



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

December 12, 2019

Ms. DeAnne Lin
Assistant County Attorney
Harris County Attorney's Office
1019 Congress, 15th Floor
Houston, Texas 77002

OR2019-35209

Dear Ms. Lin:

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# 801618 (C.A. File No. 19PIA0742).

The Harris County Purchasing Agent (the "county") received a request for eight categories of information pertaining to RFP Job Numbers 18/0387 and 19/0091. Although the county takes no position regarding whether the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under the Act, the county informs us its release may implicate the proprietary interests of the following third parties: ATC Group Services, LLC ("ATC"); Horne, LLP ("Horne"); Johnson, Mirmiran & Thompson, Inc.; Professional Environmental Engineers, Inc.; Ramboll US Corporation; and TLC Engineering, Inc. ("TLC"). Accordingly, the county states, and provides documentation showing, it notified these third parties of the request for information and of their right to submit arguments to this office. *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 ATC, Horne, and TLC. We have considered the submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note the county has not submitted information pertaining to RFP Job Number 19/0091. To the extent any information responsive to this portion of the request existed on the date the county received the request, we assume the county has released it. If the county has not released any such information, it must do so at this time. *See* Gov't Code

§§ 552.301(a), 302; *see also* Open Records Decision No. 664 (2000) (if governmental body concludes no exceptions apply to requested information, it must release information as soon as possible).

Next, 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) of the Government Code 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 only received comments from ATC, Horne, and TLC explaining why the information at issue should not be released. Thus, we have no basis to conclude the remaining third parties have a protected proprietary interest in the submitted information. *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, 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. Therefore, the county may not withhold the submitted information on the basis of any proprietary interest the remaining third parties may have in the information.

Section 552.104(a) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information that, if released, would give advantage to a competitor or bidder." Gov't Code § 552.104(a). In considering whether a private third party may assert this exception, the supreme court reasoned because section 552.305(a) of the Government Code includes section 552.104 as an example of an exception that involves a third party's property interest, 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. ATC, Horne, and TLC state they have competitors. In addition, ATC, Horne, and TLC explain release of the information they indicated would give their competitors an advantage. After review of the information at issue and consideration of the arguments, we find ATC, Horne, and TLC have established the release of the information at issue would give an advantage to a competitor or bidder. Accordingly, we conclude the county may withhold all of TLC's information and the information ATC and Horne seek to withhold, which we marked, under section 552.104(a) of the Government Code.¹

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision."² Gov't Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685

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

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

(Tex. 1976). Under the common-law right of privacy, an individual has a right to be free from the publicizing of private affairs in which the public has no legitimate concern. *Id.* at 682. The court of appeals has concluded public citizens' dates of birth are protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101. *See Paxton v. City of Dallas*, No. 03-13-00546-CV, 2015 WL 3394061, at *3 (Tex. App.—Austin May 22, 2015, pet. denied) (mem. op.). Accordingly, the county must withhold all public citizens' dates of birth within the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

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. *See Open Records Decision No. 684 at 9 (2009)*. Accordingly, the county must withhold all insurance policy numbers, bank account numbers, and bank routing numbers within the remaining information under section 552.136 of the Government Code.

We note some of the remaining information 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 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 county may withhold all of TLC’s information and the information ATC and Horne seek to withhold, which we marked, under section 552.104(a) of the Government Code. The county must withhold all public citizens’ dates of birth within the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The county must withhold all insurance policy numbers, bank account numbers, and bank routing numbers within the remaining information under section 552.136 of the Government Code. The county must release the remaining information; however, any information subject to copyright may only be released 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 <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open-government/members-public/what-expect-after-ruling-issued> or call the OAG’s Open

Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Public Information Act may be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the OAG, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



James M. Graham
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JMG/mo

Ref: ID# 801618

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

6 Third Parties
(w/o enclosures)