



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

December 10, 2020

Mr. David T. Ritter  
Attorney for the City of McKinney  
Brown & Hofmeister, L.L.P.  
740 East Campbell Road, suite 800  
Richardson, Texas 75081

OR2020-30925

Dear Mr. Narvaez:

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# 855360(Ref. No. G16064).

The City of McKinney (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for information related to a specified solicitation. You state you have released some information. You claim some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup> Additionally, the city states release of the submitted information may implicate the proprietary interests of MNA Development, LLC and McRight Smith Construction, LLC. Accordingly, the city states, and provides documentation showing, it notified the third parties of the request for information and of the 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 considered the submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

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

---

<sup>1</sup> We note we asked the city to provide additional information pursuant to section 552.303 of the Government Code. See Gov't Code § 552.303(c)-(d) (if attorney general determines information in addition to that required by section 552.301 is necessary to render decision, written notice of that fact shall be given to governmental body and requestor, and governmental body shall submit necessary additional information to attorney general not later than seventh calendar day after date of receipt of notice). We have received and considered correspondence sent by the city pursuant to that request.

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 interested third party explaining why the submitted information should not be released. Therefore, we have no basis to conclude any interested third party has a protected proprietary interest in the submitted information. *See, e.g., id.* § 552.110 (requiring the provision of specific factual evidence demonstrating the applicability of the exception). Accordingly, the city may not withhold the submitted information on the basis of any proprietary interest any third party may have in the information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov't Code § 552.101. This section encompasses information protected by other statutes. Sections 418.176 through 418.182 were added to chapter 418 of the Government Code as part of the Texas Homeland Security Act (“HSA”). The city claims the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 418.181 of the Government Code. Section 418.181 provides “[t]hose documents or portions of documents in the possession of a governmental entity are confidential if they identify the technical details of particular vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure to an act of terrorism.” *Id.* § 418.181; *see also id.* § 421.001 (defining critical infrastructure to include “all public or private assets, systems, and functions vital to the security, governance, public health and safety, and functions vital to the state or the nation”). The fact that information may relate to a governmental body's security concerns or emergency management activities does not make the information *per se* confidential under the HSA. *See* Open Records Decision No. 649 at 3 (1996) (language of confidentiality provision controls scope of its protection). Furthermore, the mere recitation by a governmental body of a statute's key terms is not sufficient to demonstrate the applicability of a claimed provision. As with any exception to disclosure, a governmental body asserting one of the confidentiality provisions of the HSA must adequately explain how the responsive records fall within the scope of the claimed provision. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(e)(1)(A) (governmental body must explain how claimed exception to disclosure applies).

The city states portions of the submitted information consist of construction plans related to a municipal airport. Upon review, we agree the city's airport is part of the city's critical infrastructure. *See id.* § 421.001(2). The city argues public disclosure of the information would compromise the safety and security” of the public. Thus, the city claims the information could be used to identify the technical details of particular vulnerabilities of the city's airport to an act of terrorism. Based on these representations and our review, we agree the information at issue identifies the technical details of particular vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure to an act of terrorism. Therefore, the city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 418.181 of the Government Code. However, the city has not demonstrated the remaining information at issue identifies the technical details of particular vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure to an act of terrorism. Consequently, the city may not withhold any of the remaining information at issue under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 418.181 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 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 city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 418.181 of the Government Code. The city 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 <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,

Sean McCormick  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

SMC/jxd

Ref: ID# 855360

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)

2 Third Parties  
(w/o enclosures)