



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

November 9, 2007

Ms. Zandra L. Pulis
Senior Counsel
Legal Services Division
City Public Service Board
P.O. Box 1771
San Antonio, Texas 78296

OR2007-14747

Dear Ms. Pulis:

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# 294300.

The City Public Service Board of the City of San Antonio ("CPS") received a request for several categories of information regarding the CPS Harmony communication system and radios.¹ You claim that the some of the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.139 of the Government Code. You also state that some of the requested information may contain proprietary information subject to exception under the Act. Accordingly, you state that you have notified Motorola of the request for information and of the company's right to submit arguments to this office as to why the requested 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 received arguments from Motorola. We have considered the submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted information, a portion of which consists of a representative sample.² We have also received and considered

¹The requestor subsequently clarified his request to exclude usernames, passwords, IP addresses, and access device numbers. *See* Gov't Code § 552.222. This decision does not address this information, and CPS need not release any such information to the requestor. Accordingly, we need not address your argument under section 552.136 of the Government Code.

²We assume that 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 that those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

comments submitted by the requestor. *See* Gov't Code § 552.304 (interested party may submit comments stating why information should or should not be released).

Initially, you note that the information submitted in Exhibit A was the subject of a prior ruling of this office issued as Open Records Letter No. 2005-00283 (2005). *See* Open Records Decision No. 673 (2001) (governmental body may rely on prior ruling as previous determination when 1) the records or information at issue are precisely the same records or information that were previously submitted to this office pursuant to section 552.301(e)(1)(D); 2) the governmental body which received the request for the records or information is the same governmental body that previously requested and received a ruling from the attorney general; 3) the prior ruling concluded that the precise records or information are or are not excepted from disclosure under the Act; and 4) the law, facts, and circumstances on which the prior ruling was based have not changed since the issuance of the ruling). We understand that the pertinent facts and circumstances have not changed since the issuance of Open Records Letter No. 2005-00283. Thus, CPS must continue to rely on Open Records Letter No. 2005-00283 for the information in Exhibit A.

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. As part of the Texas Homeland Security Act, sections 418.176 through 418.182 were added to chapter 418 of the Government Code. These provisions make certain information related to terrorism confidential. Both CPS and Motorola assert that portions of the submitted information are confidential under section 418.181 of the Government Code, which provides:

Those 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 does not make the information *per se* confidential under the Texas Homeland Security Act. *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 Texas Homeland Security Act 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).

In this instance, the submitted information is related to the design, development, and implementation of the Harmony communication system, a two-way radio communication

system for use at some of CPS's power plants. Both CPS and Motorola claim that the Harmony system is a critical part of the area's infrastructure, and that this system provides functions vital to the security, public health, and safety of the area, specifically, law enforcement, hospitals, and airport operators. CPS and Motorola also indicate that the Harmony system is used to coordinate emergency and disaster response in the area. CPS and Motorola generally argue that the submitted e-mail correspondence, interference studies, design information, drawings, and technical specifications detail particular vulnerabilities of the Harmony system to acts of terrorism. CPS further argues that disclosure of this information would alert potential terrorists to the most vulnerable aspects of the Harmony system. We have reviewed your arguments and the information at issue. Based on our review of the interference studies in Exhibit E, which analyze frequencies and conditions that may disrupt the Harmony system, we determine that this information reveals the technical details of particular vulnerabilities of the Harmony system, and directs potential terrorists to the most susceptible aspects of the system. Thus, the submitted interference studies, which we have marked, are confidential under section 418.181 of the Government Code, and must be withheld from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. With regard to the remaining information at issue, consisting of e-mail correspondence, design information, drawings, and technical specifications, we find that CPS and Motorola have not adequately explained, nor do the documents at issue reflect, how release of this information reveals the technical details of particular vulnerabilities of the Harmony system, and consequently none of this information is made confidential under section 418.181 of the Government Code. *See Open Records Decision Nos. 542 (1990) (stating that governmental body has burden of establishing that exception applies to requested information), 532 (1989), 515 (1988), 252 (1980).* We therefore determine that CPS may not withhold any of the remaining submitted information under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 418.181.

Next, we address your assertion that the some of the remaining information is excepted under section 552.139 of the Government Code, which provides as follows:

(a) Information is excepted from the requirements of Section 552.021 if it is information that relates to computer network security or to the design, operation, or defense of a computer network.

(b) The following information is confidential:

(1) a computer network vulnerability report; and

(2) any other assessment of the extent to which data processing operations, a computer, or a computer program, network, system, or software of a governmental body or of a contractor of a governmental body is vulnerable to unauthorized access or harm, including an assessment of the extent to which the governmental body's or contractor's electronically stored information is vulnerable to alteration, damage, or erasure.

Gov't Code § 552.139. We determine that a portion of the information at issue, which we have marked, is excepted under section 552.139. However, you have not demonstrated that any of the remaining information at issue relates to computer network security or to the design, operation, or defense of a computer network as contemplated in section 552.139(a). Furthermore, you have not demonstrated that this information consists of a computer network vulnerability assessment or report as contemplated in section 552.139(b). Consequently, none of the remaining information may be withheld under section 552.139 of the Government Code.

Motorola claims that some of the submitted information is excepted under section 552.104 of the Government Code. However, section 552.104 is not designed to protect the interests of private parties that submit information to a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision No. 592 at 8-9 (1991). Section 552.104 excepts information from disclosure if a governmental body demonstrates that the release of the information would cause potential specific harm to the governmental body's interests in a particular competitive situation. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 593 at 2 (1991), 463 (1987), 453 at 3 (1986). CPS has not argued that the release of the submitted information would harm its interests in a particular competitive situation. Therefore, none of the submitted information may be withheld pursuant to section 552.104 of the Government Code.

Motorola also argues that its information is excepted under section 552.110 of the Government Code, which protects the property interests of private persons by excepting from disclosure two types of information: (1) trade secrets obtained from a person and privileged or confidential by statute or judicial decision and (2) 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.

The Texas Supreme Court has adopted the definition of trade secret from section 757 of the Restatement of Torts. *Hyde Corp. v. Huffines*, 314 S.W.2d 763 (Tex. 1958); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 552 at 2 (1990). Section 757 provides that a trade secret is the following:

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). 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. *Id.*³ This office has held that if a governmental body takes no position with regard to the application of the trade secret branch of section 552.110 to requested information, we must accept a private person's claim for exception as valid under that branch if that person establishes a *prima facie* case for exception and no argument is submitted that rebuts the claim as a matter of law. Open Records Decision No. 552 at 5-6 (1990). However, we cannot conclude that section 552.110(a) applies 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). We also note that pricing information pertaining to a particular contract is generally not a trade secret because it is "simply information as to single or ephemeral events in the conduct of the business," rather than "a process or device for continuous use in the operation of the business." RESTATEMENT OF TORTS § 757 cmt. b (1939); *see Hyde Corp. v. Huffines*, 314 S.W.2d 763, 776 (Tex. 1958); Open Records Decision Nos. 319 at 3 (1982), 306 at 3 (1982).

Section 552.110(b) excepts from disclosure "[c]ommercial 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." Section 552.110(b) requires a specific factual or evidentiary showing, not conclusory or generalized allegations, that substantial competitive injury would likely result from release of the requested information. *See* Open Records Decision No. 661 at 5-6 (1999) (business enterprise must show by specific factual evidence that release of information would cause it substantial competitive harm).

Upon review, we conclude that Motorola has not demonstrated that any portion of the information at issue qualifies as a trade secret for purposes of section 552.110(a) of the Government Code. Further, we find that Motorola has failed to demonstrate that any portion of the information at issue constitutes commercial or financial information, the release of which would cause its company substantial competitive harm. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 661 (1999) (for information to be withheld under commercial or financial information prong of section 552.110, business must show by specific factual evidence that substantial competitive injury would result from release of particular information at issue), 509 at 5 (1988) (because costs, bid specifications, and circumstances would change for future contracts, assertion that release of bid proposal might give competitor unfair advantage on future contracts is too speculative), 319 at 3 (1982) (information relating to organization,

³The six factors that the Restatement gives as indicia of whether information constitutes a trade secret are the following: (1) the extent to which the information is known outside of [the company]; (2) the extent to which it is known by employees and others 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).

personnel, and qualifications not ordinarily excepted from disclosure under statutory predecessor to section 552.110). Additionally, we note that although Motorola argues confidentiality for its pricing terms, the pricing information of a company contracting with a governmental body is generally not excepted under section 552.110. *See* Open Records Decision No. 514 (1988) (public has interest in knowing prices charged by government contractors). *See generally* Freedom of Information Act Guide & Privacy Act Overview, 219 (2000) (federal cases applying analogous Freedom of Information Act reasoning that disclosure of prices charged government is a cost of doing business with government). Moreover, we believe the public has a strong interest in the release of prices in government contract awards. Accordingly, CPS may not withhold any of the submitted information under section 552.110 of the Government Code.

Finally, we note that 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. 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, CPS must continue to rely on Open Records Letter No. 2005-00283 for the information submitted in Exhibit A. CPS must withhold the information we have marked pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 418.181 of the Government Code. CPS must also withhold the information we have marked pursuant to section 552.139 of the Government Code. The remaining submitted information must be released to the requestor in accordance with applicable copyright laws for any information protected by copyright.

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).

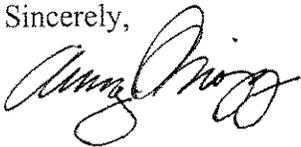
If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records 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,



Amy L.S. Shipp
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

ALS/mcf

Ref: ID# 294300

Enc. Submitted documents

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