



June 18, 2002

Ms. Carol Longoria  
Public Information Coordinator  
The University of Texas System  
201 West 7<sup>th</sup> Street  
Austin, Texas 78701-2981

OR2002-3300

Dear Ms. Longoria:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 164524.

The University of Texas at San Antonio (the “university”) received a request for a copy of the “winning proposal for RFO No.: 743-2-16 - Voice, Data, Video & Security Cabling for the Recreation/Wellness Center And Child Care Center.” Although the university does not take a position with respect to the release of the submitted information, you claim that the information may be excepted from disclosure pursuant to sections 552.101, 552.110, 552.113, and 552.131 of the Government Code. Pursuant to section 552.305(d) of the Government Code, the university notified an interested third party of the request and of its right to submit arguments to this office as to why the submitted information should not be released, namely VSE Corporation (“VSE”). *See* Gov’t Code § 552.305(d); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 542 (1990) (determining that statutory predecessor to Gov’t Code § 552.305 permits governmental body to rely on interested third party to raise and explain applicability of exception to disclosure under Public Information Act (the “Act”) in certain circumstances). We have considered all claimed exceptions to disclosure and have reviewed the submitted information.

VSE responded to the university’s section 552.305 notice by claiming that portions of its bid proposal are excepted from disclosure pursuant to sections 552.101 and 552.110 of the Government Code. Section 552.101 excepts from disclosure information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 611 at 1 (1992) (relating to common-law privacy), 600 at 4 (1992) (relating to constitutional privacy), 478 at 2 (1987) (relating to statutory confidentiality). We note that VSE has not asserted any law, and this office is not aware of any law, that makes any of the information confidential under section 552.101. Accordingly, the university may

not withhold any portion of the information pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code.

Section 552.110(a) of the Government Code protects trade secrets of private parties. The Texas Supreme Court has adopted the definition of "trade secret" from the Restatement of Torts, section 757, 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 a single or ephemeral event 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 Hyde Corp. v. Huffines*, 314 S.W.2d 763, 776 (Tex.), *cert. denied*, 358 U.S. 898 (1958). If a governmental body takes no position with regard to the application of the "trade secrets" branch of section 552.110 to requested information, we 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 one submits an argument that rebuts the claim as a matter of law.<sup>1</sup> *See* Open Records Decision No. 552 at 5 (1990).

Section 552.110(b) of the Government Code 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." An entity will not meet its burden under section 552.110(b) by a mere conclusory assertion of a possibility of commercial harm. *Cf. National Parks & Conservation Ass'n v. Morton*, 498 F.2d 765, 770 (D.C. Cir. 1974). The governmental body or interested third party raising section 552.110(b) must provide a specific factual or evidentiary showing that substantial competitive injury would likely result from disclosure of the requested information. *See* Open Records Decision No. 639 at 4 (1996) (to prevent

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<sup>1</sup> The six factors that the Restatement gives as indicia of whether information constitutes a trade secret are: "(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 also* Open Records Decision Nos. 319 at 2 (1982), 306 at 2 (1982), 255 at 2 (1980).

disclosure of commercial or financial information, party must show by specific factual or evidentiary material, not conclusory or generalized allegations, that it actually faces competition and that substantial competitive injury would likely result from disclosure).

VSE argues that portions of its bid proposal should be withheld from disclosure under section 552.110 because they either constitute trade secret information or information the release of which would cause substantial competitive harm to VSE. However, based on our review of VSE's arguments and the information at issue, we conclude that VSE has not sufficiently demonstrated that the release of any portion of its bid proposal would constitute a release of trade secret information or would cause substantial competitive harm to VSE. Accordingly, we conclude that the university may not withhold any portion of VSE's bid proposal from disclosure pursuant to section 552.110 of the Government Code.

However, we note that the bid proposal contains e-mail addresses that may be excepted from disclosure under section 552.137 of the Government Code. Section 552.137 makes certain e-mail addresses confidential and provides in pertinent part:

- (a) 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.
- (b) Confidential information described by this section that relates to a member of the public may be disclosed if the member of the public affirmatively consents to its release.

Gov't Code § 552.137. Accordingly, the university must withhold from disclosure the e-mail addresses that we have marked pursuant to section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the members of the public in question have affirmatively consented to their release.

In summary, the university must withhold from disclosure the e-mail addresses that we have marked pursuant to section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the members of the public in question have affirmatively consented to their release. The university must release the remaining portions of the bid proposal to the requestor.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records 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 records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days.

*Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

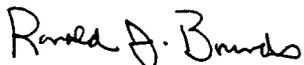
If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at 877/673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.--Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at 512/475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



Ronald J. Bounds  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

RJB/seg

Ref: ID# 164524

Enc. Marked documents

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