



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

December 14, 2012

Ms. Neera Chatterjee
Office of General Counsel
The University of Texas System
201 West Seventh Street
Austin, Texas 78701-2902

OR2012-11239A

Dear Ms. Chatterjee:

This office issued Open Records Letter No. 2012-11239 (2012) on July 19, 2012. We have examined this ruling and determined Open Records Letter No. 2012-11239 is incorrect. Where this office determines that an error was made in the decision process under sections 552.301 and 552.306, and that error resulted in an incorrect decision, we will correct the previously issued ruling. Consequently, this decision serves as the correct ruling and is a substitute for Open Records Letter No. 2012-11239. *See generally* Gov't Code § 552.011 (providing that Office of the Attorney General may issue a decision to maintain uniformity in application, operation, and interpretation of the Public Information Act (the "Act")).

The University of Texas at Austin (the "university") received a request for four categories of e-mail communications received or sent by a named university employee during a specified time period.¹ You state the university is releasing some information. You also state the university will redact information pursuant to the Family Educational Rights and

¹You state the university sought and received clarification of the request for information. *See* Gov't Code § 552.222(b) (stating that if information requested is unclear to governmental body or if a large amount of information has been requested, governmental body may ask requestor to clarify or narrow request, but may not inquire into purpose for which information will be used); *City of Dallas v. Abbott*, 304 S.W.3d 380 (Tex. 2010) (holding that when governmental entity, acting in good faith, requests clarification of unclear or overbroad request for public information, ten-business-day period to request attorney general opinion is measured from date the request is clarified or narrowed).

Privacy Act ("FERPA"), section 1232g of title 20 of the United States Code.² You further state the university will redact account numbers pursuant to section 552.136 of the Government Code.³ You claim portions of the submitted information are excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.104, 552.107, 552.111, and 552.137 of the Government Code. Additionally, you indicate release of the submitted information may implicate the proprietary interests of third parties.⁴ Pursuant to section 552.305 of the Government Code, you state you notified the third parties of the request and of their opportunity to submit comments to this office explaining why the requested information should be withheld from disclosure. *See id.* § 552.305(d) (permitting interested third party to submit to attorney general reasons why requested information should not be released); *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 in certain circumstances). We have received comments from Cypress, IMG, and an attorney representing the Big 12. We have considered the submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.⁵

Initially, the Big 12 argues a portion of the submitted information is not subject to the Act. Section 552.021 of the Government Code provides for public access to "public information," *see* Gov't Code § 552.021, which is defined by section 552.002 of the Government Code as "information that is collected, assembled, or maintained under a law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business: (1) by a governmental body; or (2) for a governmental body and the governmental body owns the information or has a right of access to it." *Id.* § 552.002(a). The Big 12 contends a portion of the submitted information is not subject to the Act because the information was generated by the Big 12, which is not a governmental body. We note, however, the information at issue consists of e-mails and attachments between the university, the Big 12, and other parties that were sent to the

²The United States Department of Education Family Policy Compliance Office (the "DOE") has informed this office that FERPA does not permit state and local educational authorities to disclose to this office, without parental consent, unredacted, personally identifiable information contained in education records for the purpose of our review in the open records ruling process under the Act. The DOE has determined FERPA determinations must be made by the educational authority in possession of the education records. We have posted a copy of the letter from the DOE to this office on the Attorney General's website: <http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/20060725usdoe.pdf>.

³Section 552.136 authorizes a governmental body to redact the information described in section 552.136(b) without the necessity of seeking an attorney general decision. *See* Gov't Code § 552.136(c). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.136(e). *See id.* § 552.136(d), (e).

⁴The third parties are Cypress Equities ("Cypress"); Earl Miller Productions, Inc. ("Earl Miller"); IMG Communications, Inc. ("IMG"); ESPN, Inc. ("ESPN"); and the Big 12 Conference ("Big 12").

⁵We assume the "representative sample" of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988). This open records letter does not reach, and therefore does not authorize the withholding of, any other requested records to the extent those records contain substantially different types of information than those submitted to this office.

university and are in the possession of the university. Furthermore, this information was collected, assembled, or maintained in connection with the transaction of the university's official business, and the university has submitted this information as being subject to the Act. Therefore, we conclude the information at issue is subject to the Act and must be released, unless the Big 12 demonstrates the information falls within an exception to public disclosure under the Act. *See id.* §§ 552.006, .021.

Next, you inform us that some of the submitted information was the subject of a previous request for information, as a result of which this office issued Open Records Letter No. 2012-05465 (2012). In this prior ruling, we ruled that the university (1) may withhold the information we marked under section 552.111 of the Government Code; (2) must withhold the information we marked under section 552.117(a)(1), including the marked cellular telephone numbers if the individuals at issue personally paid for the cellular service, to the extent the individuals whose information is at issue timely requested confidentiality under section 552.024; (3) must withhold the e-mail address we marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owner of the e-mail address has affirmatively consented to its release; and (4) must release the remaining information. As we have no indication that there has been any change in the law, facts, or circumstances on which the previous ruling was based, we conclude the university may rely on Open Records Letter No. 2012-05465 as a previous determination and release or withhold the information subject to that ruling in accordance with it. *See* Open Records Decision No. 673 (2001) (so long as law, facts, and circumstances on which prior ruling was based have not changed, first type of previous determination exists where requested information is precisely same information as was addressed in prior attorney general ruling, ruling is addressed to same governmental body, and ruling concludes that information is or is not excepted from disclosure). To the extent the submitted information is not encompassed by the prior ruling, we will consider the submitted arguments against disclosure.

We next 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 Earl Miller or ESPN explaining why their information should not be released. Therefore, we have no basis to conclude Earl Miller or ESPN have protected proprietary interests in the responsive 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, 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. Accordingly, the university may not withhold any of the information at issue on the basis of any proprietary interests Earl Miller or ESPN may have in it.

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 the common-law right to privacy, which protects information if it (1) contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be met. *Id.* at 681-82. The type of information considered intimate or embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. *Id.* at 683. This office has found some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses are excepted from required public disclosure under common-law privacy. See Open Records Decision Nos. 470 (1987) (information pertaining to illness from severe emotional and job-related stress protected by common-law privacy), 455 (1987) (information pertaining to prescription drugs, specific illnesses, operations and procedures, and physical disabilities protected from disclosure). Upon review, we find some of the submitted information is highly intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate public interest. Therefore, the university must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. The university has failed to demonstrate, however, how the remaining information is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public interest. Therefore, the university may not withhold any portion of the remaining information under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of constitutional privacy, which protects two kinds of interests. See *Whalen v. Roe*, 429 U.S. 589, 599-600 (1977); Open Records Decision Nos. 600 at 3-5 (1992), 478 at 4 (1987), 455. The first is the interest in independence in making certain important decisions related to the “zones of privacy,” pertaining to marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships, and child rearing and education, that have been recognized by the United States Supreme Court. See *Fadjo v. Coon*, 633 F.2d 1172 (5th Cir. 1981); ORD 455 at 3-7. The second constitutionally protected privacy interest is in freedom from public disclosure of certain personal matters. See *Ramie v. City of Hedwig Village, Tex.*, 765 F.2d 490 (5th Cir. 1985); ORD 455 at 6-7. This aspect of constitutional privacy balances the individual’s privacy interest against the public’s interest in the information. See ORD 455 at 7. Constitutional privacy under section 552.101 is reserved for “the most intimate aspects of human affairs.” *Id.* at 8 (quoting *Ramie*, 765 F.2d at 492). Upon review, we find no portion of the remaining information falls within the zones of privacy or otherwise implicates an individual’s privacy interests for purposes of constitutional privacy. Therefore, the university may not withhold this information under section 552.101 in conjunction with constitutional privacy.

Section 552.107 of the Government Code protects information that comes within the attorney-client privilege. When asserting the attorney-client privilege, a governmental body has the burden of providing the necessary facts to demonstrate the elements of the privilege in order to withhold the information at issue. See Open Records Decision No. 676 at 6-7 (2002). First, a governmental body must demonstrate the information constitutes or

documents a communication. *Id.* at 7. Second, the communication must have been made “for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services” to the client governmental body. *See* TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1). The privilege does not apply when an attorney or representative is involved in some capacity other than that of providing or facilitating professional legal services to the client governmental body. *See In re Tex. Farmers Ins. Exch.*, 990 S.W.2d 337, 340 (Tex. App.—Texarkana 1999, orig. proceeding) (attorney-client privilege does not apply if attorney acting in capacity other than that of attorney). Governmental attorneys often act in capacities other than that of professional legal counsel, such as administrators, investigators, or managers. Thus, the mere fact that a communication involves an attorney for the government does not demonstrate this element. Third, the privilege applies only to communications between or among clients, client representatives, lawyers, and lawyer representatives. *See* TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1). Thus, a governmental body must inform this office of the identities and capacities of the individuals to whom each communication at issue has been made. Lastly, the attorney-client privilege applies only to a confidential communication, *id.*, meaning it was “not intended to be disclosed to third persons other than those to whom disclosure is made in furtherance of the rendition of professional legal services to the client or those reasonably necessary for the transmission of the communication.” *Id.* 503(a)(5). Whether a communication meets this definition depends on the intent of the parties involved at the time the information was communicated. *See Osborne v. Johnson*, 954 S.W.2d 180, 184 (Tex. App.—Waco 1997, no pet.). Moreover, because the client may elect to waive the privilege at any time, a governmental body must explain the confidentiality of a communication has been maintained. Section 552.107(1) generally excepts an entire communication that is demonstrated to be protected by the attorney-client privilege unless otherwise waived by the governmental body. *See Huie v. DeShazo*, 922 S.W.2d 920, 923 (Tex. 1996) (privilege extends to entire communication, including facts contained therein).

You claim the information you have marked is protected by section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. You state the e-mails consist of attorney-client communications that were made between university employees and attorneys for the purpose of rendering professional legal services to the university. You state these communications were intended to be and have remained confidential. Based on your representations and our review, we find you have demonstrated the applicability of the attorney-client privilege to the information you have marked. Accordingly, the university may withhold the information you have marked under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code.⁶

The Big 12, IMG, and Cypress claim portions of their information are excepted under section 552.110 of the Government Code, which protects (1) trade secrets, and (2) commercial or financial information, the disclosure of which would cause substantial competitive harm to the person from whom the information was obtained. *See* Gov’t Code § 552.110(a), (b). Section 552.110(a) protects trade secrets obtained from a person and

⁶As our ruling is dispositive for this information, we need not address your remaining arguments against its disclosure.

privileged or confidential by statute or judicial decision. *Id.* § 552.110(a). The Texas Supreme Court has adopted the definition of trade secret from section 757 of the Restatement of Torts. *See Hyde Corp. v. Huffines*, 314 S.W.2d 763 (Tex. 1957); *see also* ORD 552. Section 757 provides that a trade secret is

any formula, pattern, device or compilation of information which is used in one's business, and which gives him an opportunity to obtain an advantage over competitors who do not know or use it. It may be a formula for a chemical compound, a process of manufacturing, treating or preserving materials, a pattern for a machine or other device, or a list of customers. It differs from other secret information in a business . . . in that it is not simply information as to single or ephemeral events in the conduct of the business A trade secret is a process or device for continuous use in the operation of the business. . . . [It may] relate to the sale of goods or to other operations in the business, such as a code for determining discounts, rebates or other concessions in a price list or catalogue, or a list of specialized customers, or a method of bookkeeping or other office management.

RESTATEMENT OF TORTS § 757 cmt. b (1939); *see also Huffines*, 314 S.W.2d at 776. In determining whether particular information constitutes a trade secret, this office considers the Restatement's definition of trade secret as well as the Restatement's list of six trade secret factors.⁷ RESTATEMENT OF TORTS § 757 cmt. b (1939). This office must accept a claim that information subject to the Act is excepted as a trade secret if a *prima facie* case for the exception is made and no argument is submitted that rebuts the claim as a matter of law. *See* ORD 552 at 5. However, we cannot conclude that section 552.110(a) is applicable unless it has been shown that the information meets the definition of a trade secret and the necessary factors have been demonstrated to establish a trade secret claim. *See* Open Records Decision No. 402 (1983).

Section 552.110(b) protects “[c]ommercial or financial information for which it is demonstrated based on specific factual evidence that disclosure would cause substantial

⁷The Restatement of Torts lists the following six factors as indicia of whether information constitutes a trade secret:

- (1) the extent to which the information is known outside of [the company];
- (2) the extent to which it is known by employees and other involved in [the company's] business;
- (3) the extent of measures taken by [the company] to guard the secrecy of the information;
- (4) the value of the information to [the company] and [its] competitors;
- (5) the amount of effort or money expended by [the company] in developing the information;
- (6) the ease or difficulty with which the information could be properly acquired or duplicated by others.

RESTATEMENT OF TORTS § 757 cmt. b (1939); *see also* Open Records Decision Nos. 319 at 2 (1982), 306 at 2 (1982), 255 at 2 (1980).

competitive harm to the person from whom the information was obtained[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.110(b). This exception to disclosure requires a specific factual or evidentiary showing, not conclusory or generalized allegations, that substantial competitive injury would likely result from release of the information at issue. *Id.*; *see also* ORD 661 at 5-6 (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).

Cypress and IMG claim portions of their information are excepted from disclosure under section 552.110(a). Having considered Cypress’ and IMG’s arguments, we determine Cypress and IMG have failed to demonstrate that any portion of their submitted information meets the definition of a trade secret, nor have they demonstrated the necessary factors to establish a trade secret claim for this information. Accordingly, the university may not withhold any of Cypress’ or IMG’s submitted information on the basis of section 552.110(a) of the Government Code.

The Big 12, IMG, and Cypress claim portions of their submitted information are subject to section 552.110(b). Upon review, we find the Big 12 and IMG have established portions of their information, which we have marked, constitute commercial or financial information, the release of which would cause the Big 12 and IMG substantial competitive harm. Therefore, the university must withhold the information marked under section 552.110(b) of the Government Code. However, we find the Big 12, IMG, and Cypress have not made the specific factual or evidentiary showing required by section 552.110(b) that release of any of their remaining information would cause the companies substantial competitive harm. Accordingly, the university may not withhold any of the Big 12’s, IMG’s, or Cypress’ remaining information under section 552.110(b) of the Government Code.

The university and IMG assert some of the remaining information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.111 of the Government Code, which excepts from disclosure “[a]n interagency or intraagency memorandum or letter that would not be available by law to a party in litigation with the agency[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.111. This exception encompasses the deliberative process privilege. *See* Open Records Decision No. 615 at 2 (1993). The purpose of section 552.111 is to protect advice, opinion, and recommendation in the decisional process and to encourage open and frank discussion in the deliberative process. *See Austin v. City of San Antonio*, 630 S.W.2d 391, 394 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 1982, orig. proceeding); Open Records Decision No. 538 at 1-2 (1990).

In Open Records Decision No. 615, this office re-examined the statutory predecessor to section 552.111 in light of the decision in *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, orig. proceeding). We determined section 552.111 excepts from disclosure only those internal communications that consist of advice, recommendations, opinions, and other material reflecting the policymaking processes of the governmental body. ORD 615 at 5; *see also City of Garland v. Dallas Morning News*, 22 S.W.3d 351, 364 (Tex. 2000); *Arlington Indep. Sch. Dist. v. Texas Attorney*

Gen., 37 S.W.3d 152 (Tex. App.—Austin 2001, no pet.). A governmental body's policymaking functions do include administrative and personnel matters of broad scope that affect the governmental body's policy mission. *See* Open Records Decision No. 631 at 3 (1995). However, a governmental body's policymaking functions do not encompass routine internal administrative or personnel matters, and disclosure of information about such matters will not inhibit free discussion of policy issues among agency personnel. ORD 615 at 5-6; *see also Dallas Morning News*, 22 S.W.3d at 364 (section 552.111 not applicable to personnel-related communications that did not involve policymaking).

Further, section 552.111 does not generally except from disclosure facts and written observations of facts and events that are severable from advice, opinions, and recommendations. *Arlington Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 37 S.W.3d at 157; ORD 615 at 5. But, if factual information is so inextricably intertwined with material involving advice, opinion, or recommendation as to make severance of the factual data impractical, the factual information also may be withheld under section 552.111. *See* Open Records Decision No. 313 at 3 (1982).

This office has also concluded a preliminary draft of a document intended for public release in its final form necessarily represents the drafter's advice, opinion, and recommendation with regard to the form and content of the final document, so as to be excepted from disclosure under section 552.111. *See* Open Records Decision No. 559 at 2 (1990) (applying statutory predecessor). Section 552.111 protects factual information in the draft that also will be included in the final version of the document. *See id.* at 2-3. Thus, section 552.111 encompasses the entire contents, including comments, underlining, deletions, and proofreading marks, of a preliminary draft of a policymaking document that will be released to the public in its final form. *See id.* at 2.

Section 552.111 can also encompass communications between a governmental body and a third party, including a consultant or other party with a privity of interest. *See* Open Records Decision No. 561 at 9 (1990) (section 552.111 encompasses communications with party with which governmental body has privity of interest or common deliberative process). For section 552.111 to apply, the governmental body must identify the third party and explain the nature of its relationship with the governmental body. Section 552.111 is not applicable to a communication between the governmental body and a third party unless the governmental body establishes it has a privity of interest or common deliberative process with the third party. *See* ORD 561.

You state the information you have marked contains communications solely among university employees or between university employees and specified third parties with whom the university has contractual relationships. You state the university shares a privity of interest with these entities on the matters discussed in the information at issue. You further state the communications pertain to policy matters. You also state a portion of the information at issue consists of draft documents which will be released in their final form. Based on your representations and our review of the information at issue, we conclude the

university may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.111 of the Government Code. However, we note some of the information at issue contains communications between the university and certain entities relating to contract negotiations. Because the university and these entities were negotiating contracts, their interests were potentially adverse at the time the communications were made. Thus, the university did not share a privity of interest or common deliberative process with regard to this information. Further, you have not demonstrated the remaining information at issue contains advice, opinion, or recommendations pertaining to policymaking. Consequently, the university may not withhold the remaining information at issue under section 552.111 of the Government Code.

You argue that a portion of the remaining information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.104 of the Government Code. Section 552.104 excepts from required public disclosure “information that, if released, would give advantage to a competitor or bidder.” Gov’t Code § 552.104(a). The purpose of section 552.104 is to protect the purchasing interests of a governmental body in competitive bidding situations where the governmental body wishes to withhold information in order to obtain more favorable offers. *See* Open Records Decision No. 592 (1991). Section 552.104 protects information from disclosure if the governmental body demonstrates potential harm to its interests in a particular competitive situation. *See* Open Records Decision No. 463 (1987). Generally, section 552.104 does not except bids from disclosure after bidding is completed and the contract has been executed. *See* Open Records Decision No. 541 (1990). However, this office has determined in some circumstances section 552.104 may apply to information pertaining to an executed contract where the governmental body solicits bids for the same or similar goods or services on a recurring basis. *See id.* at 5.

You state the remaining information you have marked consists of details of the bidders’ proposals to the university. You argue release of the information at issue would limit the university’s ability to obtain a fair contract should current negotiations fail. However, you have not explained, or otherwise demonstrated, how release of the information at issue would harm the university’s interests in a particular competitive situation. Consequently, the university may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.104 of the Government Code.

Section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure the home address and telephone numbers, social security number, family member information, and emergency contact information of current or former officials or employees of a governmental body who request this information be kept confidential under section 552.024 of the Government Code.⁸ Gov’t Code § 552.117(a)(1). Additionally, section 552.117 encompasses a cellular telephone number, provided the cellular telephone service is not paid for by a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision No. 670 at 6 (2001) (extending section 552.117 exception

⁸The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470.

to personal cellular telephone number and personal pager number of employee who elects to withhold home telephone number in accordance with section 552.024). Whether a particular piece of information is protected by section 552.117 must be determined at the time the request is received by the governmental body. See Open Records Decision No. 530 at 5 (1989). The university may only withhold information under section 552.117(a)(1) on behalf of an employee who made a request for confidentiality under section 552.024 prior to the date on which the request for information was made. We have marked cellular telephone numbers in the remaining information under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code. The university must withhold these cellular telephone numbers under section 552.117(a)(1) to the extent the employees concerned timely elected under section 552.024 to keep their information confidential; however, the university may only withhold the cellular telephone numbers we have marked if the university does not pay for the cellular telephone service.

Section 552.137 of the Government Code provides that "an e-mail address of a member of the public that is provided for the purpose of communicating electronically with a governmental body is confidential and not subject to disclosure under [the Act]," unless the owner of the e-mail address has affirmatively consented to its release or the e-mail address is specifically excluded by subsection (c). Gov't Code § 552.137(a)-(c). Upon review, we find the e-mail addresses we have marked in the remaining information at issue are not of the type specifically excluded by section 552.137(c) of the Government Code. Accordingly, the university must withhold the e-mail addresses we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, as you state you have received no consent for the release of any of the e-mail addresses at issue.

Some of the remaining information appears to 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.

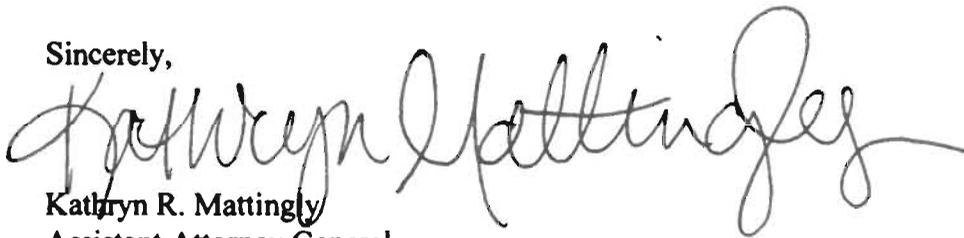
In summary, the university may rely on Open Records Letter No. 2012-05465 as a previous determination and release or withhold the information subject to that ruling in accordance with it. The university must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The university may withhold the information you have marked under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. The university must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.110(b) of the Government Code. The university may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.111 of the Government Code. The university must withhold the cellular telephone numbers we have marked under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code to the extent the employees concerned timely elected under

section 552.024 of the Government Code to keep their information confidential; however, the university may only withhold the cellular telephone numbers we have marked if the university does not pay for the cellular telephone service. The university must withhold the e-mail addresses we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, as you state you have received no consent for the release of any of the e-mail addresses at issue. The university must release the remaining information; however, any information protected by 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 http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index_orl.php, 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 must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General, toll free at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



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Open Records Division

KRM/som

Ref: ID# 478115

Enc. Submitted documents

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