



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

April 8, 2011

Ms. Zeena Angadicheril
Office of the General Counsel
The University of Texas System
201 West Seventh Street
Austin, Texas 78701-2902

OR2011-04890

Dear Ms. Angadicheril:

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# 414052 (OGC# 135035).

The Gulf Coast Regional Extension Center at the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston (the "university") received a request for a copy of the contract entered into with MedPlus for the Electronic Health Record and the proposals from all bidders who responded to the university's request for proposals. You state the university will redact insurance policy numbers in the submitted proposals under section 552.136 of the Government Code pursuant to Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009).¹ Although the university takes no position on whether the submitted information is excepted from disclosure, you state that release of this information may implicate the proprietary interests of third parties.² Accordingly, you inform us, and provide documentation showing, that you notified the third parties of the request and

¹Open Records Decision No. 684 is a previous determination to all governmental bodies authorizing them to withhold ten categories of information, including insurance policy numbers under section 552.136 of the Government Code, without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision.

²The third parties are Affordable Medical Software ("AMS"); Allscripts; Amazing Charts; Aprima Medical Software, Inc.; ASP.MD; Astronaut, LLC; Athena Health ("Athena"); Axolotl Corp.; Caliber Point; Cerner Corporation; ClearPractice; CodeBlue Solutions; Connexin Software, Inc. ("Connexin"); CureMD; Dell; digiChart, Inc.; e-MDs; eClinical Works; Eclipsys Practice Solutions; EHS; GE Healthcare; GEMMS; gloStream; Greenway Medical Technologies ("Greenway"); H2H Solutions, Inc.; Henry Schein Medical Systems, Inc. - MicroMD; Ingenix; IntelliSoft Technologies, Inc.; Intivia, Inc.; IOS Health Systems; McKesson; MDLand; MED3000; MedcomSoft; Medical Informatics Engineering, Inc.; MedPlus, Inc. ("MedPlus"); Mitochon Systems, Inc.; NCG Medical; Net.Orange; NextGen Healthcare Information Systems, Inc.; Nortec Software, Inc. ("Nortec"); Noteworthy Medical Systems, Inc.; Pulse, Inc.; Sage Software Healthcare, LLC ("Sage"); Sequel Systems, Inc.; Sevocity, a Division of Conceptual MindWorks, Inc.; TECNEX Systems, LLC; VersaForm Systems Corp. ("VersaForm"); VersaSuite; and Visionary HealthWare.

of their right to submit arguments to this office as to why their 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 arguments from representatives of AMS, Athena, ClearPractice, Connexin, e-MDs, Greenway, MedPlus, Nortec, Sage, and VersaForm. We have considered the submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we address Nortec's arguments that the requested information is not subject to the Act. The Act is applicable to "public information." *See* Gov't Code § 552.021. Section 552.002 of the Act provides that "public information" consists of "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). Thus, virtually all information that is in a governmental body's physical possession constitutes public information that is subject to the Act. *Id.* § 552.002(a)(1); *see also* Open Records Decision Nos. 549 at 4 (1990), 514 at 1-2 (1988). Nortec argues that the requested information is not public within the meaning of the statute because the Gulf Coast Regional Extension Center (the "GCREC") is not a governmental body. However, the university informs us that the GCREC "is part of and operated by the [u]niversity." Additionally, the university has submitted the requested information, which is maintained by the university, which is a governmental body as defined by section 552.003. *See* Gov't Code § 552.003(1) (defining "governmental body" for purposes of the Act). Further, we find that the submitted information was collected, assembled, or maintained in connection with the transaction of the university's official business. Therefore, we conclude the submitted information is subject to the Act and must be released, unless the university or a third-party demonstrates that the information falls within an exception to public disclosure under the Act. *See id.* §§ 552.006, .021, .301, .302.

Next, the university states the information pertaining to Healthland is not responsive to the present request. This ruling does not address the public availability of any information that is not responsive to the request, and the university is not required to release such information in response to this request.

Next, 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) of the Government Code to submit its reasons, if any, as to why requested information relating to it should be withheld from disclosure. *See id.* § 552.305(d)(2)(B). As of the date of this letter, we have only received arguments from AMS, Athena, ClearPractice, Connexin, e-MDs, Greenway, MedPlus, Nortec, Sage, and VersaForm. We, thus, have no basis for concluding that any portion of the submitted information constitutes the other third parties' proprietary 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 submitted information based on the proprietary interests of the non-briefing third parties.

We understand MedPlus and VersaForm to assert that their information is confidential because of representations made by the university. We note that information is not confidential under the Act simply because the party that submits the information anticipates or requests that it be kept confidential. *See Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 677 (Tex. 1976). In other words, a governmental body cannot overrule or repeal provisions of the Act through an agreement or contract. *See* Attorney General Opinion JM-672 (1987); Open Records Decision Nos. 541 at 3 (1990) (“[T]he obligations of a governmental body under [the Act] cannot be compromised simply by its decision to enter into a contract.”), 203 at 1 (1978) (mere expectation of confidentiality by person supplying information does not satisfy requirements of statutory predecessor to section 552.110). Consequently, unless the information at issue falls within an exception to disclosure, it must be released, notwithstanding any expectation or agreement to the contrary.

We note AMS, Greenway, and MedPlus raise section 552.101 of the Government Code for their submitted information. This section excepts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov’t Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 protects information that is considered to be confidential under other constitutional, statutory, or decisional law. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 at 4 (1992) (constitutional privacy), 478 at 2 (1987) (statutory confidentiality), 611 at 1 (1992) (common-law privacy). However, AMS, Greenway, and MedPlus have not directed our attention to any law under which any of their information is considered to be confidential for the purposes of section 552.101. We therefore conclude that the university may not withhold any of their submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

e-MDs raises section 552.101 and cites to Open Records Decision No. 652 (1997). Open Records Decision No. 652 addressed under what circumstances the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission, which has been renamed the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (the “commission”), must withhold from the public “trade secret” information pursuant to section 382.041 of the Health and Safety Code. *See* ORD 652 at 1 (addressing whether Health and Safety Code section 382.041 supplants common-law trade secret protection for certain information filed with the commission). Thus, we understand e-MDs to assert its information is confidential under section 382.041. Section 382.041 provides in relevant part that “a member, employee, or agent of the commission may not disclose information submitted to the commission relating to secret processes or methods of manufacture or production that is identified as confidential when submitted.” Health & Safety Code § 382.041(a). By its own terms, section 382.041 pertains only to information submitted to the commission. *See id.*; *see also* ORD 652 at 5. Consequently, none of e-MDs’ information is made confidential by section 382.041 of the Health and Safety Code, and the university may not withhold it under section 552.101 on that ground.

Connexin and Nortec assert that their respective information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.104 of the Government Code, which excepts from disclosure "information that, if released, would give advantage to a competitor or bidder." Gov't Code § 552.104(a). This section, however, is a discretionary exception that only protects the interests of a governmental body, as distinguished from exceptions that are intended to protect the interests of third parties. See *Birnbaum v. Alliance of Am. Insurers*, 994 S.W.2d 766, 776 (Tex. App.—Austin 1999, pet. denied); Open Records Decision Nos. 592 (1991) (statutory predecessor to section 552.104 designed to protect interests of a governmental body in a competitive situation, and not interests of private parties submitting information to the government). As the university does not seek to withhold any information pursuant to section 552.104, we find this section does not apply to the submitted information. Therefore, the university may not withhold any of the submitted information pursuant to section 552.104.

AMS, Athena, ClearPractice, Connexin, e-MDs, Greenway, MedPlus, Nortec, Sage, and VersaForm claim that portions of their respective information are excepted from disclosure under section 552.110 of the Government Code. 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 [one] 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. Generally it relates to the production of goods, as, for example, a machine or formula for the production of an article. It may, however, 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 *Hyde Corp. v. Huffines*, 314 S.W.2d 763, 776 (Tex. 1958); Open Records Decision Nos. 255 (1980), 232 (1979), 217 (1978). 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.³ RESTATEMENT OF TORTS § 757 cmt. b (1939); *see also* ORD 232. 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. ORD 552. 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. Open Records Decision No. 402 (1983). We 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 Huffines*, 314 S.W.2d at 776; ORDs 319 at 3, 306 at 3.

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 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.

In advancing its arguments, e-MDs relies, in part, on the test pertaining to the applicability of the section 552(b)(4) exemption under the federal Freedom of Information Act to third-party information held by a federal agency, as announced in *National Parks & Conservation Association v. Morton*, 498 F.2d 765 (D.C. Cir. 1974). The *National Parks* test provides that commercial or financial information is confidential if disclosure of information is likely to impair a governmental body's ability to obtain necessary information in the future. *National Parks*, 498 F.2d 765. However, section 552.110(b) has been amended since the issuance of *National Parks*. Section 552.110(b) now expressly states the standard for excepting from disclosure confidential information. The current statute does not incorporate this aspect of the *National Parks* test; it now requires only a specific factual demonstration that release of the information in question would cause the business enterprise that submitted the information substantial competitive harm. *See* ORD 661 at 5-6 (discussing enactment of section 552.110(b) by Seventy-sixth Legislature). Thus, the ability of a governmental body to obtain information from private parties is no longer a relevant consideration under section 552.110(b). *Id.* Therefore, we will consider only e-MDs interests in its information.

³The following are the six factors that the Restatement gives 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 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.

AMS, Athena, ClearPractice, Connexin, e-MDs, Greenway, MedPlus, Sage, and VersaForm contend that portions of their respective information consist of trade secrets excepted under section 552.110(a). After reviewing the submitted arguments and the information at issue, we conclude AMS, Athena, Connexin, e-MDs, MedPlus, and Sage have established that a portion of their submitted information, including customer information, constitutes a trade secret. Thus, the university must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.110(a) of the Government Code. We note, however, that e-MDs and Sage have made some of the customer information they seek to withhold publicly available on their respective websites. Because e-MDs and Sage have published this information, they have failed to demonstrate that this information is a trade secret, and none of it may be withheld under section 552.110(a). Further, AMS, Athena, ClearPractice, Connexin, e-MDs, Greenway, MedPlus, Sage, and VersaForm have failed to demonstrate that any of the remaining information meets the definition of a trade secret or shown the necessary factors to establish a trade secret claim. *See* ORDs 402 (section 552.110(a) does not apply unless information meets definition of trade secret and necessary factors have been demonstrated to establish trade secret claim), 319 at 2 (information relating to organization, personnel, market studies, professional references, qualifications, experience, and pricing not excepted under section 552.110). Accordingly, the university must only withhold the information we have marked pursuant to section 552.110(a) of the Government Code. We determine that no portion of the remaining information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.110(a) of the Government Code.

AMS, Athena, ClearPractice, Connexin, e-MDs, Greenway, MedPlus, Nortec, and VersaForm argue that portions of the remaining information are excepted from disclosure under section 552.110(b) of the Government Code. Upon review of their arguments and the submitted information, we find AMS, Athena, Connexin, Greenway, Nortec, and Sage have established that the release of portions of their respective information, which we have marked, would cause them substantial competitive injury. However, we find AMS, Athena, ClearPractice, Connexin, e-MDs, Greenway, MedPlus, Nortec, and VersaForm have made only general conclusory allegations that release of the remaining information would cause substantial competitive injury and have provided no specific factual or evidentiary showing to support such allegations. *See* Gov't Code § 552.110; ORD Nos. 661 at 5-6 (business entity must show by specific factual evidence that substantial competitive injury would result from release of particular information at issue), 319 at 3 (information relating to organization and personnel, market studies, experience, and qualifications not ordinarily excepted from disclosure under statutory predecessor to section 552.110). Accordingly, the university must withhold only the information we have marked under section 552.110(b) of the Government Code.

Greenway raises section 552.113 of the Government Code, which protects certain geological, geophysical, and other information regarding the exploration or development of natural resources. *See* Gov't Code § 552.113; *see generally* Open Records Decision No. 627 (1994). Because Greenway has not demonstrated this exception is applicable to any of its information, the university may not withhold any of the submitted information under section 552.113 of the Government Code.

Connexin claims that portions of its remaining information are confidential under section 552.128 of the Government Code. Section 552.128 is applicable to “[i]nformation submitted by a potential vendor or contractor to a governmental body in connection with an application for certification as a historically underutilized or disadvantaged business under a local, state, or federal certification program[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.128(a). However, Connexin does not indicate it submitted its proposal in connection with an application for certification under such a program. Moreover, section 552.128(c) states that

[i]nformation submitted by a vendor or contractor or a potential vendor or contractor to a governmental body in connection with a specific proposed contractual relationship, a specific contract, or an application to be placed on a bidders list . . . is subject to required disclosure, excepted from required disclosure, or confidential in accordance with other law.

Id. § 552.128(c). In this instance, Connexin submitted its proposal to the university in connection with a specific proposed contractual relationship with the university. We therefore conclude that the university may not withhold any portion of Connexin’s information under section 552.128 of the Government Code.

Greenway asserts that its information is excepted under section 552.131 of the Government Code. Section 552.131 relates to economic development information and provides in part:

(a) Information is excepted from [required public disclosure] if the information relates to economic development negotiations involving a governmental body and a business prospect that the governmental body seeks to have locate, stay, or expand in or near the territory of the governmental body and the information relates to:

(1) a trade secret of the business prospect; or

(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.

(b) Unless and until an agreement is made with the business prospect, information about a financial or other incentive being offered to the business prospect by the governmental body or by another person is excepted from [required public disclosure].

Id. § 552.131. Section 552.131(a) excepts from disclosure only “trade secret[s] of [a] business prospect” 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.” *Id.* This aspect of section 552.131 is co-extensive with section 552.110 of the Government Code. *See id.* § 552.110(a)-(b).

Because we have already disposed of Greenway's claims under section 552.110, the university may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.131(a) of the Government Code.

We note that section 552.131(b) is designed to protect the interests of governmental bodies, not third parties. As the university does not assert section 552.131(b) as an exception to disclosure, we conclude that no portion of the submitted information is excepted under section 552.131(b) of the Government Code.

Section 552.136 of the Government Code provides that "[n]otwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a credit card, debit card, charge card, or access device number that is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental body is confidential." Gov't Code § 552.136. Accordingly, the university must withhold the account number, bank routing number, and credit card numbers we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code.⁴

e-MDs argues that certain e-mail addresses in its proposal are confidential. Section 552.137 of the Government Code provides in relevant part the following:

(a) Except as otherwise provided by this section, 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 this chapter.

...

(c) Subsection (a) does not apply to an e-mail address:

...

(3) contained in a response to a request for bids or proposals, contained in a response to similar invitations soliciting offers or information relating to a potential contract, or provided to a governmental body in the course of negotiating the terms of a contract or potential contract . . . [.]

Id. § 552.137(a), (c)(3). The e-mail addresses e-MDs seeks to withhold were provided to the university by e-MDs in response to a request for proposals. *See id.* § 552.137(c)(3). Thus, the university may not withhold any of the e-mail addresses at issue under section 552.137 of the Government Code.

⁴As previously noted, Open Records Decision No. 684 is a previous determination to all governmental bodies authorizing them to withhold ten categories of information, including bank account numbers, routing numbers, and credit card numbers under section 552.136 of the Government Code, without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision.

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. 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 must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.110 of the Government Code and the information we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released, but any information that is 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,



Nneka Kanu
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

NK/em

Ref: ID# 414052

Enc. Submitted documents

cc: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Jeff Lutes
Senior Corporate Counsel
ClearPractice
13900 Riverport Drive
Maryland Heights, Missouri 63043
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Haifeng Chen
Affordable Medical Software
9110 Bellaire Boulevard, Suite C
Houston, Texas 77036
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Daniel H. Orenstein
General Counsel
Athena Health, Inc.
311 Arsenal Street
Watertown, Massachusetts 02472
(w/o enclosures)

Ms. Lori R. Mello
In-House Counsel
Connexin Software, Inc.
5 Walnut Grove Drive, Suite 240
Horsham, Pennsylvania 19044
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Dudley McClellan
Legal Counsel
e-MDs, Inc.
9900 Spectrum Drive
Austin, Texas 78717
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Joseph R. Landau
President
VersaForm Systems Corp.
591 West Hamilton Avenue, #230
Campbell, California 95008
(w/o enclosures)

Ms. Alison R. Miller
Corporate Counsel
Sage Software Healthcare, LLC
4301 West Boy Scout Boulevard, Suite 800
Tampa, Florida 33607
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Joel W. Tisinger
Associate General Counsel
Greenway Medical Technologies, Inc.
121 Greenway Boulevard
Carrollton, Georgia 30117
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Jim Evers
Regional Sales Director
MED3000
1121 Situs Court, Suite 200
Raleigh, North Carolina 27606
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Rich Lobb
Director of Operations
MedcomSoft
98 Pennzoil Drive
Johnstown, Pennsylvania 15909
(w/o enclosures)

Ms. Kathleen Repoli
Chief Operating Officer
Amazing Charts
1130 Ten Rod Road, Suite 207F
North Kingstown, Rhode Island 02852
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. David Cholak
Chief Operating Officer
ASP. MD
229 Third Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Ali Zahir
Manager
Sequel Systems, Inc.
324 South Service Road, Suite 119
Melville, New York 11747
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Bob Allen
National Sales Director
digiChart, Inc.
100 Winners Circle
Nashville, Tennessee 37027
(w/o enclosures)

Ms. Julie Lundberg
Wellness Manager
gloStream
6632 Telegraph Road, Suite 363
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan 48301
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Randall Redd
Proposal Manager
Intivia, Inc.
371 Hoes Lane, Suite 302
Piscataway, New Jersey 08854
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Mahendranath Indar
Chief Executive Officer
MDLand
40 Exchange Place
New York, New York 10005
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Ajmal Sheikh
President
Nortec Software, Inc.
463 Willis Avenue
Williston Park, New York 11596
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Brian Bromberek
VP Sales and Marketing
GEMMS
210 West 103rd Street, Suite 104
Indianapolis, Indiana 46290
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Michael Gleason
Sales Executive
Eclipsys Practice Solutions
3 Ravinia Drive, Suite B-150
Atlanta, Georgia 30346
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Hirsch Srivastata
H2H Solutions, Inc.
49197 Wixom Tech Drive
Wixom, Michigan 48393
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. John Bright
National Sales Director
Henry Schein Medical Systems, Inc.
760 Boardman-Canfield Road
Boardman, Ohio 44152
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Andrew Carricarte
President, CEP
IOS Health Systems
5000 Southwest 75th Avenue, Suite 202
Miami, Florida 33186
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Carl Melillo
SVP Sales
Mitochon Systems, Inc.
220 Newport Center Drive, Suite 11-86
Newport Beach, California 92660
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Bill Hashmat
CIO
CureMD
55 Broad Street
New York, New York 10004
(w/o enclosures)

Ms. Tracey Helmig
Regional Sales Representative
Aprima Medical Software, Inc.
3330 Keller Springs Road, Suite 201
Carrollton, Texas 75006
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Ignacio Valdez, M.D., M.S.
Manager
Astronaut, LLC
3519 Blue Bonnet
Houston, Texas 77025
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Edie Hagens
Sales Director, Southeast Region
Axolotl Corp.
4132 Rainsong
Dallas, Texas 75287
(w/o enclosures)

Ms. Sue Martin
Vice President
Cerner Corporation
2800 Rockcreek Parkway
Kansas City, Missouri 64117
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Raj Bhamoo
Vice President – Product Strategy
IntelliSoft Technologies, Inc.
1320 Greenway Drive, Suite 460
Irving, Texas 75063
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Steven Thill
National Sales Manager
NCG Medical
140 North Westmonte Drive, Suite 100
Altamonte Springs, Florida 32714
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Blake Heidecker
Healthland
1550 Utica Avenue South, Suite 945
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55416
(w/o enclosures)

Ms. Janelle Thompson
Senior Regional Sales Executive
Allscripts
222 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Suite 2024
Chicago, Illinois 60654
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Sudeep Mehandru
Director, Healthcare
Caliber Point
One Penn Plaza, Suite 3910
New York, New York 10119
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Lloyd Taylor
Director of Sales
Catalis, Inc.
7801 North Capitol of Texas Highway
Suite 260
Austin, Texas 78731
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Jack Wankowski
State Business Development Manager
Dell
2300 West Plano Parkway
Plano, Texas 75075
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Milind Shah
Director
eClinical Works
112 Turnpike Road
Westborough, Massachusetts 01581
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Andrew T. Johnson
National Representative
GE Healthcare
9900 Innovation Drive
Wauwatosa, WI 53226
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Nathan Jennings
National Sales Director
Ingenix
12125 Technology Drive
Eden Prairie, Minnesota 55344
(w/o enclosures)

Ms. Dawn Johnson
Director, Business Development
MedPlus, Inc.
4690 Parkway Drive
Mason, Ohio 45040
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Bruce Rowley
SVP Marketing and Sales
Pulse, Inc.
3017 North Cypress
Wichita, Kansas 67226
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Rodney Brown
Director of Sales and Marketing
VersaSuite
13401 Pond Springs Road
Austin, Texas 78729
(w/o enclosures)

Ms. Adele Allison
National Director of Government Affairs
EHS
One Metroplex Drive, Suite 500
Birmingham, Alabama 35209
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Ryan Bush
Manager, Government and Strategy
McKesson
5995 Windward Parkway
Alpharetta, Georgia 30005
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Eric Jones
COO
Medical Informatics Engineering, Inc.
6302 Constitution Drive
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46804
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. William Westfall
Vice President, Sales
Net.Orange
1333 Executive Drive, Suite 216
Irving, Texas 75083
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Scott Irwin
Director of Payer Relations
NextGen Healthcare Information Systems
795 Horsham Road
Horsham, Pennsylvania 19044
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Matt Robinson
Mr. Michael Cohen
Noteworthy Medical Systems, Inc.
3300 North Central Avenue #2100
Phoenix, Arizona 85012
(w/o enclosures)

Ms. Kathryn Tilley
Product Manager
Visionary HealthWare
5600 Mariner Street, Suite 227
Tampa, Florida 33609
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Moiz Ahmed
President/CEO
TECHNEX Systems, LLC
800 West Sam Houston Parkway
Suite 132
Houston, Texas 77042
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. Gil Garza
Regional Account Manager
Sevocity a Division of Conceptal
MindWorks, Inc.
9830 Colonnade Boulevard
Suite 377
San Antonio, Texas 78230
(w/o enclosures)