



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

October 22, 2004

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

OR2004-9021

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# 211458.

The Texas Board of Chiropractic Examiners (the "board") received a request for files pertaining to a specified chiropractor. The requestor subsequently amended his request as one seeking information pertaining to complaints and disciplinary actions regarding the chiropractor. You state that the board is providing the requestor with some of the requested information. You claim that portions of the remaining requested information are excepted from disclosure pursuant to sections 552.101, 552.102, and 552.136 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and have reviewed the submitted information.

You claim that portions of the submitted information are excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 201.402 of the Occupations Code.¹ Chapter 201 of the Occupations Code governs the practice of chiropractic. Section 201.402 provides in part:

- (a) Communications between a chiropractor and a patient relating to or in connection with any professional services provided by a chiropractor to the

¹ Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision. See Gov't Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses information that is protected from disclosure by other statutes.

patient are confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this subchapter.

(b) Records of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a chiropractor that are created or maintained by a chiropractor are confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this subchapter.

(c) A person who receives information from the confidential communications or records, excluding a person listed in Section 201.404(a) 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 § 201.402(a)-(c). Chapter 201 includes exceptions to confidentiality and consent provisions. *See id.* §§ 201.403, .404, .405. We have marked the information that is subject to section 201.402 of the Occupations Code. The board may only release this information if chapter 201 of the Occupations Code permits the board to do so.

You also claim that portions of the remaining submitted information are excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.101 in conjunction with the common-law right to privacy.² Common law privacy 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. *See Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). The type of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. *See id.* at 683. Additionally, this office has found that some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses are protected from disclosure by the common-law right to privacy. *See Open Records Decision Nos. 470 (1987) (illness from severe emotional and job-related stress), 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps).* We have marked the information that the board must withhold pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law right to privacy.³

² Section 552.101 also encompasses information that is protected from disclosure by the common-law right to privacy.

³ Because we find that this particular marked information is excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the common-law right to privacy, we need not address your claim under section 552.102 of the Government Code.

In addition, you claim that portions of the remaining submitted information are excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.136 of the Government Code. Section 552.136 provides that “[n]otwithstanding 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. Based on your arguments and our review of the remaining submitted information, we find that the board must withhold the information that we have marked pursuant to section 552.136 of the Government Code.

Finally, we note that portions of the remaining submitted information are copyrighted. A custodian of public records must comply with the copyright law and is not required to furnish copies of records that are copyrighted. *See* Attorney General Opinion JM-672 (1987). A governmental body must allow inspection of copyrighted materials unless an exception applies to the information. *See id.* If a member of the public wishes to make copies of copyrighted materials, the person must do so unassisted by the governmental body. In making such copies, the member of the public assumes the duty of compliance with the copyright law and the risk of a copyright infringement suit. *See* Open Records Decision No. 550 (1990).

In summary, the board must withhold the information that we have marked pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 201.402 of the Occupations Code and the common-law right to privacy. The board must also withhold the information that we have marked pursuant to section 552.136 of the Government Code. The board must release the remaining submitted information to the requestor; however, in doing so, the board must comply with the applicable copyright law for those portions of this information that are copyrighted.

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# 211458

Enc. Marked documents

c: Mr. J. Byron Roach
Senior Investigator
Affirmative Insurance Holdings, Inc.
4450 Sojourn Drive, Suite 500
Addison, Texas 75001
(w/o enclosures)