



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

October 5, 2004

Ms. Sandra Smith
Executive Director
Texas Board of Chiropractic Examiners
333 Guadalupe, Suite 3-825
Austin, Texas 78701-3942

OR2004-8455

Dear Ms. Smith:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 210318.

The Texas Board of Chiropractic Examiners (the "board") received a request for information pertaining to a specified chiropractor. You inform us that the board is releasing some of the requested information to the requestor. You claim that other responsive information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.026, 552.101, 552.114, 552.130, 552.136, and 552.137 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and have reviewed the information you submitted.

Section 552.101 excepts from required public disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses information that other statutes make confidential. The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 ("FERPA") provides that no federal funds will be made available under any applicable program to an educational agency or institution that releases personally identifiable information (other than directory information) contained in a student's education records to anyone but certain enumerated federal, state, and local officials and institutions, unless otherwise authorized by the student's parent. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(b)(1).¹ "Education records" means those records that contain information directly related to a student and are maintained by an educational agency or institution or by a person acting for such agency or institution. *See id.* § 1232g(a)(4)(A). The board is not an educational agency or institution.

¹ Section 552.026 incorporates FERPA into the Public Information Act (the "Act"), chapter 552 of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 552.026.

FERPA provides, however, that an educational agency or institution may only transfer personal information to a third party "on the condition that such party will not permit any other party to have access to such information without the written consent of the parents of the student." *Id.* § 1232g(b)(4)(B). The federal regulations provide that a third party that receives such information from an educational agency may use the information only for the purposes for which the disclosure was made. *See* 34 C.F.R. § 99.33(a)(2).

You inform us that the submitted educational transcripts were received directly from the educational institutions. Based on your representation, we conclude that pursuant to sections 1232g(b)(4)(B) and 99.33(a)(2), the board may only release the transcripts, which we have marked, upon consent of the specified chiropractor.²

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also incorporates section 58.001 of the Occupations Code. This section provides:

The social security number of an applicant for or holder of a license, certificate of registration, or other legal authorization issued by a licensing agency to practice in a specific occupation or profession that is provided to the licensing agency is confidential and not subject to disclosure under Chapter 552, Government Code.

Occ. Code § 58.001. Accordingly, we conclude that the board must withhold all social security numbers subject to section 58.001 of the Occupations Code pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code.

We note that other social security numbers contained within the submitted information may be excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.101 in conjunction with federal law. The 1990 amendments to the federal Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. § 405(c)(2)(C)(viii)(I), make confidential social security numbers and related records that were obtained or are maintained by a state agency or political subdivision of the state pursuant to any provision of law enacted on or after October 1, 1990. *See* Open Records Decision No. 622 (1994). The board has cited no law, nor are we aware of any law, enacted on or after October 1, 1990, that authorizes it to obtain or maintain social security numbers. Therefore, we have no basis for concluding that these social security numbers are confidential under section 405(c)(2)(C)(viii)(I) of title 42 of the United States Code. We caution the board, however, that section 552.352 of the Government Code imposes criminal penalties for the release of confidential information. Prior to releasing these social security numbers, the board should ensure that they were not obtained and are not maintained by the board pursuant to any provision of law enacted on or after October 1, 1990.

Section 552.101 also encompasses the common-law right to privacy. Information must be withheld from the public under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy

² As our determination under FERPA is dispositive, we need not address section 552.114.

when the information is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, such that its release would be highly objectionable to a person of ordinary sensibilities, and (2) of no legitimate public interest. *See Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). Common-law privacy protects certain types of personal financial information. This office has determined that financial information that relates only to an individual ordinarily satisfies the first element of the common-law privacy test, but the public has a legitimate interest in the essential facts about a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body. *See Open Records Decision Nos. 600 at 9-12 (1992) (identifying public and private portions of state employees' personnel records), 545 at 4 (1990) ("In general, we have found the kinds of financial information not excepted from public disclosure by common-law privacy to be those regarding the receipt of governmental funds or debts owed to governmental entities"), 523 at 4 (1989) (noting distinction under common-law privacy between confidential background financial information furnished to public body about individual and basic facts regarding particular financial transaction between individual and public body), 373 at 4 (1983) (determination of whether public's interest in obtaining personal financial information is sufficient to justify its disclosure must be made on case-by-case basis).* Further, although this office generally concludes that ownership percentages reflect personal financial information, we do not extend that principle to this situation. Where an individual holds a one hundred percent interest in a business, the information simply reflects that the individual owns his own business. We find this information is not highly intimate or embarrassing for purposes of the common-law right to privacy and is, thus, not confidential for purposes of the common-law right to privacy. Consequently, we conclude that the board may not withhold this particular information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law right to privacy and it must be released to the requestor.

Section 552.130 excepts from disclosure information that relates to "a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license or permit issued by an agency of this state[.]" Gov't Code § 552.130(a)(1). The Texas motor vehicle information that you have marked must be withheld under section 552.130.

Section 552.136 excepts from disclosure certain account numbers and other "access devices." This section provides:

(a) In this section, "access device" means a card, plate, code, account number, personal identification number, electronic serial number, mobile identification number, or other telecommunications service, equipment, or instrument identifier or means of account access that alone or in conjunction with another access device may be used to:

- (1) obtain money, goods, services, or another thing of value; or
- (2) initiate a transfer of funds other than a transfer originated solely by paper instrument.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a credit card, debit card, charge card, or access device number that is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental body is confidential.

Gov't Code § 552.136. You have marked information that you believe is confidential under section 552.136. However, you have not explained how or why section 552.136 is applicable to this particular marked information. Accordingly, we conclude that the board may not withhold any portion of the remaining submitted information under section 552.136.

Lastly, we address your claim under section 552.137. Section 552.137 provides:

(a) Except as otherwise provided by this section, an e-mail address of a member of the public that is provided for the purpose of communicating electronically with a governmental body is confidential and not subject to disclosure under this chapter.

(b) Confidential information described by this section that relates to a member of the public may be disclosed if the member of the public affirmatively consents to its release.

(c) Subsection (a) does not apply to an e-mail address:

(1) provided to a governmental body by a person who has a contractual relationship with the governmental body or by the contractor's agent;

(2) provided to a governmental body by a vendor who seeks to contract with the governmental body or by the vendor's agent;

(3) contained in a response to a request for bids or proposals, contained in a response to similar invitations soliciting offers or information relating to a potential contract, or provided to a governmental body in the course of negotiating the terms of a contract or potential contract; or

(4) provided to a governmental body on a letterhead, coversheet, printed document, or other document made available to the public.

(d) Subsection (a) does not prevent a governmental body from disclosing an e-mail address for any reason to another governmental body or to a federal agency.

Gov't Code § 552.137. Section 552.137 excepts from disclosure certain e-mail addresses of members of the public that are provided for the purpose of communicating electronically

with a governmental body, unless the individual to whom the e-mail address belongs has affirmatively consented to its public disclosure. Section 552.137 does not apply to the types of e-mail addresses listed in section 552.137(c). Likewise, section 552.137 is not applicable to an institutional e-mail address, an Internet website address, or an e-mail address that a governmental entity maintains for one of its officials or employees. Based on your representations and our review of the submitted information, we agree that most of the e-mail addresses that you have marked must be withheld under section 552.137, unless the individuals with whom they are associated affirmatively consented to their public disclosure. However, we have marked one particular e-mail address for release that is not excepted from disclosure under section 552.137 of the Government Code and, thus, may not be withheld from the requestor on that basis.

In summary: (1) the marked educational transcripts may only be released upon the specified chiropractor's consent, as provided by section 1232g(b)(4)(B) of title 20 of the United States Code and section 99.33(a)(2) of title 34 of the Code of Federal Regulations; (2) the board must withhold all social security numbers subject to section 58.001 of the Occupations Code pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code; (3) the Texas motor vehicle information that you have marked must be withheld under section 552.130; (4) most of the e-mail addresses that you have marked must be withheld under section 552.137, unless the individuals with whom they are associated have affirmatively consented to their public disclosure; (5) the remaining social security numbers contained within the submitted information may be confidential under federal law. The rest of the submitted information must be released to the requestor.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records 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 records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be

provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



Ronald J. Bounds
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

RJB/krl

Ref: ID# 210318

Enc. Marked documents

c: Ms. Janell Skinner
Mercury County Mutual Insurance Co.
P. O. Box 203010
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(w/o enclosures)