

Office of the Attorney General  
State of Texas  
Informal Letter Ruling No. OR2016-02978  
February 8, 2016

Mr. Robert Davis  
Assistant City Attorney  
City of Austin  
P.O. Box 1088  
Austin, Texas 78767-8828

Dear Mr. Davis:

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# 597593.

The City of Austin (the "city") received a request for aggregate monthly taxi cab reports with four specified categories of information during a specified time period. Although you take no position as to whether the submitted information is excepted under the Act, you state release of some of this information may implicate the proprietary interests of Yellow Cab. Accordingly, you state, and provide documentation demonstrating, you notified Yellow Cab of the request for information and of its right to submit arguments to this office as to why the information at issue should not be released.<sup>1</sup> See [Gov't Code § 552.305\(d\)](#); see also Open Records Decision No. 542 (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 Yellow Cab. We have considered the submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note some of the submitted information pertaining to Yellow Cab may have been the subject of a previous request for information, as a result of which this office issued Open Records Letter No. 2015-22926 (2015). In Open Records Letter No. 2015-22926, we determined the city must release the responsive information. We understand the city did so. However, Yellow Cab now argues its information is excepted from disclosure under [sections 552.104 and 552.110 of the Government Code](#). Although the city notified Yellow Cab pursuant to [section 552.305 of the Government Code](#) when the city received the previous request for information, Yellow Cab did not timely submit comments objecting to the release of its information in the previous ruling. Accordingly, in our previous ruling, we determined the city must release Yellow Cab's responsive information. Although the law has changed with regard to a third party's right to assert [section 552.104\(a\)](#), see [Boeing Co. v. Paxton](#), 466 S.W.3d 831 (Tex. 2015), [section 552.007 of the Government Code](#) provides, if a governmental body voluntarily releases information to any member of the public, the governmental body may not withhold such information from further disclosure, unless its public release is expressly prohibited by law or the information is confidential by law. See [Gov't Code § 552.007](#). We note [section 552.104](#) does not prohibit the release of information or make information confidential. See *id.* [§ 552.104](#). Thus, to the extent any of the submitted information was previously released pursuant to Open Records Letter No. 2015-22926, the city may not withhold Yellow Cab's previously released information under [section 552.104](#). However, because information subject to [section 552.110](#) is deemed confidential by law, we will address Yellow Cab's claim under this exception for the information at issue. We will also consider Yellow Cab's arguments under [sections 552.104 and 552.110 of the Government Code](#) for Yellow Cab's submitted information that was not at issue in the previous ruling.

Yellow Cab claims portions of the information at issue are excepted under [section 552.110 of the Government Code](#), which protects (1) trade secrets, and (2) commercial or financial information, the disclosure of which would cause substantial competitive harm to the person from whom the information was obtained. See *id.* § 552.110. [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. See *Hyde Corp. v. Huffines*, 314 S.W.2d 763 (Tex. 1957); see also Open Records Decision No. 552 (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); 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.<sup>2</sup> [RESTATEMENT OF TORTS § 757](#) cmt. b. 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 [section 552.110\(a\)](#) is applicable 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). We note pricing information pertaining to a particular contract is generally not a trade secret because 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." [RESTATEMENT OF TORTS § 757](#) cmt. b; see also *Huffines*, 314 S.W.2d at 776; Open Record Decision Nos. 255 (1980), 232 (1979), 217 (1978).

[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 661 at 5-6 (1999) (to prevent disclosure of commercial or financial information, party must show by specific factual evidence, not conclusory or generalized allegations, that release of requested information would cause that party substantial competitive harm).

Yellow Cab asserts portions of its information constitute trade secrets under [section 552.110\(a\) of the Government Code](#). Upon review, we conclude Yellow Cab has failed to establish a *prima facie* case that any portion of its information meets the definition of a trade secret. We further find Yellow Cab has not demonstrated the necessary factors to establish a trade secret claim for its information. See ORDs 402, 319 at 2 (information relating to organization, personnel, market studies, professional references, qualifications, experience, and pricing not excepted under [section 552.110](#)). Therefore, none of Yellow Cab's information may be withheld under [section 552.110\(a\)](#).

Yellow Cab contends some of its information at issue is commercial or financial information, the release of which

would cause substantial competitive harm to the company. Upon review, however, we find Yellow Cab has not established any of the information at issue constitutes commercial or financial information the disclosure of which would cause the company substantial competitive harm. See [Gov't Code § 552.110\(b\)](#). Therefore, the city may not withhold any of the information at issue on this basis.

[Section 552.104\(a\) of the Government Code](#) exempts from disclosure “information that, if released, would give advantage to a competitor or bidder.” [Gov't Code § 552.104\(a\)](#). A private third party may invoke this exception. *Boeing Co. v. Paxton*, 466 S.W.3d 831 (Tex. 2015). The “test under [section 552.104](#) is whether knowing another bidder’s [or competitor’s information] would be an advantage, not whether it would be a decisive advantage.” *Id.* at 841. Yellow Cab states it has competitors. In addition, Yellow Cab states its contracts are continually rebid, and its market is based upon a limited number of providers. Yellow Cab further states release of the information at issue would give a competitive advantage to its competitors. After review of the information at issue and consideration of the arguments, we find Yellow Cab has established the release of the information at issue would give advantage to a competitor or bidder. Thus, we conclude, to the extent the information at issue was not previously released pursuant to Open Records Letter No. 2015-22926, the city may withhold the information you have marked under [section 552.104\(a\) of the Government Code](#). The city 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](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,

Meredith L. Coffman  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

#### Footnotes

<sup>1</sup> We note, and you acknowledge, the city did not comply with [section 552.301 of the Government Code](#) in requesting this decision. See [Gov't Code § 552.301\(b\), \(e\)](#). Nevertheless, because the interests of third parties can provide a compelling reason to overcome the presumption of openness, we will consider arguments for the submitted information. See *id.* §§ 552.007, .302, .352.

<sup>2</sup> The Restatement of Torts lists the following six factors 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 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; *see also* Open Records Decision Nos. 319 at 2 (1982), 306 at 2 (1982), 255 at 2 (1980).