



**ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS**  
**GREG ABBOTT**

January 24, 2013

Ms. Kristen Pauling Doyle  
General Counsel  
Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas  
P.O. Box 12097  
Austin, Texas 78711

OR2013-01378

Dear Ms. Doyle:

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# 476881 (ORR# CPRIT 2013-23).

The Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (the "institute") received a request for information pertaining to an application filed by Karo Bio AB ("Karo") during a specified time period. You state the institute will provide some of the requested information. You claim some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. Additionally, you state release of the submitted information may implicate the proprietary interests of Karo. Accordingly, you state, and provide documentation showing, you notified Karo of the request for information and of its right to submit arguments to this office as to why the submitted information should not be released. *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 Karo. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. This section encompasses information protected by other statutes. Section 102.262 of the Health and Safety Code addresses the confidentiality of certain information pertaining to grants made by the institute. Section 102.262 provides:

(a) The following information is public information and may be disclosed under Chapter 552, Government Code:

- (1) the applicant's name and address;
- (2) the amount of funding applied for;
- (3) the type of cancer to be addressed under the proposal; and
- (4) any other information designated by the institute with the consent of the grant applicant.

(b) In order to protect the actual or potential value of information submitted to the institute by an applicant for or recipient of an institute grant, the following information submitted by such applicant or recipient is confidential and is not subject to disclosure under Chapter 552, Government Code, or any other law:

- (1) all information, except as provided in Subsection (a), that is contained in a grant award contract between the institute and a grant recipient, relating to a product, device, or process, the application or use of such a product, device, or process, and all technological and scientific information, including computer programs, developed in whole or in part by an applicant for or recipient of an institute grant, regardless of whether patentable or capable of being registered under copyright or trademark laws, that has a potential for being sold, traded, or licensed for a fee; and
- (2) the plans, specifications, blueprints, and designs, including related proprietary information, of a scientific research and development facility.

Heath & Safety Code § 102.262. The legislature is silent as to how this office or a court is to determine whether particular scientific information has "a potential for being sold, traded, or licensed for a fee." *Id.* § 102.262(b). Furthermore, whether particular scientific information has such a potential is a question of fact that this office is unable to resolve in the opinion process. *See* Open Records Decision No. 651 at 10 (1997). Thus, this office has stated that in considering whether requested scientific information has "a potential for being sold, traded, or licensed for a fee," we will rely on a party's assertion that the information has this potential. *See id.* at 9-10 (construing Education Code section 51.914(1)). *But see id.* at 10 (finding determination that information has potential for being sold, traded, or licensed for fee is subject to judicial review).

You assert some of the submitted information is confidential under section 102.262(b)(1). The information at issue consists of an application for grant funding for cancer research and prevention services. The application outlines the proposed research, its cost, and its commercial and financial implications. You state the application concerns “the discovery and/or use of state-of-the-art technologies, tools, products, devices or processes for cancer research.” You argue potential commercialization pathways such as licensing and patent opportunities for the underlying research are destroyed if the research results are prematurely released in a public arena. Based upon these representations and our review, we find the information at issue relates to “a product, device, or process, the application or use of such a product, device, or process, and . . . technological and scientific information, including computer programs, . . . that has a potential for being sold, traded, or licensed for a fee” and is therefore generally subject to section 102.262. However, we note, and you acknowledge, pursuant to section 102.262(a), any information listed in section 102.262(a) is public information and may be disclosed. Health & Safety Code § 102.262(a). Therefore, with the exception of information that is subject to section 102.262(a), the institute must withhold the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 102.262(b) of the Health and Safety Code.<sup>1</sup>

Karo states portions of the information subject to section 102.262(a) of the Health and Safety Code are excepted from disclosure under section 552.110 of the Government Code. 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 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.

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<sup>1</sup>As our ruling is dispositive for this information, we need not address Karo’s arguments against its disclosure.

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>2</sup> 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* Open Records Decision No. 552 at 5 (1990). 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. 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 (1939); *see also Huffines*, 314 S.W.2d at 776; Open Records 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 No. 661 at 5 (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).

Karo asserts portions of the information that is subject to section 102.262(a) of the Health and Safety Code constitute trade secrets under section 552.110(a) of the Government Code. Upon review, we conclude Karo has failed to establish a *prima facie* case that any portion of the information at issue meets the definition of a trade secret. We further find Karo has not demonstrated the necessary factors to establish a trade secret claim for the information

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

at issue. See ORDs 402, 319 at 3 (statutory predecessor to section 552.110 generally not applicable to information relating to organization and personnel, market studies, professional references, qualifications and experience, and pricing). Therefore, none of the information at issue may be withheld under section 552.110(a).

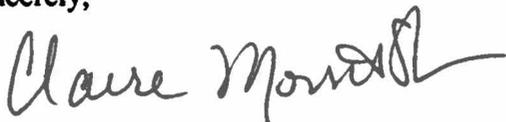
Karo further argues some of the information that is subject to section 102.262(a) of the Health and Safety Code consists of commercial information the release of which would cause substantial competitive harm under section 552.110(b) of the Government Code. Upon review, we find Karo has demonstrated portions of the information at issue constitute commercial or financial information, the release of which would cause substantial competitive injury. Accordingly, the institute must withhold this information, which we have marked, under section 552.110(b) of the Government Code. However, we find Karo has made only conclusory allegations that the release of any of the remaining information at issue would result in substantial harm to its competitive position. Accordingly, none of the remaining information at issue may be withheld under section 552.110(b).

In summary, with the exception of information that is subject to section 102.262(a), the institute must withhold the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 102.262(b) of the Health and Safety Code. The institute must withhold the information we marked under section 552.110(b) of the Government Code. The remaining information subject to section 102.262(a) of the Health and Safety Code must be released.

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,



Claire V. Morris Sloan  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

CVMS/som

Ref: ID# 476881

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)

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