



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

July 12, 2012

Ms. Elisabeth D. Nelson
Counsel for the Lewisville Independent School District
Law Offices of Robert E. Luna, P.C.
4411 North Central Expressway
Dallas, Texas 75205

OR2012-09851A

Dear Ms. Nelson:

This office issued Open Records Letter No. 2012-09851 (2012) on June 26, 2012. We have examined this ruling and determined that Open Records Letter No. 2012-09851 is incorrect. Where this office determines that an error was made in the decision process under sections 552.301 and 552.306 of the Government Code, 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. 2012-09851. *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")). Your request was assigned ID# 464037.

The Lewisville Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for the submissions and tabulations related to a specified request for proposals. You state some of the responsive information will be made available to the requestor. You further state you will redact information under section 552.136 of the Government Code pursuant to Open Records Letter No. 684 (2009).¹ Although you take no position as to

¹Open Records Decision No. 684 is a previous determination to all governmental bodies authorizing them to withhold ten categories of information, including access device numbers under section 552.136, without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision. However, on September 1, 2011, the Texas legislature amended section 552.136 to allow a governmental body to redact the information described in section 552.136(b) without the necessity of seeking a decision from the attorney general. *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). Thus, the statutory amendments to section 552.136 of the Government Code superceded Open Records Decision No. 684 on September 1, 2011. Therefore, a governmental body may only redact information subject to section 552.136(b) in accordance with section 552.136, not Open Records Decision No. 684.

whether the remaining information is excepted under the Act, you state its release may implicate the proprietary interests of Sprint Communications Company, L.P. ("Sprint") and T-Mobile USA, Inc. ("T-Mobile"). Accordingly, you state, and provide documentation showing, you notified Sprint and T-Mobile of the request for information and of their right to submit arguments to this office as to why the submitted 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 comments from T-Mobile. We have considered the submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note that an interested third party is allowed ten business days after the date of its receipt of the governmental body's notice under section 552.305(d) to submit its reasons, if any, as to why requested information relating to it should be withheld from disclosure. See Gov't Code § 552.305(d)(2)(B). As of the date of this letter, this office has not received comments from Sprint explaining why its information should not be released to the requestor. Thus, we have no basis to conclude that the release of any of the information at issue would implicate the interests of this company. See *id.* § 552.110(b); 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, we conclude that the district may not withhold any of the information on the basis of any interest Sprint may have in the information.

T-Mobile claims some of its information is excepted under section 552.110(a) of the Government Code, which protects trade secrets obtained from a person and privileged or confidential by statute or judicial decision. Gov't Code § 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.² RESTATEMENT OF TORTS § 757 cmt. b (1939). This office must accept a claim 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 section 552.110(a) is applicable unless it has been shown 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).

Upon review, we find T-Mobile has established a *prima facie* case that its client information at issue, which we have marked, constitutes a trade secret. Accordingly, the district must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.110(a) of the Government Code.³

The district notes, and we agree, 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 district must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.110 of the Government Code. The district must release the remaining information, but any information that is protected by copyright may only be released in accordance with copyright law.

²The 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 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).

³As our ruling is dispositive for this information, we need not address T-Mobile's remaining arguments against its disclosure.

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,



Sarah Casterline
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

SEC/som

Ref: ID# 464037

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

Ms. Karen Kezele
Manager Proposal Development
Sprint Communications Company, L.P.
12524 Sunrise Valley Drive
Reston, Virginia 20196
(w/o enclosures)

Mr. David Lampkin
Vice President, Business Sales
T-Mobile USA, Inc.
12920 Southeast 38th Street
Bellevue, Washington 98006
(w/o enclosures)