



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

March 25, 2019

Ms. Hadassah Schloss  
Director, Open Government  
Texas General Land Office  
P.O. Box 12873  
Austin, Texas 78711-2873

OR2019-08214

Dear Ms. Schloss:

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# 756113 (GLO ID Nos. 19-0288 & 19-0297).

The Texas General Land Office (the "GLO") received two requests from different requestors for information pertaining to a specified request for proposals. Although the GLO takes no position as to whether the submitted information is excepted under the Act, the GLO states release of the submitted information may implicate the proprietary interests of Ernst & Young, LLP ("EY"); M pact Strategic Consulting, LLC; New American Strategies, Inc. ("NAS"); Port Arthur Sec. 4A EDC; ProSource Technologies, LLC; and Solix, Inc. Accordingly, the GLO states, and provides documentation showing, it notified each third party of the request for information and of its right to submit arguments to this office as to why the submitted information should not be released. *See Gov't Code* § 552.305(d); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 542 (1990) (statutory predecessor to section 552.305 permits governmental body to rely on interested third party to raise and explain applicability of exception in the Act in certain circumstances). We have received comments from EY and NAS. We have reviewed the submitted information and the submitted arguments.

Initially, we note an interested third party is allowed ten business days after the date of its receipt of the governmental body's notice under section 552.305(d) to submit its reasons, if any, as to why information relating to that party should be withheld from public disclosure. *See Gov't Code* § 552.305(d)(2)(B). As of the date of this letter, we have not received comments from any of the remaining third parties explaining why the submitted information should not be released. Therefore, we have no basis to conclude any of the remaining third parties has a protected proprietary interest in the submitted information, and the GLO may not withhold any portion of it on that basis. *See id.* § 552.110; Open Records Decision Nos. 661 at 5-6 (1999) (to prevent disclosure of commercial or financial information, party must

show by specific factual evidence, not conclusory or generalized allegations, that release of requested information would cause that party substantial competitive harm), 552 at 5 (1990) (party must establish *prima facie* case that information is trade secret), 542 at 3.

Next, we note NAS argues against disclosure of information not submitted to this office for review. This ruling does not address information beyond what the GLO has submitted to us for our review. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(e)(1)(D) (governmental body requesting decision from attorney general must submit a copy of specific information requested). Accordingly, this ruling is limited to the information the GLO submitted as responsive to the request for information.

EY and NAS asserts portions of their information at issue are protected under section 552.104 of the Government Code. Section 552.104(a) excepts from disclosure “information that, if released, would give advantage to a competitor or bidder.” *Id.* § 552.104(a). A private third party may invoke this exception. *Boeing Co. v. Paxton*, 466 S.W.3d 831 (Tex. 2015). The “test under section 552.104 is whether knowing another bidder’s [or competitor’s information] would be an advantage, not whether it would be a decisive advantage.” *Id.* at 841. EY and NAS state they have competitors. In addition, EY and NAS state release of the information at issue would provide an advantage to their competitors. After review of the information at issue and consideration of the arguments, we find EY and NAS have established the release of the information at issue would give advantage to a competitor or bidder. Thus, we conclude the GLO may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.104(a) of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup>

The remaining documents include information that is subject to section 552.136 of the Government Code.<sup>2</sup> Section 552.136 of the Government Code provides, “[n]otwithstanding any other provision of [the Act], 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(b); *see id.* § 552.136(a) (defining “access device”). This office has determined insurance policy numbers are access device numbers for purposes of section 552.136. Open Records Decision No. 684 at 9 (2009). Accordingly, the GLO must withhold the insurance policy numbers in the remaining information under section 552.136 of the Government Code.

We note some of the materials at issue may be protected by copyright. A custodian of public records must comply with the copyright law and is not required to furnish copies of records that are copyrighted. Open Records Decision No. 180 at 3 (1977). A governmental body must allow inspection of copyrighted materials unless an exception applies to the

---

<sup>1</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address the remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

<sup>2</sup>The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

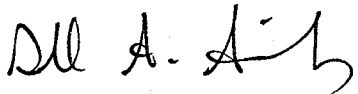
information. *Id.*; see Open Records Decision No. 109 (1975). If a member of the public wishes to make copies of copyrighted materials, the person must do so unassisted by the governmental body. In making copies, the member of the public assumes the duty of compliance with the copyright law and the risk of a copyright infringement suit.

In summary, the GLO may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.104(a) of the Government Code. The GLO must withhold the insurance policy numbers in the remaining information under section 552.136 of the Government Code. The GLO must release the remaining information; however, any information that is subject to copyright may be released only in accordance with copyright law.

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](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,



Gerald A. Arismendez  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

GAA/gw

Ref: ID# 756113

Enc. Submitted documents

c: 2 Requestors  
(w/o enclosures)

c: 6 Third Parties  
(w/o enclosures)