



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

February 26, 2010

Mr. W. Montgomery Meitler
Assistant Counsel
Texas Education Agency
1701 North Congress Avenue
Austin, Texas 78701-1494

OR2010-02898

Dear Mr. Meitler:

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# 371361 (TEA PIR#s 12300 and 12324).

The Texas Education Agency (the "agency") received two requests for the proposals submitted in response to RFP No. 701-10-0014. The first requestor also seeks reviewer feedback and scores related to these proposals. You state you have released some of the responsive information. Although you take no position on the public availability of the submitted information, you indicate that it may contain proprietary information. You state that you have notified Carnegie Learning, Inc. ("Carnegie"), Reasoning Mind, Inc. ("Reasoning"), CompassLearning, Inc. ("Compass"), and Education 2020 of the request and of their opportunity to submit comments to this office as to why the submitted information should not be released to the requestor. *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 the applicability of exception to disclose under Act in certain circumstances). Representatives of Compass and Education 2020 have submitted comments to our office. We have considered the arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

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, Carnegie and Reasoning have not submitted comments to this office explaining why any portion of their submitted information should not be released to the requestors. Thus, we have no basis to conclude that the release of any portion of the submitted information relating to Carnegie and Reasoning would implicate their proprietary interests. *See id.* § 552.110; Open Records Decision Nos. 552 at 5 (1990) (party must establish *prima facie* case that information is trade secret), 661 at 5-6 (1999) (stating that business enterprise that claims exception for commercial or financial information under section 552.110(b) must show by specific factual evidence that release of requested information would cause that party substantial competitive harm). Accordingly, we conclude that the agency may not withhold any portion of Carnegie's or Reasoning's submitted information on the basis of any proprietary interests that they may have in the information.

Next, Compass and Education 2020 raise section 552.110 of the Government Code for their submitted information. Section 552.110 protects the proprietary interests of private parties by excepting from disclosure two types of information: (a) trade secrets; and (b) commercial or financial information, the release of which would cause substantial competitive harm to the person from whom the information was obtained. Gov't Code § 552.110(a), (b). Section 552.110(a) protects trade secrets obtained from a person and privileged or confidential by statute or judicial decision. *Id.* § 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. 1957); *see also* ORD 552 at 2. 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); *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 (1939). This office must accept a claim that information subject to the Act is excepted as a trade secret if a *prima facie* case for the exception is made and no argument is submitted that rebuts the claim as a matter of law. See ORD 552 at 5. However, we cannot conclude that section 552.110(a) is applicable 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. Open Records Decision No. 402 (1983).

Section 552.110(b) protects “[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. *Id.*; see also Open Records Decision No. 661 at 5 (1999).

We conclude Compass has demonstrated that some of its information, including clients, pricing, and licensing agreement constitute a trade secret for purposes of section 552.110(a). Accordingly, the agency must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.110(a). However, Compass and Education 2020 have failed to establish that Compass's remaining information and Education 2020's submitted information meet the definition of a trade secret, nor have these companies demonstrated the necessary factors to establish a trade secret claim for their remaining information. Thus, the agency may not withhold any portion of the remaining information under 552.110(a) of the Government Code.

Compass and Education 2020 have also raised section 552.110(b) as an exception to disclosure. Upon review, we find Education 2020 has established that release of some of its information would cause the company substantial competitive harm. Accordingly, the agency must withhold the information we have marked, including project structure, client lists, courseware descriptions, and research methods, under section 552.110(b). However, Education 2020 publishes the identities of some of its clients on its website. Thus, Education 2020 has failed to demonstrate release of this information would cause it

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 (1939); see also Open Records Decision Nos. 319 at 2 (1982), 306 at 2 (1982), 255 at 2 (1980).

substantial competitive harm. In addition, we find Compass and Education 2020 have failed to provide specific factual evidence demonstrating that release of any of the remaining information would result in substantial competitive harm to the companies. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 661 (for information to be withheld under commercial or financial information prong of section 552.110, business must show by specific factual evidence that substantial competitive injury would result from release of particular information at issue), 509 at 5 (1988) (because costs, bid specifications, and circumstances would change for future contracts, assertion that release of bid proposal might give competitor unfair advantage on future contracts is too speculative), 319 at 3 (information relating to organization and personnel, professional references, market studies, qualifications, and pricing are not ordinarily excepted from disclosure under statutory predecessor to section 552.110). Accordingly, the agency may not withhold any of the remaining information pursuant to section 552.110(b) of the Government Code.

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, the agency must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.110. The remaining information must be released, but any information protected by copyright must be released in accordance with copyright law.²

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.oag.state.tx.us/open/index_orl.php, 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

²We note the remaining information contains social security numbers. 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. Gov't Code § 552.147.

information under the Act must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Tamara Wilcox
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

TW/dls

Ref: ID# 371361

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

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