



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

May 17, 2006

Ms. Louise Perkins  
Equity/EO Officer  
Upper Rio Grande at Work  
221 N. Kansas, Suite 1000  
El Paso, Texas 79901

OR2006-05110

Dear Ms. Perkins:

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# 249287.

The Upper Rio Grande Workforce Development Board (the "board") received a request for a copy of the winning proposal and a copy of the subsequent contract between the winning supplier and the board for the Executive Search Firm Services project awarded on or around a certain date. You claim that the requested information may contain proprietary information subject to an exception under the Act, but make no arguments and take no position as to whether the information is so excepted. Pursuant to section 552.305, you state, and provide documentation showing, that you notified interested third party The Waters Consulting Group, Incorporated ("Waters") of the request and of its right to submit arguments to this office as to why the information should not be released. *See Gov't Code § 552.305(d); see also Open Records Decision No. 542 (1990) (determining that statutory predecessor to section 552.305 permits governmental body to rely on interested third party to raise and explain applicability of exception to disclosure under the Act in certain circumstances).* We have reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we must address the board's obligations under the Act. Pursuant to section 552.301(b), a governmental body that receives a written request for information that

it wishes to withhold from disclosure pursuant to an exception under the Act must ask for an attorney general decision no later than ten business days after the date of receiving the written request. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(b). In addition, pursuant to section 552.301(e), a governmental body is required to submit to this office, within fifteen days of receiving the request, (1) general written comments stating the reasons why the stated exceptions apply that would allow the information to be withheld, (2) a copy of the written request for information, (3) a signed statement or sufficient evidence showing the date the governmental body received the written request, and (4) a copy of the specific information requested or representative samples, labeled to indicate which exceptions apply to which parts of the documents. Gov't Code § 552.301(e)(1)(A)-(D). You state that the board received the request for information on February 10, 2006. However, you did not request a decision from this office or submit a copy of the information at issue until March 11, 2006. Accordingly, the board has failed to comply with section 552.301 of the Government Code.

A governmental body's failure to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301 results in the legal presumption that the requested information is public. Gov't Code § 552.302. In order to overcome the presumption that the requested information is public information, a governmental body must provide a compelling reason why the information should not be disclosed. *Id.*; *Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379, 381 (Tex. App.—Austin 1990, no writ); *see* Open Records Decision No. 630 (1994). Normally, a compelling reason exists when third-party interests are at stake, or when information is confidential under other law. *See* Open Records Decision No. 150 (1977). Accordingly, because a third party's interests are at stake, we will address the submitted information.

We note that 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 requested information relating to that party should be withheld from disclosure. *See* Gov't Code § 552.305(d)(2)(B). As of the date of this letter, Waters has not submitted any comments to this office explaining how release of the requested information would affect its proprietary interests. Therefore, Waters has provided us with no basis to conclude that it has a protected proprietary interest in any of the submitted information and none of it may be withheld on that basis. *See* Gov't Code § 552.110(b) (to prevent disclosure of commercial or financial information, party must show by specific factual or evidentiary material, not conclusory or generalized allegations, that it actually faces competition and that substantial competitive injury would likely result from disclosure); Open Records Decision Nos. 639 at 4 (1996), 552 at 5 (1990) (party must establish *prima facie* case that information is trade secret), 542 at 3 (1990). As neither you nor Waters has raised an exception against disclosure, we have no basis for finding it may be withheld. Thus, we have no choice but to order the information to be released.

We note, however, that a portion of the submitted information is 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. Attorney General Opinion JM-672 (1987). A governmental body must allow inspection of copyrighted materials unless an exception

applies to the information. *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 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 information must be released to the requestor. However, any copyrighted material may only be released in accordance with applicable copyright law.

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).

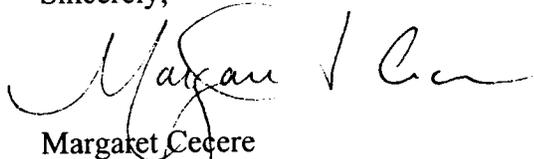
If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, 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 Office of the Attorney General 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. 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,



Margaret Cecere  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

MC/eb

Ref: ID# 249287

Enc. Submitted documents

c: FOIA Request Coordinator  
ONVIA  
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(w/o enclosures)

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