



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

September 3, 2020

Ms. Cynthia Tynan  
Senior Attorney & Public Information Coordinator  
Office of General Counsel  
The University of Texas System  
210 West 7th Street  
Austin, Texas 78701-2901

OR2020-22243

Dear Ms. Tynan:

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# 843093 (OGC# 196951).

The University of Texas at El Paso (the "university") received a request for certain information pertaining to a specified request for proposals. You state the university does not have information responsive to a portion of the present request.<sup>1</sup> Although you take no position regarding whether the submitted information is excepted from disclosure, you state release of the information at issue may implicate the proprietary interests of the following third parties: ANM, Inc.; Avaya, Inc.; CenturyLink Communications, LLC; Cloud Ingenuity, LLC; ELITE Cloud - I.T. Consultant, LLC; Enterprise Systems Corporation ("ESC"); Netsync Network Solutions; Telecomp Holdings, Inc. ("Telecomp"); and Voxai Solutions ("Voxai"). Accordingly, you state, and provide documentation demonstrating, the university notified these interested third parties of the request for information and of their 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

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<sup>1</sup> The Act does not require a governmental body to release information that did not exist when it received a request, create responsive information, or obtain information that is not held by the governmental body or on its behalf. *See Economic Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266 (Tex. Civ. App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dismissed); Open Records Decision Nos. 605 at 2 (1992), 555 at 1 (1990), 452 at 3 (1986), 362 at 2 (1983).

circumstances). We have received comments from ESC, Telecomp, and Voxai. We have considered the submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note ESC and Telecomp argue against the release of information the university has not submitted to this office for our review. This ruling does not address information that was not submitted by the university and is limited to the information the university has submitted for our review. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(e)(1)(D) (governmental body requesting decision from attorney general must submit copy of specific information requested).

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) to submit its reasons, if any, as to why information relating to that party should be withheld from public disclosure. *See id.* § 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 information at issue should not be released. Thus, we have no basis to conclude any of the remaining third parties have a protected proprietary interest in the information at issue. *See, e.g., id.* § 552.110 (requiring the provision of specific factual evidence demonstrating the applicability of the exception). Therefore, the university may not withhold any portion of the submitted information on the basis of any proprietary interest the remaining third parties may have in it.

Telecomp and Voxai raise section 552.104 of the Government Code for some of their information at issue. Section 552.104 excepts from disclosure information "if a governmental body demonstrates that release of the information would harm its interests by providing an advantage to a competitor or bidder in a particular ongoing competitive situation or in a particular competitive situation where the governmental body establishes the situation at issue is set to reoccur or there is a specific and demonstrable intent to enter into the competitive situation again in the future." *Id.* § 552.104(a) (emphasis added). In *Boeing Co. v. Paxton*, 466 S.W.3d 831 (Tex. 2015), the Texas Supreme Court held section 552.104 does not preclude third parties from raising section 552.104 as an exception to disclosure. *See Boeing*, 466 S.W.3d at 842. However, the Eighty-sixth Legislature has amended section 552.104 since the issuance of *Boeing*. *See* Act of May 25, 2019, 86th Leg., R.S., S.B. 943, § 3. Section 552.104 now expressly limits the protections of section 552.104 to governmental bodies. Gov't Code § 552.104(a). Therefore, we do not address the arguments of Telecomp or Voxai under section 552.104 of the Government Code.

ESC, Telecomp, and Voxai raise section 552.110 of the Government Code for some of their information at issue.<sup>2</sup> Section 552.110(b) states, "[e]xcept as provided by [s]ection 552.0222, information is [excepted from required disclosure] if it is demonstrated based on specific factual evidence that the information is a trade secret." *See id.* § 552.110(b). Section 552.110(a) defines a trade secret as all forms and types of information if:

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<sup>2</sup> Although ESC does not cite to section 552.110 of the Government Code in its brief, we understand ESC to raise this exception based on the substance of its arguments. Additionally, although Telecomp cites former subsections 552.110(a) and 552.110(b) of the Government Code, we understand Telecomp to raise current subsections 552.110(b) and 552.110(c) of the Government Code based on the substance of its arguments.

(1) the owner of the trade secret has taken reasonable measures under the circumstances to keep the information secret; and

(2) the information derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable through proper means by, another person who can obtain economic value from the disclosure or use of the information.

*Id.* § 552.110(a). Section 552.110(c) of the Government Code states:

Except as provided by Section 552.0222, commercial or financial information for which it is demonstrated based on specific factual evidence that disclosure would cause substantial competitive harm to the person from whom the information was obtained is [excepted from required disclosure].

*Id.* § 552.110(c). Additionally, we note section 552.0222(b) lists certain types of information to which section 552.110 does not apply. *See id.* § 552.0222(b). Upon review, we find some of the information at issue is subject to section 552.0222(b) and may not be withheld on the basis of section 552.110 of the Government Code. Additionally, we find ESC, Telecomp, and Voxai have failed to provide specific factual evidence demonstrating any portion of the rest of the information at issue constitutes commercial or financial information, the release of which would result in substantial competitive harm. Further, we find ESC, Telecomp, and Voxai have failed to provide specific factual evidence demonstrating any portion of the rest of the information at issue is a trade secret. Therefore, the university may not withhold any portion of the submitted information under section 552.110 of the Government Code. As no further exceptions to disclosure have been raised, the university must release the submitted information.

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,

Blake Brennan  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

BBX/jm

Ref: ID# 843093

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)

9 Third Parties  
(w/o enclosures)