



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

November 7, 2019

Ms. Rebecca Bradley
Counsel for Prosper Independent School District
Abernathy, Roeder, Boyd & Hullett
1700 Redbud Boulevard, Suite 300
McKinney, Texas 75070-1210

OR2019-31461

Dear Ms. Bradley:

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# 795672 (File No. MN-NSASI-082119).

The Prosper Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for the winning bid submitted in response to a specified request for proposals. Although you take no position as to whether the submitted information is excepted under the Act, you state release of the submitted information may implicate the proprietary interests of USA Management. Accordingly, you state, and provide documentation showing, you notified USA Management 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 USA Management.¹ We have reviewed the submitted information and considered the submitted arguments.

¹ Although USA Management raises section 552.022 of the Government Code, we note section 552.022 is not an exception to disclosure. Rather, this provision enumerates categories of information that are not excepted from disclosure unless they are expressly confidential under the Act or other law. *See* Gov't Code § 552.022. Furthermore, although USA Management also raises section 552.023 of the Government Code,

Section 552.104(a) excepts from disclosure “information that, if released, would give advantage to a competitor or bidder.” Gov’t Code § 552.104(a). In considering whether a private third party may assert this exception, the supreme court reasoned because section 552.305(a) of the Government Code includes section 552.104 as an example of an exception that involves a third party’s property interest, a private third party may invoke this exception. *Boeing Co. v. Paxton*, 466 S.W.3d 831, 839 (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. USA Management states it has competitors. In addition, USA Management states release of the submitted information would cause competitive harm. For many years, this office concluded the terms of a contract and especially the pricing of a winning bidder are public and generally not excepted from disclosure. Gov’t Code § 552.022(a)(3) (contract involving receipt or expenditure of public funds expressly made public); Open Records Decision Nos. 541 at 8 (1990) (public has interest in knowing terms of contract with state agency), 514 (1988) (public has interest in knowing prices charged by government contractors), 494 (1988) (requiring balancing of public interest in disclosure with competitive injury to company). *See generally* Freedom of Information Act Guide & Privacy Act Overview, 219 (2000) (federal cases applying analogous Freedom of Information Act reasoning that disclosure of prices charged government is a cost of doing business with government). However, now, pursuant to *Boeing*, section 552.104 is not limited to only ongoing competitive situations, and a third party need only show release of its competitively sensitive information would give an advantage to a competitor even after a contract is executed. *Boeing*, 466 S.W.3d at 832. After review of the information at issue and consideration of the arguments, we find USA Management has established the release of the information at issue would give advantage to a competitor or bidder. Thus, we conclude the district may withhold the submitted information under section 552.104(a) of the Government Code.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.

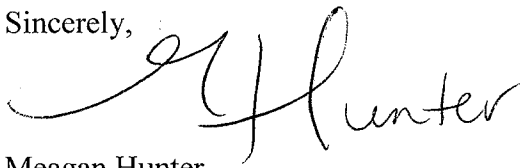
This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For more information concerning those rights and responsibilities, please visit our website at <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open-government/members-public/what-expect-after-ruling-issued> or call the OAG’s Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable

we note section 552.023 is not an exception to public disclosure under the Act. *See id.* § 552.023 (“person’s authorized representative has a special right of access, beyond the right of the general public, to information held by a governmental body that relates to the person and that is protected from public disclosure by laws intended to protect that person’s privacy interests”).

² As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address the remaining arguments against disclosure of the submitted information.

charges for providing public information under the Public Information Act may be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the OAG, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Meagan Hunter". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Meagan" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Hunter".

Meagan Hunter
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

MH/rm

Ref: ID# 795672

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

Third Party
(w/o enclosures)