ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

October 23, 2009

Ms. Ruth H. Soucy
Deputy General Counsel for Open Records
Texas Comptroller for Public Accounts
P. O. Box 13528
Austin, Texas 78711-13528

OR2009-15112

Dear Ms. Soucy:

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# 359213, (Comptroller ID No. 5874480434).

The Texas Comptroller for Public Accounts (the "comptroller") received a request for all data and electronic records related to video lottery terminals, video facsimile of Texas Lottery games, and the Texas Lottery Commission's proposed terminal printed instant lottery games or other instant electronic games. You state some information will be released to the requestor. You claim that a portion of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.107, 552.111, and 552.137 of the Government Code. You also state that a portion of the submitted information may be excepted from disclosure under section 552.110 of the Government Code, but you take no position as to whether the information is excepted under this section. Accordingly, you provide documentation showing that you notified MAXXAM, Inc. ("MAXXAM") of the request and of its right to submit arguments to this office as to why the submitted information should not be released. *See* Gov't Code § 552.305(d) (permitting interested third party to submit to attorney general reasons why requested information should not be released); Open Records Decision No. 542 (1990) (statutory predecessor to section 552.305 permitted governmental body to rely on interested third party to raise and explain applicability of exception to disclosure under certain circumstances). We have received comments from a representative of MAXXAM. We have considered the exceptions you claim and the submitted arguments, and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.[1]

[1]We assume that the "representative sample" of information 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.

Section 552.107(1) of the Government Code protects information coming 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. Open Records Decision No. 676 at 6-7 (2002). First, a governmental body must demonstrate that 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. 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. *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 a capacity other than that of attorney). Third, the privilege applies only to communications between or among clients, client representatives, lawyers, and lawyer representatives. 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.* 503(b)(1), 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. *Osborne v. Johnson*, 954 S.W.2d 180, 184 (Tex. App.—Waco 1997, no writ). Moreover, because the client may elect to waive the privilege at any time, a governmental body must explain that 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 state that a portion of the submitted information, which we have marked, constitutes communications between comptroller attorneys and comptroller staff that were made for the purpose of providing legal advice to the client-agencies. You have identified the parties to the communications. You state that these communications were made in confidence and have maintained their confidentiality. Based on your representations and our review, we find the comptroller may withhold the submitted e-mails, which we have marked, under section 552.107 of the Government Code.

We will next address MAXXAM's arguments under section 552.110. Section 552.110 protects the proprietary interests of private parties with respect to two types of information: "[a] trade secret obtained from a person and privileged or confidential by statute or judicial decision" and "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." Gov't Code § 552.110(a)-(b).

The Supreme Court of Texas has adopted the definition of a "trade secret" from section 757 of the Restatement of Torts, which holds a "trade secret" to be

> 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, as, for example, the amount or other terms of a secret bid for a contract or the salary of certain employees . . . . 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 Hyde Corp. v. Huffines*, 314 S.W.2d 763, 776 (Tex. 1958). This office will accept a private person's claim for exception as valid under section 552.110(a) if the person establishes a *prima facie* case for the exception and no one submits an argument that rebuts the claim as a matter of law.[2] *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) 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. *See* ORD 661 at 5-6 (business enterprise must show by specific factual evidence that release of information would cause it substantial competitive harm).

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[2]The 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* Open Records Decision Nos. 319 at 2 (1982), 306 at 2 (1982), 255 at 2 (1980).

MAXXAM raises section 552.110 and argues that a portion of the submitted information constitutes commercially sensitive information as well as trade secrets. We thus understand MAXXAM to raise both sections 552.110(a) and 552.110(b) for the information at issue. Having considered MAXXAM's arguments and reviewed the information at issue, we find that MAXXAM has established that release of its memoranda, which we have marked, would cause the company substantial competitive harm, and thus, this information must be withheld under section 552.110(b). The comptroller must withhold this information, which we have marked, under section 552.110(b) of the Government Code.[3]

Section 552.137 excepts from disclosure "an e-mail address of a member of the public that is provided for the purposes of communicating electronically with a governmental body," unless the member of the public consents to its release, or the e-mail address is of a type specifically excluded by subsection (c). Gov't Code § 552.137 (a)-(c). You have marked an e-mail address in the remaining information that is not of a type specifically excluded by subsection (c). Accordingly, the comptroller must withhold the marked e-mail address under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owner affirmatively consents to its disclosure.

As you acknowledge, some 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 comptroller may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.107 of the Government Code. The comptroller must also withhold the information we have marked under section 552.110 of the Government Code. and the information you have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released, but any copyrighted information may only be released in accordance with copyright law.[4]

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.

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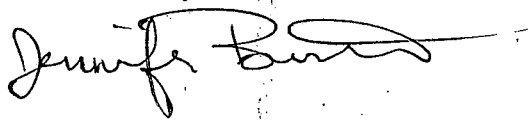
[3]As we are able to reach this conclusion, we need not address MAXXAM's remaining arguments.

[4]As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure.

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,



Jennifer Burnett
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JB/eeg

Ref: ID# 359213

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

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