

Court Orders OFCCP to Release EEO-1 Reports

By K. Joy Chin, Christopher T. Patrick & Débora Piovezan Barbosa Avelino

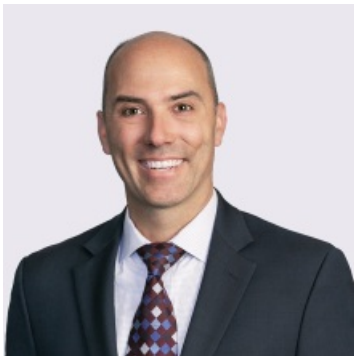
January 5, 2024

Meet the Authors



K. Joy Chin

(She/Her)
Principal
(631) 247-4613
Joy.Chin@jacksonlewis.com



Christopher T. Patrick

(He/Him)
Principal
303-876-2202
Christopher.Patrick@jacksonlewis.com



Débora Piovezan Barbosa Avelino

The Center for Investigative Reporting's (CIR) lawsuit against the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Program (OFCCP) over EEO-1 report access has ended — at least for now — in the court ordering release of the reports. *Center for Investigative Reporting v. U.S. Dep't of Labor*, No. 3:22-cv-07182-WHA (N.D. Cal. Dec. 22, 2023).

Background

The CIR submitted a [Freedom of Information Act \(FOIA\)](#) request to OFCCP in 2019, seeking all Type 2 Consolidated EEO-1 Reports filed by federal contractors from 2016 to 2020. These reports reflect the breakdown by job classification of a company's workforce by race, ethnicity, and sex.

In response to CIR's request, [OFCCP published notice](#) in the Federal Register notifying contractors of the process if they wished to object to the release of their EEO-1 Reports. Many contractors submitted objections to the release of their reports. OFCCP released to the CIR the responsive EEO-1 Reports for contractors who did not object.

In November 2022, the [CIR sued OFCCP to compel](#) release of the remaining requested EEO-1 reports. In response, OFCCP asserted, based on employer objections, the reports were protected from disclosure under FOIA.

The district court granted summary judgment to the CIR, ruling that employers' EEO-1 reports are not exempt from disclosure under FOIA.

Key Highlights

1. *EEO-1 Reports are Non-Commercial*: OFCCP focused on the sensitivity of the information in these reports, which could provide insight into the diversity of an employers' workforce and, if disclosed, compromise an employer's competitive edge. OFCCP also argued the EEO-1 reports offer a window into an employer's strategic staffing decisions and internal dynamics. OFCCP maintained such information could reveal trends and strategies integral to an employer's business operations, particularly when viewed over several years. Rejecting the argument, the court held EEO-1 reports are not "commercial" in nature, because they broadly cover workforce data without delving into specific operational or financial details of businesses.

2. *EEO-1 Reports are Not Protected by Trade Secrets Act*: OFCCP argued the EEO-1 reports should be considered confidential business information, deserving protection under the Trade Secrets Act. The court dismissed this argument, stating EEO-1 report data do not qualify as trade secrets or confidential commercial information under the Act.

3. *No Evidence of Demonstrated Harm From Disclosure*: OFCCP also asserted the reports should not be disclosed due to the potential loss of competitive secrets and

(She/Her)
Associate
Debora.Avelino@jacksonlewis.com

Related Services

Affirmative Action, OFCCP and
Government Contract Compliance

the unintended harm that could result. Rejecting this argument, the court found no substantial evidence of direct harm or that businesses treat EEO-1 report information as secret.

Next Steps

OFCCP has until Feb. 20, 2024, to appeal the court's decision. If OFCCP does not appeal, OFCCP must release the remaining EEO-1 reports responsive to the CIR request by the same date.

This decision marks another step in the ongoing dialogue about transparency and privacy in employment practices. Employers should carefully review their reporting strategies (with a close eye on potential unintentional future disclosures) and consider the broader implications of this ruling on their operations and public image.

Please contact a Jackson Lewis attorney if you have any questions about these developments or need assistance.

©2024 Jackson Lewis P.C. This material is provided for informational purposes only. It is not intended to constitute legal advice nor does it create a client-lawyer relationship between Jackson Lewis and any recipient. Recipients should consult with counsel before taking any actions based on the information contained within this material. This material may be considered attorney advertising in some jurisdictions. Prior results do not guarantee a similar outcome.

Focused on employment and labor law since 1958, Jackson Lewis P.C.'s 1,000+ attorneys located in major cities nationwide consistently identify and respond to new ways workplace law intersects business. We help employers develop proactive strategies, strong policies and business-oriented solutions to cultivate high-functioning workforces that are engaged and stable, and share our clients' goals to emphasize belonging and respect for the contributions of every employee. For more information, visit <https://www.jacksonlewis.com>.