111 claim, 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). You contend, however, that the submitted information is excepted under section 552.111 of the Government Code. In support of your contention, you claim that, in *Mace v. EEOC*, 37 F. Supp.2d 1144 (E.D. Mo. 1999), a federal court recognized a similar exception by finding that "the EEOC could withhold an investigator's memorandum as predecisional under [FOIA] as part of the deliberative process." In the *Mace* decision, however, there was no access provision analogous to sections 21.305 and 819.92. The court did not have to decide whether the EEOC may 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's 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* Open Records Decision No. 534 at 7 (1989). 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 is governed by sections 21.305 and 819.92, we determine that the submitted information may not be withheld by the commission under section 552.111 of the Government Code.

Next, we address your argument under section 552.101 for the submitted W-4 forms. Section 552.101 also encompasses section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code, which renders tax return information confidential. Attorney General Opinion H-1274(1978) (tax returns); Open Records Decision No. 600 (1992) (W-4 forms). Section 6103(b) defines the term "return information" as "a taxpayer's identity, the nature, source, or amount of his income, payments, receipts, deductions, . . . deficiencies, overassessments, or tax payments . . . or any other data, received by, recorded by, prepared by, furnished to, or collected by the Secretary [of the Internal Revenue Service] with respect to a return or . . . the determination of the existence, or possible existence, of liability . . . for any tax, penalty, . . . , or offense[.]" *See* 26 U.S.C. § 6103(b)(2)(A). Federal courts have construed the term "return information" expansively to include any information gathered by the Internal Revenue Service regarding a taxpayer's liability under title 26 of the United States Code. *See Mallas v. Kolak*, 721 F. Supp 748, 754 (M.D.N.C. 1989), *aff'd in part*, 993 F.2d 1111 (4th Cir. 1993). Accordingly,

the submitted W-4 forms are confidential under section 6103 of title 26 of the United States Code, and the commission must withhold them pursuant to section 552.101 in conjunction with federal law.

You claim that some of the remaining information consists of medical records subject to the Medical Practices Act (the "MPA"), chapter 159 of the Occupations Code. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides in part the following:

(b) A record of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that is created or maintained by a physician is confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.

(c) A person who receives information from a confidential communication or record as described by this chapter, other than a person listed in Section 159.004 who is acting on the patient's behalf, may not disclose the information except to the extent that disclosure is consistent with the authorized purposes for which the information was first obtained.

Occ. Code § 159.002(b), (c). Information subject to the MPA includes both medical records and information obtained from those medical records. *See id.* §§ 159.002, .004; Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). Medical records are generally confidential, and may only be released as provided under the MPA. ORD 598. Thus, because the medical records within the submitted information fall under both the MPA and section 21.305 of the Labor Code, and because the release provisions of these sections are in conflict, we must determine which statute governs access to these records. Where general and specific statutes are in irreconcilable conflict, the specific provision typically prevails as an exception to the general provision unless the general provision was enacted later and there is clear evidence that the legislature intended the general provision to prevail. *See Gov't Code § 311.026(b); City of Lake Dallas v. Lake Cities Mun. Util. Auth.*, 555 S.W.2d 163, 168 (Tex. Civ. App.—Fort Worth 1977, writ ref'd n.r.e.). Section 21.305 generally applies to any type of record contained in commission complaint records. However, the MPA is more specific because it is only applicable to medical records. Accordingly, we conclude that, notwithstanding the applicability of section 21.305, the medical records you marked are subject to the MPA and may only be released in accordance with its provisions. *See* ORD 598.

You also assert a portion of the remaining information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.130 of the Government Code, which excepts from disclosure information relating to a Texas motor vehicle driver's license. Gov't Code § 552.130(1). Although we agree the remaining information contains Texas driver's license information that is generally excepted from disclosure under section 552.130, we again note in this instance the requestor has a statutory right of access to the requested information.

A specific statutory right of access prevails over general exceptions to disclosure under the Act. Open Records Decision 451 at 4 (1986). However, because section 552.130 has its

own access provisions, we conclude section 552.130 is not a general exception under the Act. Accordingly, we must address the conflict between the access provided under section 21.305 of the Labor Code and the confidentiality provided under section 552.130. As stated above, where information falls within both a general and a specific provision, the specific provision typically prevails as an exception to the general provision. *See* Gov't Code § 311.026(b); 555 S.W.2d at 168. In this instance, section 21.305 generally applies to any type of record contained in commission complaint records. Section 552.130 specifically protects Texas motor vehicle record information. Thus, we conclude section 552.130 is more specific than the general right of access provided under section 21.305 of the Labor Code. We therefore conclude, notwithstanding section 21.305, the commission must withhold the Texas driver's license information you have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

Finally, you contend portions of the remaining information are excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the doctrines of common-law privacy and constitutional privacy and section 552.147 of the Government Code.² However, the doctrines of common-law and constitutional privacy and section 552.147 are general exceptions to disclosure under the Act. This office has found a specific statutory right of access prevails over general exceptions to disclosure under the Act. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 613 at 4 (1993) (exceptions in Act cannot impinge on statutory right of access to information), 451 at 4 (specific statutory right of access provisions overcome general exceptions to disclosure under the Act). Because the requestor in this instance has a statutory right of access to the requested information, the commission may not withhold the information you have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy, constitutional privacy, and section 552.147 of the Government Code.

In summary, pursuant to Open Records Letter No. 2009-10954, the commission must withhold the marked conciliation and mediation information under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 21.207 of the Labor Code. The commission must also withhold the submitted W-4 forms under section 552.101 in conjunction with federal law. The marked medical records may only be released in accordance with the MPA. The commission must withhold the Texas driver's license information you have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released.

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.

²Common-law privacy protects information if: (1) the information contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) the information is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668 (Tex. 1976).

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tamara Wilcox', written in a cursive style.

Tamara Wilcox
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

TW/dls

Ref: ID# 355175

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)