



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

November 5, 2003

Mr. Steve Aragón
General Counsel
Texas Health and Human Services Commission
P.O. Box 13247
Austin, Texas 78711

OR2003-7965

Dear Mr. Aragón:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 190645.

The Texas Health and Human Services Commission (the "commission") received a request for several categories of information relating to certain audits conducted for the commission by third parties EDS and Heritage Information Systems, Incorporated ("Heritage"). You inform us that the commission is releasing some of the requested information and claim that other requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.108 and 552.137 of the Government Code. Although you take no position regarding whether the requested information is proprietary, you have notified EDS and Heritage of the request for information and their opportunity to submit comments to this office. See Gov't Code § 552.305 (permitting interested third party to submit to attorney general reasons why requested information should not be released); 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 explain applicability of exception to disclosure in certain circumstances). In their briefs to this office Heritage and EDS claim that some of the requested information is excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.110 of the Government Code. We have considered all claimed exceptions and reviewed the submitted information.

We begin by addressing the scope of this ruling. You state that the commission does not maintain information that is responsive to portions of the present request. See *Economic Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266 (Tex. Civ. App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dismissed); Open Records Decision No. 452 at 3 (1986) (governmental body not required to disclose information that did not exist at time request was received). In addition, you inform us that much of the information presently being requested is subject to previous

rulings by this office. In Open Records Letter Nos. 2003-6963 (2003) and 2003-7617 (2003), this office considered requests to the commission from the same requestor for information regarding the same type of audits and the commission's relationship with Heritage. To the extent that the present request seeks information on which we have previously ruled, you must comply with our prior rulings. *See* Open Records Decision No. 673 at 6-7 (2001) (criteria of previous determination regarding specific information previously ruled on). Thus, the only information at issue in this ruling consists of the information you have submitted at Tabs 1 through 7 of your letter dated September 9, 2003.¹

We next address EDS's assertion that its information is subject to a statement of confidentiality that does not permit the commission to release it. Information is not confidential under the Public Information Act (the "Act") simply because the party submitting the information anticipates or requests that it be kept confidential. *Industrial Found. v. Texas Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 677 (Tex. 1976). In other words, a governmental body cannot, through an agreement or contract, overrule or repeal provisions of the Act. Attorney General Opinion JM-672 (1987); Open Records Decision No. 541 at 3 (1990) ("[T]he obligations of a governmental body under [the predecessor to the Act] cannot be compromised simply by its decision to enter into a contract."). Consequently, unless the information at issue falls within an exception to disclosure, it must be released, notwithstanding any agreement or statement specifying otherwise.

We turn now to EDS's and Heritage's arguments that portions of the submitted information are excepted from disclosure under section 552.110 of the Government Code. This section protects the property interests of private persons by excepting from disclosure two types of information: (1) trade secrets obtained from a person and privileged or confidential by statute or judicial decision and (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.

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.), *cert. denied*, 358 U.S. 898 (1958); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 552 at 2 (1990). 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

¹The commission only raises section 552.137 regarding information that was previously submitted at Tab 7 and considered in our prior rulings. Because this information is not subject to this ruling, we need not address this argument.

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). 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. RESTATEMENT OF TORTS § 757 cmt. b (1939).² This office has held that if a governmental body takes no position with regard to the application of the trade secret branch of section 552.110 to requested information, we 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. Open Records Decision No. 552 at 5-6 (1990). However, we cannot conclude that section 552.110(a) applies 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. *See* Open Records Decision No. 402 (1983).

Section 552.110(b) of the Government Code exempts 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 showing, not conclusory or generalized allegations, that substantial competitive injury would likely result from release of the information at issue. *See* Open Records Decision No. 661 at 5-6 (1999) (stating that business enterprise must show by specific factual evidence that release of information would cause it substantial competitive harm); *see also National Parks & Conservation Ass’n v. Morton*, 498 F.2d 765 (D.C. Cir. 1974).

²The 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 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).

Having reviewed EDS's and Heritage's arguments, we find that the companies have established a *prima facie* case that some of the submitted information constitutes trade secrets, and we have not received any argument that rebuts these claims as a matter of law. We find, however, that neither party has established that the remaining submitted information meets the definition of a trade secret. We further find that both parties have made only conclusory allegations that release of the remaining information would cause them substantial competitive injury and neither has provided any specific factual or evidentiary showing to support this allegation. Accordingly, pursuant to section 552.110, the commission must withhold only those portions of the submitted information that we have marked. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 541 at 8 (1990) (public has interest in knowing terms of contract with state agency), 319 at 3 (1982) (information relating to organization and personnel, market studies, professional references, qualifications and experience, and pricing are not ordinarily excepted from disclosure under statutory predecessor); *see also* RESTATEMENT OF TORTS § 757 cmt. b (1939) (information is generally not trade secret if 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"); *see generally* Freedom of Information Act Guide & Privacy Act Overview 213-221 (2000) (disclosure of prices is cost of doing business with government); *cf.* Open Records Decision No. 514 (1988) (public has interest in knowing prices charged by government contractors).

We turn now to the commission's arguments. The commission asserts that the information it has submitted at Tabs 1-4 and 7 may be withheld under section 552.108 of the Government Code. Section 552.108(a)(1) excepts from disclosure "[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime . . . if: (1) release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime[.]" Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1). An agency whose function is essentially regulatory in nature is not a "law enforcement agency" for purposes of section 552.108. *See* Open Records Decision No. 199 (1978) (predecessor statute). However, a non-law-enforcement agency may withhold information under section 552.108 if the information relates to possible criminal conduct and has been or will be forwarded to an appropriate law enforcement agency for investigation. *See* Attorney General Opinion MW-575 (1982), Open Records Decision No. 493 (1988); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 372 (1983) (where incident involving allegedly criminal conduct is still under active investigation or prosecution, law enforcement exception may be invoked by any proper custodian of information which relates to incident). A governmental body that claims information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 must reasonably explain how and why section 552.108 is applicable to the information. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.108(a)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977); Open Records Decision No. 434 at 2-3 (1986).

You have indicated that some of the information at Tab 1 pertains to on-going investigations by the Medicaid Program Integrity ("MPI") unit of the commission's Office of Investigations and Enforcement ("OIE") regarding possible violations of Medicaid regulations. You have also informed us that the commission is required to cooperate with the Medicaid Fraud

Control Unit (“MFCU”) of the Office of the Attorney General and other law enforcement agencies in appropriate cases. You have indicated that MPI intends to refer this particular investigation to MFCU depending on the results of MPI’s investigation. Based on these representations, we conclude that the information we have marked at Tab 1 may be withheld pursuant to section 552.108(a)(1). See *Houston Chronicle Publ’g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177, 186-87 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975), *writ ref’d n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases).

As for the remaining information submitted at Tabs 1-4 and 7, you inform us that it pertains to the techniques used in conducting Medicaid fraud investigation and assert that its release “would necessarily interfere with the detection, investigation, and prosecution of crime.” However, you have failed to explain how release of this information would interfere with any particular pending criminal investigation or prosecution. Therefore, none of the remaining information may be withheld pursuant to section 552.108(a)(1). As you raise no other exception for this information and it is not otherwise confidential by law, it must be released.

Finally, we note that some of the submitted information is 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. Attorney General Opinion JM-672 (1987). A governmental body must allow inspection of copyrighted materials unless an exception applies to the information. *Id.* 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. See Open Records Decision No. 550 (1990)

In summary, to the extent that the present request seeks information that we previously ruled on, you must comply with our prior rulings. We have marked information that the commission must withhold pursuant to section 552.110. The commission may also withhold the information we have marked at Tab 1 pursuant to section 552.108(a)(1). The remaining submitted information must be released in accordance with applicable copyright laws.

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).

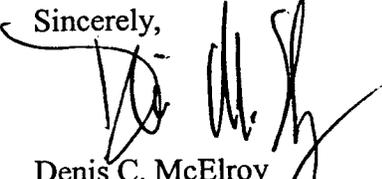
If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following 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 Dep't of Pub. 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,



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Open Records Division

DCM/lmt

Ref: ID# 190645

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