



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

February 4, 2020

Ms. Claudene Marshall
Assistant General Counsel
The Texas A&M University System
301 Tarrow Street, 6th Floor
College Station, Texas 77840-7896

OR2020-03316

Dear Ms. Marshall:

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# 809831 (C002470-110819).

Texas A&M University at San Antonio (the "university") received a request for a specified contract, including information regarding services under the contract. Although the university takes no position regarding whether the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under the Act, the university informs us its release may implicate the proprietary interests of Compass Group USA, Inc., d/b/a Chartwells ("Chartwells"). Accordingly, the university states, and provides documentation showing, it notified Chartwells of the request for information and of its right to submit arguments to this office. *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 Chartwells.¹ We have considered the submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.104(a) of the Government Code 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 (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

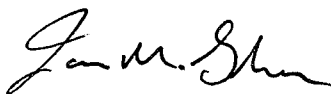
¹ Although Chartwells raises section 552.101 of the Government Code, it provides no arguments explaining the applicability of this exception to the information at issue. Therefore, we assume Chartwells no longer asserts this exception. *See* Gov't Code § 552.305.

841. Chartwells states it has competitors. In addition, Chartwells explains release of the information it indicated “would give [its] competitors a significant advantage . . . to negotiate more effectively and undercut Chartwells’ future bids.” We note Chartwells seeks to withhold pricing terms pertaining to the specified contract. 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 839. After review of the information at issue and consideration of the arguments, we find Chartwells established the release of the information at issue, which we marked, would give advantage to a competitor or bidder. Accordingly, we conclude the university may withhold the information we marked under section 552.104(a) of the Government Code.² The university 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 <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 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,



James M. Graham
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JMG/gw

² As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address Chartwells’ remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

Ref: ID# 809831

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

c: Third Party
(w/o enclosures)