



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

June 26, 2012

Ms. Neera Chatterjee  
Office of General Counsel  
University of Texas System  
201 West Seventh Street  
Austin, Texas 78701-2902

OR2012-09828

Dear Ms. Chatterjee:

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# 457492 (OGC #143190).

The University of Texas at Austin (the "university") received a request for all distributive antenna system leases that provide coverage for a certain area, excluding equipment location information.<sup>1</sup> Although you take no position with respect to the public availability of the requested information, you state the proprietary interests of certain third parties might be implicated. Accordingly, you notified ADC Telecommunications, Inc. ("ADC"); CommScope, Inc. ("CommScope"); Kathrein, Inc. ("Kathrein"); and Crown Castle NGNetworks, Inc., formerly known as NextG Networks, Inc., ("Crown Castle") of the request and of their right to submit arguments to this office explaining why their information

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<sup>1</sup>We note the university initially raised section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 418.181 of the Government Code for a portion of the responsive information. Subsequently, the requestor narrowed the scope of her request by excluding those portions of information for which the university sought a ruling under that exception. See Gov't Code § 552.222(b) (governmental body may communicate with requestor for purpose of clarifying or narrowing request for information). See also *City of Dallas v. Abbott*, 304 S.W.3d 380 (Tex. 2010) (holding when a governmental entity, acting in good faith, requests clarification or narrowing of an unclear or overbroad request for public information, the ten-day period to request an attorney general ruling is measured from the date the request is clarified or narrowed). Thus, the university informs us it has withdrawn its assertion of section 552.101 of the Government Code for the information the requestor no longer seeks.

should not be released. *See* Gov't Code § 552.305 (permitting interested third party to submit to attorney general reasons why requested information should not be released); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 542 (1990) (determining statutory predecessor to section 552.305 permits governmental body to rely on interested third party to raise and explain applicability of exception in certain circumstances). We have received comments submitted by Crown Castle. We have considered the arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note you have marked the submitted equipment location information as not responsive to the request. Our ruling does not address the public availability of information that is not responsive to a request for information, and the university is not required to release non-responsive information.<sup>2</sup>

An interested third party is allowed ten business days after the date of its receipt of the governmental body's notice to submit its reasons, if any, as to why information relating to that party should not be released. *See* Gov't Code § 552.305(d)(2)(B). As of the date of this letter, we have not received arguments from ADC, CommScope, or Kathrein. Thus, none of these third parties has demonstrated it has a protected proprietary interest in any of the responsive information. *See id.* § 552.110(a)–(b); Open Records Decision Nos. 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), 552 at 5 (1990) (party must establish *prima facie* case that information is trade secret), 542 at 3. Accordingly, the university may not withhold any of the responsive information on the basis of any proprietary interests ADC, CommScope, or Kathrein may have in the information.

Section 552.110 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* 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, 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

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<sup>2</sup>We note Crown Castle seeks to withhold information that is not responsive to the request. Because such information was not submitted as responsive information by the governmental body, this ruling does not address that information and is limited to the information submitted as responsive by the university. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(e)(1)(D) (governmental body requesting decision from Attorney General must submit copy of specific information requested). Consequently, we do not address Crown Castle's arguments concerning information that is not responsive to the request.

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 Hyde Corp. v. Huffines*, 314 S.W.2d 776 (Tex. 1958). 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>3</sup> 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 Open Records Decision No. 552 at 5* (1990). 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. *See id.*; *see also Open Records Decision No. 661 at 5* (1999).

Upon review, we find Crown Castle has not demonstrated any of the submitted information meets the definition of a trade secret, nor has it demonstrated the necessary factors to

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<sup>3</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 (1939); *see Open Records Decision Nos. 319 at 2* (1982), *306 at 2* (1982), *255 at 2* (1980).

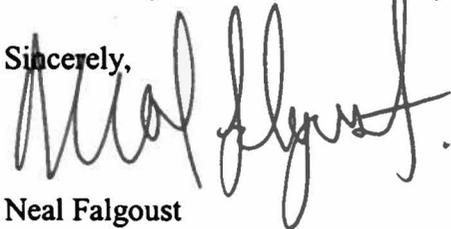
establish a trade secret claim. *See* RESTATEMENT OF TORTS § 757 cmt. b, ORD 402 (section 552.110(a) does not apply unless information meets definition of trade secret and necessary factors have been demonstrated to establish trade secret claim). Accordingly, the university may not withhold any of the responsive information under section 552.110(a) of the Government Code. Upon further review, we find Crown Castle has not demonstrated any of the submitted information consists of commercial or financial information, the release of which would cause Crown Castle substantial competitive harm. Accordingly, the university may not withhold any of the responsive information under section 552.110(b) of the Government Code. As Crown Castle raises no other exceptions, the responsive information must be released.

We note some of the responsive information the university must release 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. Open Records Decision No. 180 at 3 (1977). However, a governmental body must allow inspection of copyrighted materials unless an exception applies to the information. *Id.*; *see* Open Records Decision No. 109 (1975). 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. Accordingly, the university must release the responsive information in accordance with copyright law.

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](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 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,



Neal Falgoust  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

NF/ag

Ref: ID# 457492

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)

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