ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

August 22, 2006

Mr. Miguel Matos
Denton, Navarro, Rocha & Bernal
Attorneys and Counselors
2517 North Main Avenue
San Antonio, Texas 78212

OR2006-09623

Dear Mr. Matos:

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# 257284.

The Alamo Area Council of Governments (the "AACOG"), which you represent, received a request for information pertaining to RFP 2006-001 for Weatherization Assistance Program Services. You claim that some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.104, 552.110, 552.111, and 552.136 of the Government Code. You also claim that the requested information may contain the proprietary information of third parties. Pursuant to section 552.305 of the Government Code, you notified American GI Forum Community & Housing Development Organization, Inc. ("American") and M & M Weatherization Company ("M & M") of the request and of their right to submit arguments to this office as to why the information should not be released. *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 explain applicability of exception to disclosure under Act in certain circumstances). We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note that some of the submitted information was created after the request for information was received by the AACOG. These documents, which we have marked, are not responsive to the present request. *See* Open Records Decision No. 452 at 3 (1986)

(governmental body not required to disclose information that did not exist at the time request was received). This ruling does not address the public availability of information that is not responsive to the request, and the AACOG need not release such information in response to the request. *See Econ. Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266 (Tex. Civ. App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dism'd).

Next, 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 that party should be withheld from disclosure. *See* Gov't Code § 552.305(d)(2)(B). As of the date of this letter, American and M & M failed to submit comments to this office explaining how release of the requested information would affect each company's proprietary interests. Therefore, these companies have failed to provide us with any basis to conclude that they have a protected proprietary interest in any of the submitted information, and none of the information may be withheld on that basis. *See, e.g., id.* § 552.110(b) (to prevent 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); Open Records Decision Nos. 552 at 5 (1990) (party must establish *prima facie* case that information is trade secret), 542 at 3 (1990).

You claim that some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.104 of the Government Code. Section 552.104 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information that, if released, would give advantage to a competitor or bidder." Gov't Code § 552.104. The purpose of section 552.104 is to protect a governmental body's interests in competitive bidding situations, including where the governmental body may wish to withhold information in order to obtain more favorable offers. *See* Open Records Decision No. 592 at 8 (1991). Section 552.104 requires a showing of some actual or specific harm in a particular competitive situation; a general allegation that a bidder will gain an unfair advantage will not suffice. Open Records Decision No. 541 at 4 (1990). However, section 552.104 does not except from disclosure information relating to competitive bidding situations once a contract has been executed. Open Records Decision Nos. 306 (1982), 184 (1978). You inform us that the bid process for the services at issue in the request has been completed and the relevant contracts for these services have been signed. Accordingly, we conclude that none of the information at issue may be withheld under section 552.104.

Next, we address your argument that some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under the deliberative process aspect of section 552.111 of the Government Code. Section 552.111 excepts from disclosure "an interagency or intraagency memorandum or letter that would not be available by law to a party in litigation with the agency." In Open Records Decision No. 615 (1993), this office reexamined the predecessor to the section 552.111 exception in light of the decision in *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath,* 842 S.W.2d 408 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ), and held that section 552.111

excepts only those internal communications consisting of advice, recommendations, opinions, and other material reflecting the policymaking processes of the governmental body. *City of Garland v. Dallas Morning News,* 22 S.W.3d 351, 364 (Tex. 2000); *Arlington Indep. Sch. Dist. v. Texas Attorney Gen.*, 37 S.W.3d 152 (Tex. App.—Austin 2001, no pet.). An agency's policymaking functions do not encompass internal administrative or personnel matters; disclosure of information relating to such matters will not inhibit free discussion among agency personnel as to policy issues. Open Records Decision No. 615 at 5-6. Additionally, section 552.111 does not generally except from disclosure purely factual information that is severable from the opinion portions of internal memoranda. *Arlington Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 37 S.W.3d at 160; Open Records Decision No. 615 at 4-5. After reviewing the information at issue, we conclude that the information we have marked reflects advice, recommendations, or opinions regarding the AACOG's policymaking processes, and the AACOG may withhold this information under section 552.111 of the Government Code. However, none of the remaining information at issue may be withheld on this basis.

The AACOG claims that some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.110 of the Government Code. Section 552.110 of the Government Code protects the proprietary 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 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.[1] *Id.* 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 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). This exception to disclosure 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 id.*; *see also* Open Records Decision No. 661 (1999).

Upon review of the submitted information and arguments, we find that the AACOG has made only conclusory allegations that release of the remaining information at issue would result in substantial competitive harm to American and M & M and has not provided a specific factual or evidentiary showing to support this allegation. Furthermore, we find that the AACOG has not shown that any of American or M & M's information at issue meets the definition of a trade secret, nor demonstrated the necessary factors to establish a trade secret claim. Thus, none of this information may be withheld under section 552.110.

We note that some of the remaining information is excepted from release under section 552.130 of the Government Code.[2] Section 552.130 provides in relevant part:

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[1]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 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).

[2]The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception like section 552.130 on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

> (a) Information is excepted from the requirement of Section 552.021 if the information relates to:
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> > (1) a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license or permit issued by an agency of this state; [or]
> >
> > (2) a motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state[.]

Gov't Code § 552.130(a)(1), (2). Therefore, the AACOG must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.130.

You claim that some of the remaining information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.136 of the Government Code. Section 552.136:

> (a) In this section, "access device" means a card, plate, code, account number, personal identification number, electronic serial number, mobile identification number, or other telecommunications service, equipment, or instrument identifier or means of account access that alone or in conjunction with another access device may be used to:
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> > (1) obtain money, goods, services, or another thing of value; or
> >
> > (2) initiate a transfer of funds other than a transfer originated solely by paper instrument.
>
> (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a credit card, debit card, charge card, or access device number that is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental body is confidential.

Id. § 552.136. The AACOG must withhold the information we have marked pursuant to section 552.136 of the Government Code. None of the remaining information at issue may be withheld on this basis.

Next, we note that the submitted information contains a social security number. Section 552.147 of the Government Code provides that "[t]he social security number of a living person is excepted from" required public disclosure under the Act. Therefore, the AACOG must withhold the social security number we have marked pursuant to section 552.147.[3]

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[3]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.

Finally, we note that some of the submitted 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. 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, the AACOG may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.111 of the Government Code. The AACOG must withhold the information we have marked under sections 552.130, 552.136, and 552.147 of the Government Code. The remaining submitted information must be released, but any information protected by copyright must be released in accordance with copyright law.[4]

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, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the

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[4]We note that the information being released contains information that would be excepted from disclosure to the general public under laws and exceptions designed to protect privacy. However, as the individual to whom the information pertains, the requestor has a special right of access to this information. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023(b) (governmental body may not deny access to person to whom information relates, or that person's representative, solely on grounds that information is considered confidential by privacy principles). If the AACOG receives another request for this information from a person who would not have a special right of access, the AACOG should resubmit this same information and request another decision. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.301(a), .302; Open Records Decision No. 673 (2001).

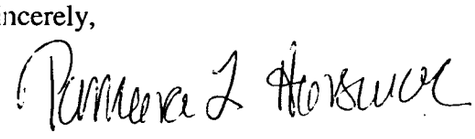
Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor 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 Office of the Attorney General 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. 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,



Tamara L. Harswick
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

TLH/krl

Ref: ID# 257284

Enc. Submitted documents

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