



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

March 25, 2015

Ms. Kelly R. Madrid
Assistant City Attorney
Office of the City Attorney
City of Fort Worth
1000 Throckmorton Street, Third Floor
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

OR2015-05667

Dear Ms. Madrid:

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# 557345 (PIR No. W039514).

The City of Fort Worth (the "city") received a request for a copy of the Human Relations Commission file 31A-2014-122. You state the city has released some information. You claim portions of the submitted information are excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

You inform our office the submitted information was compiled by the city's Human Relations Unit (the "unit") in the course of its investigation of an employment discrimination claim filed under section 21.201 of the Labor Code. *See* Labor Code § 21.201 (person claiming to be aggrieved by unlawful employment practice or person's agent may file complaint with the Texas Workforce Commission (the "TWC")). We note the unit was created under chapter 21 of the Labor Code. *See id.* § 21.152 (providing for creation of local commissions). We also understand pursuant to chapter 21, both the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the TWC have deferred jurisdiction to hear complaints to the unit. *See id.* § 21.154 (authorizing deferral of jurisdiction to local commissions); *see also* 40 T.A.C. § 819.76 (authorizing workshare agreements between the TWC and local commissions). Thus, under section 21.152 of the Labor Code, the unit is a local agency authorized to investigate and resolve complaints of employment discrimination. *See* Labor Code §§ 21.154 (authorizing local commission to which complaint is referred or

jurisdiction is deferred to receive, investigate, conciliate, or rule on complaint), .204 (relating to investigation of complaints by the TWC).

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 of the Government Code encompasses section 21.304 of the Labor Code, which relates to public release of information obtained by the TWC. Section 21.304 provides as follows:

An officer or employee of the [TWC] may not disclose to the public information obtained by the [TWC] under Section 21.204 except in compliance with Section 21.305 and as necessary to the conduct of a proceeding under this chapter.

Labor Code § 21.304. The submitted information pertains to a complaint of unlawful employment discrimination. We note the requestor is a party to the complaint filed under section 21.201 of the Labor Code. Section 21.305 of the Labor Code concerns the release of records to a party to a complaint filed under section 21.201 of the Labor Code and provides as follows:

(a) Except as provided by Subsection (c), the [TWC] shall adopt rules allowing a party to a complaint filed under Section 21.201 reasonable access to [TWC] records relating to the complaint.

(b) Except as provided by Subsection (c), 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 [TWC] records:

(1) after the final action of the [TWC]; or

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

(c) Notwithstanding Section 552.023, Government Code, the following information is not considered public information for the purposes of Chapter 552, Government Code, and may not be disclosed to a party to a complaint filed under Section 21.201:

(1) identifying information of persons other than the parties and witnesses to the complaint;

(2) identifying information about confidential witnesses, including any confidential statement given by the witness;

(3) sensitive medical information about the charging party or a witness to the complaint that is:

(A) provided by a person other than the person requesting the information; and

(B) not relevant to issues raised in the complaint, including information that identifies injuries, impairments, pregnancies, disabilities, or other medical conditions that are not obviously apparent or visible;

(4) identifying information about a person other than the charging party that is found in sensitive medical information regardless of whether the information is relevant to the complaint;

(5) nonsensitive medical information that is relevant to the complaint if the disclosure would result in an invasion of personal privacy, unless the information is generally known or has been previously reported to the public;

(6) identifying information about other respondents or employers not a party to the complaint;

(7) information relating to settlement offers or conciliation agreements received from one party that was not conveyed to the other and information contained in a separate alternative dispute resolution file prepared for mediation purposes; and

(8) identifying information about a person on whose behalf a complaint was filed if the person has requested that the person's identity as a complaining party remain confidential.

(d) In this section, "identifying information" has the meaning assigned by Section 32.51, Penal Code.

Id. § 21.305. You inform us the unit has issued a "no cause" finding; therefore, we understand final agency action has been taken in this case. Further, you do not state the complaint was resolved through a voluntary settlement or conciliation agreement. We note subsection 21.305(c) identifies eight categories of information not considered public information for the purposes of the Act and which may not be disclosed to a party to a complaint filed under section 21.201. Pursuant to section 21.305(b), the requestor generally has a right of access to the unit's records relating to the complaint; however, the city must withhold any information subject to subsection (c) under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

You also raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy for the submitted information.¹ However, a specific statutory right of access prevails over the common law. *Collins v. Tex Mall, L.P.*, 297 S.W.3d 409, 415 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2009, no pet.) (statutory provision controls and preempts common law only when statute directly conflicts with common-law principle); *CenterPoint Energy Houston Elec. LLC v. Harris County Toll Rd.*, 436 F.3d 541, 544 (5th Cir. 2006) (common law controls only where there is no conflicting or controlling statutory law). Because the requestor, in this instance, has a statutory right of access to the information at issue, the city may not withhold the submitted information under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. Accordingly, except as provided by subsection 21.305(c) of the Labor Code, the city must release the submitted information.²

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.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl_ruling_info.shtml, 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 may be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Britni Fabian
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

BF/bhf

¹Section 552.101 also encompasses the common-law right to privacy, which protects information if it (1) contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976).

²The requestor has a special right of access to the submitted information. If the city receives another request for this particular information from a different requestor, then the city should again seek a decision from this office.

Ref: ID# 557345

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)