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ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

March 22, 2016

Ms. Lisa Ott Laky
General Counsel
Austin-Travis County Integral Care
P.O. Box 3548
Austin, Texas 78764

OR2016-06534

Dear Ms. Laky:

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# 602587.

The Austin-Travis County Mental Health and Mental Retardation Center dba Austin Travis County Integral Care ("ATCIC") received a request for the winning proposal for a specified request for proposals. ATCIC does not take a position as to whether the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under the Act. However, ATCIC states, and provides documentation showing, it notified Arthur J. Gallagher & Co. ("AJG") of ATCIC's receipt of the request for information and of AJG'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 at 3 (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 AJG objecting to the release of some of the information at issue under section 552.110 of the Government Code. We have considered the claimed exception and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.110 of the Government Code protects the proprietary interests of private parties by excepting from disclosure two types of information: trade secrets and commercial or financial information the release of which would cause a third party substantial competitive harm. Section 552.110(a) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "[a] trade secret

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. *Hyde Corp. v. Huffines*, 314 S.W.2d 763 (Tex. 1958); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 552 at 2 (1990). Section 757 provides 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.¹ RESTATEMENT OF TORTS § 757 cmt. b. This office 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. ORD 552 at 5-6. However, we cannot conclude section 552.110(a) applies 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).

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[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.110(b). Section 552.110(b) requires a specific factual or evidentiary

¹The 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; *see also* Open Records Decision Nos. 319 at 2 (1982), 306 at 2 (1982), 255 at 2 (1980).

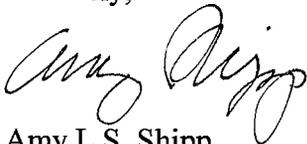
showing, not conclusory or generalized allegations, substantial competitive injury would likely result from release of the requested information. *See* Open Records Decision No. 661 at 5-6 (1999) (business enterprise must show by specific factual evidence release of information would cause it substantial competitive harm).

Upon review, we find AJG has established the release of its customer information and the information we have marked under section 552.110(b) would cause it substantial competitive injury. Nevertheless, to the extent AJG has published any of the customer information at issue on its website, this information is not confidential under section 552.110. Accordingly, ATCIC must withhold AJG's customer information in the submitted documents under section 552.110(b), provided AJG has not published the information on its website. ATCIC must also withhold the information we have marked under section 552.110(b). However, we find AJG has failed to establish release of any customer information published on AJG's website would cause it substantial competitive injury. *See id.* § 552.110(b). We also conclude AJG has not shown any customer information published on AJG's website meets the definition of a trade secret or demonstrated the necessary factors to establish a trade secret claim. *See id.* § 552.110(a); ORD 402 at 2-3. Therefore, ATCIC may not withhold any customer information published on AJG's website under section 552.110. ATCIC must release the remaining information.

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/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,



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

ALS/akg

Ref: ID# 602587

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

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