ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

December 3, 2013

Mr. James G. Nolan
Open Records Attorney
Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts
P.O. Box 13528
Austin, Texas 78711-3528

OR2013-20881

Dear Mr. Nolan:

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# 507353 (CPA ORTS No. 9463905783).

The Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts (the "comptroller's office") received a request for a copy of the approved vendor proposals regarding a specified solicitation for requests for proposals. You state some information has been provided to the requestor with certain information redacted pursuant to sections 552.136(c) and 552.147(b) of the Government Code.[1] Although you take no position as to the public availability of the submitted information, you state its release may implicate the proprietary interests of third parties. You state you notified the third parties of the request and of their right to submit arguments to this office as to why their information should not be released.[2] *See* Gov't Code § 552.305(d); *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

[1]Section 552.136 of the Government Code permits a governmental body to redact the information described in section 552.136(b) without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office. *See* Gov't Code § 552.136(c)-(e) (providing procedures for redaction of information). 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). Section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person's social security number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office under the Act. *Id.* § 552.147(b).

[2]The third parties notified pursuant to section 552.305 are: Audit Services U.S., L.L.C.; Discovery Audit Services, L.L.C.; Kelmar Associates, L.L.C. ("Kelmar"); Verus Financial, L.L.C.; Xerox State & Local Solutions, Inc.

explain applicability of exception to disclosure in certain circumstances). We have received comments from Kelmar. We have considered the submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, you state the requestor has agreed to exclude the financial statements of the vendors from the scope of the request. Accordingly, this type of information is not responsive to the instant request. This ruling does not address the public availability of non-responsive information, nor is the comptroller's office required to release non-responsive information to this requestor.

We note Kelmar objects to disclosure of information the comptroller's office has not submitted to this office for review. This ruling does not address information that was not submitted by the comptroller's office and is limited to the information submitted as responsive by the comptroller's office. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(e)(1)(D) (governmental body requesting decision from Attorney General must submit copy of specific information requested).

Next, you acknowledge the comptroller's office has not complied with the time periods prescribed by section 552.301 of the Government Code in requesting an open records decision from our office. *Id.* § 552.301. Pursuant to section 552.302 of the Government Code, a governmental body's failure to comply with the requirements of section 552.301 results in the legal presumption that the requested information is public and must be released unless the governmental body demonstrates a compelling reason to withhold the information from disclosure. *See id.* § 552.302; *Simmons v. Kuzmich*, 166 S.W.3d 342, 350 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2005, no pet.); *Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379, 381-82 (Tex. App.—Austin 1990, no writ) (governmental body must make compelling demonstration to overcome presumption of openness pursuant to statutory predecessor to section 552.302); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 630 (1994). The presumption that information is public under section 552.302 can be overcome by demonstrating that the information is confidential by law or third-party interests are at stake. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 630 at 3, 325 at 2 (1982). Because third-party interests can provide a compelling reason for non-disclosure, we will consider whether any of the information at issue may be withheld on behalf of the third parties at issue.

We note an interested third party is allowed ten business days after the date of its receipt of the governmental body's notice to submit its reasons, if any, as to why information relating to that party should not be released. *See* Gov't Code § 552.305(d)(2)(B). As of the date of this letter, we have only received comments from Kelmar as to why the company's submitted information should not be released. Therefore, we have no basis to conclude any of the remaining third parties have protected proprietary interests in the submitted information. *See id.* § 552.110(a)-(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, the comptroller's office may not withhold any portion of the submitted information on the basis of any proprietary interests the remaining third parties may have in it.

Next, we address Kelmar's arguments against disclosure of the submitted information. Kelmar requests that the information it marked as confidential be withheld from disclosure under the Act. We note information is not confidential under the Act simply because the party that submits the information anticipates or requests 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 by 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 did not satisfy requirements of statutory predecessor to Gov't Code § 552.110). Kelmar has not identified any law that authorizes the comptroller's office to enter into an agreement to keep any of the submitted information confidential. Therefore, the comptroller's office may not withhold Kelmar's information unless it falls within the scope of an exception to disclosure, notwithstanding any expectation or agreement to the contrary.

Kelmar contends its information is excepted from disclosure as a trade secret under section 552.110 of the Government Code. Section 552.110(a) protects trade secrets obtained from a person that are privileged or confidential by statute or judicial decision. *See* Gov't Code § 552.110(a). The Texas Supreme Court 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 . . . . 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 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 that person establishes a *prima facie* case for the exception, and no one submits an argument 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.[3] Open Records Decision No. 402 (1983).

Upon review, we find Kelmar has failed to demonstrate how any portion of its information meets the definition of a trade secret, nor has it demonstrated the necessary factors to establish a trade secret claim. *See* ORDs 552 at 5 (party must establish *prima facie* case that information is trade secret), 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). Therefore, the comptroller's office may not withhold any of Kelmar's information pursuant to section 552.110(a) of the Government Code.

We note some of the information 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. As no other exceptions to disclosure have been raised, the submitted information must be released, but 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.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/

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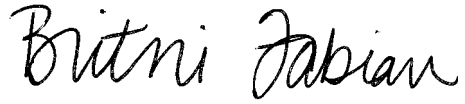
[3]The Restatement of Torts lists the following six factors as indicia of whether information constitutes a trade secret:

> (1) the extent to which the information is known outside of [the company];
> (2) the extent to which it is known by employees and 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).

orl_ruling_info.shtml, 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 may be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Britni Fabian
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

BF/tch

Ref: ID# 507353

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

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