

KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL *of* TEXAS

Texas Public Information Act: An Overview

Open Records Division
Attorney General's Office of Texas

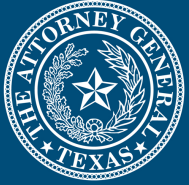


Elements of Training

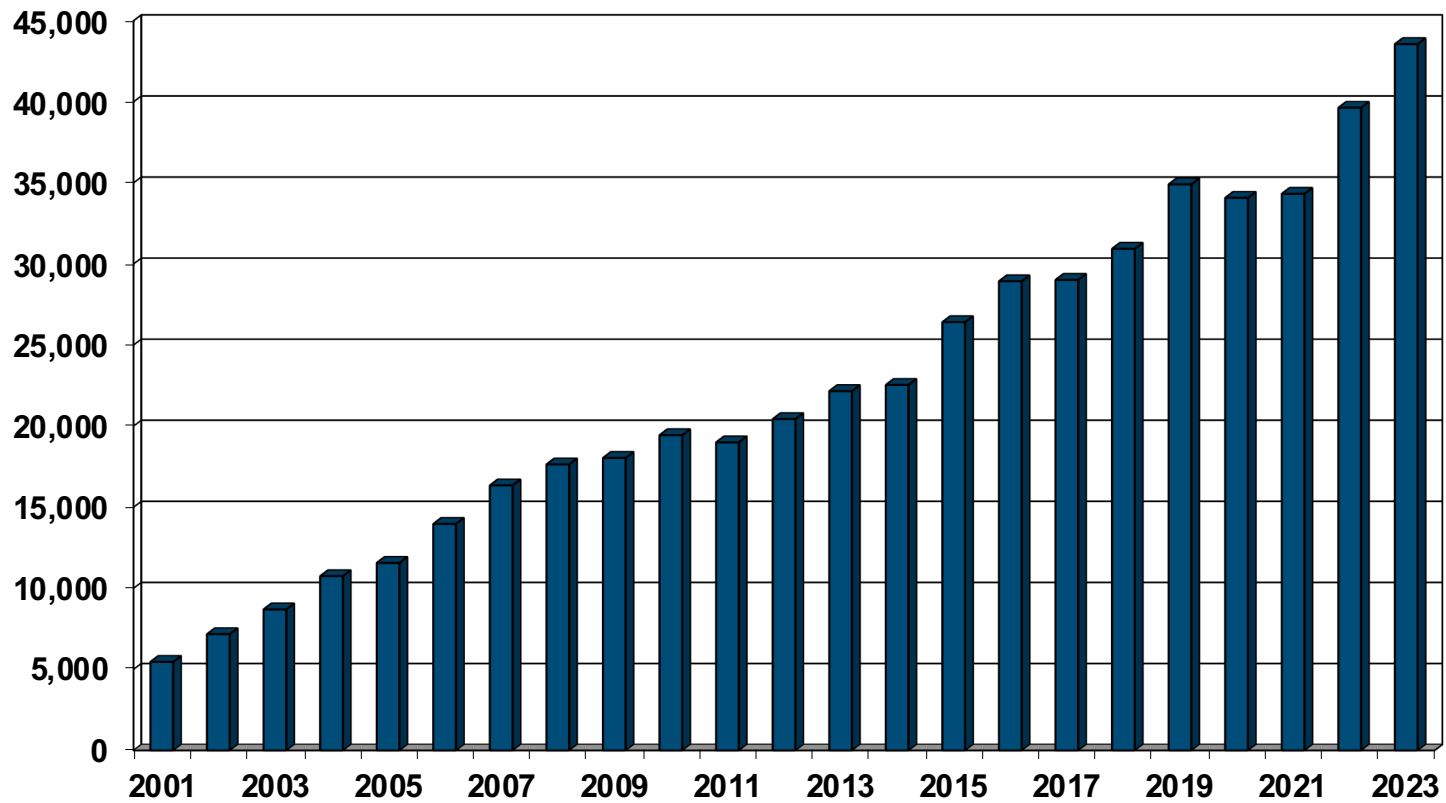
- Background of the legal requirements for open records and public information
- Applicability of the Public Information Act
- Procedures and requirements regarding complying with a public information request
- The role of the Attorney General under the Public Information Act
- Penalties and other consequences for failure to comply with the Public Information Act

Background of the Legal Requirements for Open Records and Public Information





Open Records Letter Rulings Issued in Fiscal Years 2001-2023





Public Information by the Numbers

- Originally Adopted as the Open Records Act in 1973
- Found in Chapter 552 of the Government Code
- 43,560 Open Records Letter Rulings issued in fiscal year 2023
- 688 Open Records Decisions issued since 1973
- Chapters 63 and 70 of title 1 of the Texas Administrative Code have rules related to administration of the Act



Texas Government Code Chapter 552

Section 552.001. Policy; Construction

- (a) Under the fundamental philosophy of the American constitutional form of representative government that adheres to the principle that government is the servant and not the master of the people, ***it is the policy of this state that each person is entitled, unless otherwise expressly provided by law, at all times to complete information about the affairs of government and the official acts of public officials and employees . . .*** The provisions of this chapter shall be liberally construed to implement this policy.
- (b) ***This chapter shall be liberally construed in favor of granting a request for information.***

Applicability of the Public Information Act





Public Information Defined (Slide 1 of 2)

Gov't Code § 552.002(a)

- “Public Information” means information that is written, produced, collected, assembled, or maintained under a law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business:
 - 1)by a governmental body;
 - 2)for a governmental body and the governmental body owns the information, has a right of access to it, or spends or contributes public money for the purpose of writing, producing, collecting, assembling, or maintaining the information; or
 - 3)by an individual officer or employee of a governmental body in the officer’s or employee’s official capacity and the information pertains to official business of the governmental body.



Public Information Defined (Slide 2 of 2)

Gov't Code § 552.002(a-1), (a-2)

- Information is in connection with the transaction of official business if the information is created by, transmitted to, received by, or maintained by an officer or employee of the governmental body in the officer's or employee's official capacity, or a person or entity performing official business or a governmental function on behalf of a governmental body, and pertains to official business of the governmental body.
- The definition of "public information" provided by Subsection (a) applies to and includes *any electronic communication* created, transmitted, received, or maintained *on any device* if the communication is in connection with the transaction of official business.



Official Business Defined

Gov't Code § 552.003(2-a)

- “Official business” means any matter over which a governmental body has any authority, administrative duties, or advisory duties.



Temporary Custodian

Gov't Code § 552.003(7)

- “Temporary custodian” means an officer or employee of a governmental body who, in the transaction of official business, creates or receives public information that the officer or employee has not provided to the officer for public information of the governmental body or the officer's agent[.]

Gov't Code § 552.004(b)

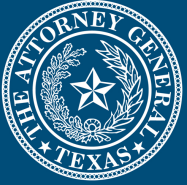
- Requires current and former officers or employees of a governmental body who maintain public information on a privately owned device to either forward or transfer the public information to the governmental body, or preserve the public information in its original form in a backup or archive.



Forms of Public Information

Gov't Code § 552.002(b) - (c)

- Information recorded on physical media:
 - Paper, film, or tape
 - Magnetic, optical, or solid state storage
- And in any form:
 - Audio or video recordings
 - Photographs
 - Maps
 - Drawings
 - Emails, Internet postings, text messages, instant messages, or other electronic communications



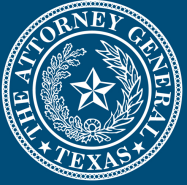
Governmental Body Defined

Gov't Code § 552.003

- The definition of “governmental body” encompasses all public entities supported in whole or in part by public funds, including:
 - State agencies
 - Cities and counties
 - Public school districts and school boards
 - Utility districts
 - Police departments and sheriffs’ offices
 - Public universities
 - County commissioners courts
 - Municipal governing bodies
 - Local workforce development boards
 - **Does not include the judiciary**

Procedures and Requirements Regarding Complying With a Public Information Request





What is a Public Information Request?

- Must be in writing to trigger the PIA
- Must ask for information in existence as of the date the request was received
 - No requirement to create new documents
 - No requirement to answer questions
 - No requirement to perform legal research
- No “magic words” required
- No requirement to label it as an open records request or public information request
- Can be typed or handwritten



Proper Methods to Submit a Request

Gov't Code § 552.234

- Request may be submitted by:
 - U.S. Mail
 - E-mail
 - Hand Delivery
 - Other methods approved by the governmental body
- Section 552.234(a) clarifies that the request must be delivered to the officer for public information on their designee.
- Section 552.234(c) allows a governmental body to designate one mailing address and one electronic mail address for receiving written requests for public information.



How Do Requestors Know

Gov't Code § 552.221

- Requires a governmental body to post a sign containing:
 - The rights of requestors
 - The responsibilities of governmental bodies
 - Procedures for inspecting and obtaining a copy of information



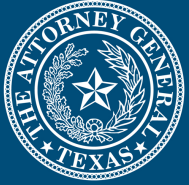
Public Information Request Form

Gov't Code § 552.235

- Requires the Office of the Attorney General to create a public information request form that allows a requestor the option of excluding confidential information or information subject to an exception to disclosure that the governmental body would assert.
- A governmental body that uses the form and maintains an Internet website must post the form on its website.

Sample Requests





What if the Request . . . (Slide 1 of 5)

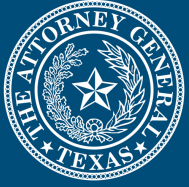
Jane Smith called the public information officer and demanded a copy of the John Smith's personnel file.



What if the Request . . . (Slide 2 of 5)

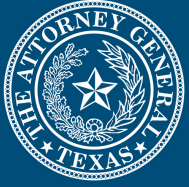
was sent to the designated email address...

To: Public Information Officer	Fri. 1/12/24
From: Mr. Anonymous	
Subj: request	
Please provide all information related to the motor vehicle accident on January 2, 2024, at Main Street and Junction Street.	



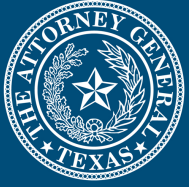
What if the Request . . . (Slide 3 of 5)

Was sent to the designated mailing address and asked for every personnel file of every employee in the entire agency.



What if the Request . . . (Slide 4 of 5)

Was sent to the designated e-mail address and asked for. . . “any and all communications Jane Smith sends or receives over the next 30 days starting tomorrow.”



What if the Request . . . (Slide 5 of 5)

Was sent to John Smith's email address and asked for the responses to request for proposal #123.



What if the Request is Unclear or Unduly Broad?

Gov't Code § 552.222

- **Cannot ask** requestors why they want the information
- Can ask requestor to clarify request and/or discuss with requestor how scope of request might be narrowed
- When a governmental body, acting in good faith, requests clarification or narrowing of an unclear or over-broad request, the 10-business-day period to request an Attorney General decision is measured from the date the request is clarified or narrowed.
 - *City of Dallas v. Abbott*, 304 S.W. 3d 380, 387 (Tex. 2010)



What Do You Do When You Receive a Request?

Gov't Code §§ 552.221, 552.301

- A governmental body must:
 - Promptly produce information for inspection, duplication or both;
- or
- Ask for a decision from the Attorney General about whether the information is excepted from disclosure, unless there has been a previous determination that the information is excepted.



How Much Time Do You Have to Produce Information?

Gov't Code § 552.221

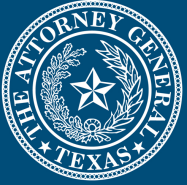
- “Promptly” means as soon as possible under the circumstances, that is, within a reasonable time, without delay.
- If you cannot produce information within 10 business days after the date the information is requested, you must certify that fact in writing to the requestor and set a date and hour within a reasonable time when the information will be available.



How Much Time Do You Have to Request a Decision from the Attorney General?

Gov't Code § 552.301(a)-(b)

- If you wish to withhold information from the requestor, you must request a decision from the OAG not later than 10th business day after the date of receiving the public information request.
- You must request a decision within 10 business days, unless you have a “previous determination.”



What is a “Previous Determination”?

Open Records Decision No. 673 (2001)

- **Type 1**
 - Most common
 - Applicable to only a particular governmental body
 - Applicable only to specific information or records
 - Applies when the information previously ruled upon is requested again
- **Type 2**
 - May be applicable to:
 - All governmental bodies
 - All governmental bodies of a certain type
 - Only a particular governmental body
 - Applicable to a precise, clearly delineated category of information or records
 - Language of ruling or decision will state it is a previous determination



ORD 684

- Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009) covers several types of information:
 - Direct deposit authorization forms
 - Form I-9 and attachments
 - W-2 and W-4 forms
 - Certified agenda and tape of closed meeting
 - Fingerprints
 - L-2 and L-3 declarations
 - Certain email addresses
 - Military discharge records



Procedures for Requesting a Decision from the OAG (Slide 1 of 3)

Gov't Code §§ 552.301, 552.305

- **Not later than the 10th business day, you must:**
 - Ask the OAG for a ruling and state the exceptions that apply;
 - Notify the requestor in writing that you have asked for a ruling;
 - Provide the requestor a copy of your letter to the OAG requesting a ruling; and
 - Notify any third parties with proprietary interests in the requested information that they may submit written comments to the OAG stating why the information should be withheld (third party notice must be in the form prescribed by the OAG).



Procedures for Requesting a Decision from the OAG (Slide 2 of 3)

Gov't Code § 552.301(e)-(e-1)

- **Not later than the 15th business day, you must:**
 - Submit written comments stating the reasons why the stated exceptions apply that would allow the information to be withheld.
 - Submit a copy of the written request for information.
 - Submit a signed statement as to the date on which the request for information was received by the GB or evidence sufficient to establish that date.



Procedures for Requesting a Decision from the OAG (Slide 3 of 3)

Gov't Code § 552.301(e)-(e-1) (continued)

- **Not later than the 15th business day, you must:**
 - Submit a copy (not your original) of the specific information requested, or submit representative samples of the information if a voluminous amount of information was requested.
 - Label that copy of the specific information, or representative samples, to indicate which exceptions apply to which parts of the copy.
 - Send a copy of your written comments to the requestor.



Electronic Submission of Decision Requests

Gov't Code § 552.3031

- A governmental body that requests an OAG decision must submit the request through the OAG's designated electronic filing system, unless an exception applies.
- Exceptions:
 - Fewer than 16 full-time employees
 - Located in a county with a population less than 150,000
 - The amount or format of the responsive information makes use of the electronic filing system impractical or impossible
 - The decision request is hand delivered to the OAG



PIA Electronic Filing System

<https://apps2.portal.texas.gov/OAGPIAeFiling/>



Texas Attorney General

Public Information Act Electronic Filing System



Welcome

Welcome to the Office of the Attorney General's Public Information Act Electronic Filing System. The OAG uses this system to accept a governmental body's request for an attorney general open records decision under the Public Information Act, Texas Government Code Chapter 552. Interested parties can also use this system to submit comments or materials for review by the OAG during the open records decision process.

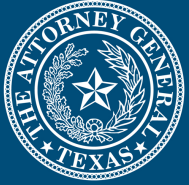
Please Note: This system cannot be used to request public information from the OAG or any other governmental body. Requests for public information must be submitted directly to the governmental body from whom you are seeking information.

You can use this service to:

- Request an attorney general open records decision and submit new material for review; or
- Submit supplemental documents or comments related to an existing request for decision.

Information You Need:

- Name of Governmental Body or Interested Party
- Governmental Body PIC ID (This is the internal tracking number assigned to a public information request by a governmental body. This is not the ID number assigned by Texas.gov. Third parties should contact the Governmental Body for this number or use the name of the Governmental Body for this data field.)
- Texas.gov Request ID (if you are submitting additional material to an existing request)
- Credit card (Visa, MasterCard, Discover, or American Express) or Electronic Check information
- Microsoft® Silverlight® Plugin (This software is not required; however, it makes it easier to upload multiple files.) If you don't have Silverlight, you can install it now.



Counting Business Days (Slide 1 of 2)

General Rules for Counting Business Days

- Start counting the next business day after receiving a written request.
- “Received” means when it is physically received, not when it is finally opened or read (this includes email).
- Except as provided by § 552.0031, a business day means a day other than:



Counting Business Days (Slide 2 of 2)

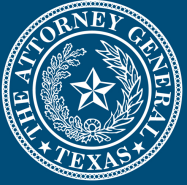
Business Day Specifics - § 552.0031

- Except as provided by § 552.0031, a business day means a day other than:
 - Saturday or Sunday
 - National holiday under Gov't Code § 662.003(a)
 - State holiday under Gov't Code § 662.003(b)
- Exceptions:
 - Optional holidays under Gov't Code § 662.003(c)
 - Higher education holidays under Gov't Code § 662.011(a)
 - Friday before or Monday after a weekend national/state holiday (if observed)
 - Up to ten additional designated non-business days in a calendar year.



Counting to 10

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2 Written Request Received	3 1	4 2	5 3	6 4	7
8	9 5	10 6	11 7	12 8	13 9	14
15	16 10	17	18	19	20	21



Catastrophe Notice (1 of 2)

Temporary Suspension of the Act - § 552.2325

- A governmental body may suspend the applicability of the requirements of the Act for an initial suspension period not exceeding seven consecutive calendar days and may extend this time period only once for an additional period not exceeding seven consecutive calendar days.
- A governmental body may invoke a suspension period, and one subsequent extension, only once per catastrophe.
- Proper notice must be provided to the OAG and posted by the governmental body in a manner that is readily accessible to the public and in each other location notice is required to be posted by the Open Meetings Act.



Catastrophe Notice (2 of 2)

How do catastrophe suspension periods effect the calculation of 10-day and 15-day deadlines?

- A request for public information received by a governmental body before the date an initial suspension period begins are tolled until the first business day after the date the suspension period ends.
- A request for public information received by a governmental body during a suspension period is considered to have been received by the governmental body on the first business day after the date the suspension period ends.

The Role of the Attorney General Under the Public Information Act





Role of the OAG: Decisions

Gov't Code § 552.011

- Authorizes the attorney general to prepare, distribute and publish materials, including detailed and comprehensive written decisions and opinions, in order to maintain uniformity in the application, operation and interpretation of the Act.

Gov't Code § 552.306

- Authorizes the attorney general to issue decisions on whether the requested information is subject to the exceptions to disclosure found in the Act.



Role of the OAG: Education and Enforcement

Gov't Code §§ 552.321, 552.3215

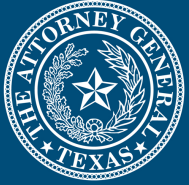
- Authorizes the attorney general to file a writ of mandamus or an action for declaratory judgment or injunctive relief to compel compliance with the Act.

Gov't Code § 552.012

- Requires the attorney general to ensure training is available. Attorney general may also require specific training under § 552.012(b-1).

Gov't Code § 552.269

- Authorizes the attorney general to issue determinations on costs to provide information.



Consequences for Missing Deadlines

- Mandatory exceptions are not waived.
- Permissive exceptions are waived.
- Potential Criminal Penalties
- Civil Penalties that may be initiated by either the local district or county attorney's office, the Office of the Attorney General, or the requestor



After Requesting a Ruling

- The Attorney General's Office will issue an informal letter ruling in response to the governmental body's request for a ruling.
- Rulings are issued within 45 business-days unless the Attorney General's Office extends the deadline, in which case the ruling will be issued within 55 business-days.
- The Attorney General's Office will issue the ruling to the governmental body and will provide a copy of the ruling to the requestor and any notified third party.
- Ruling will determine whether records may be withheld, must be withheld, or must be released.

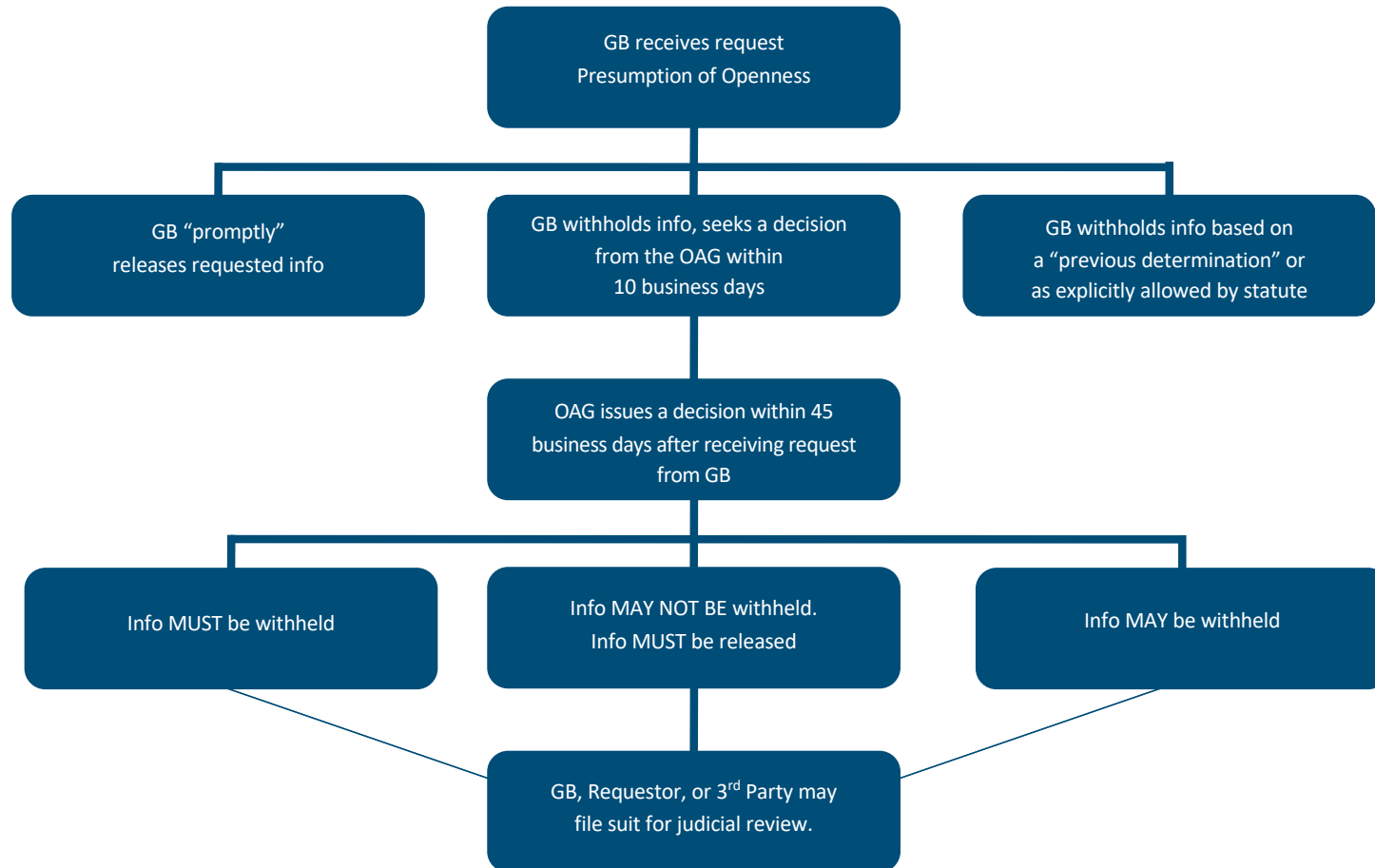


What Do You Do When You Receive an OAG Decision?

Gov't Code §§ 552.306

- A governmental body shall as soon as practicable but within a reasonable period of time after the decision is issued:
 - Produce the information if required
 - Notify the requestor in writing the information is being withheld
 - Provide an estimate of charges under section 552.2615
 - If voluminous, follow the new batch information release requirements
 - Notify the requestor suit has been filed against OAG to challenge ruling
- Compliance is presumed reasonable if proper actions taken within 30 days of decision issuance.

Basic Process for Governmental Bodies





Ruling Challenges

- Section 552.301(f) prohibits a governmental body from requesting a reconsideration.
- If a governmental body disagrees with the legal interpretation set forth in a ruling, it may file suit against the OAG in accordance with the PIA.
 - No later than the 30th calendar day after the receipt of OAG decision



When Can You Redact Without First Seeking a Ruling?

- General Rule: If you want to withhold information from the public, you must request a ruling from the Attorney General's Office.
- Exceptions to the general rule, some specific circumstances allow a governmental body to withhold information without requesting a ruling. Examples:
 - Gov't Code § 552.130
 - Information related to driver's license, motor vehicle title or registration, or personal identification document
 - Gov't Code § 552.136
 - Credit card, debit card and access device numbers
 - Gov't Code § § 552.024, 552.1175 and 552.138
 - Personal information of certain public employees

Penalties and Other Consequences for Failure to Comply With the Public Information Act





Formal Complaints

Gov't Code § 552.3215

Declaratory Judgment or Injunctive Relief

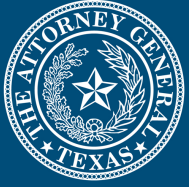
- Complaint filed by requestor with district attorney or county attorney in county where governmental body is located
 - Local governmental bodies: district attorney or county attorney for the county may bring action only in district court for that county where the governmental body is located
 - State agencies: Travis County District Attorney or OAG may bring action only in district court in Travis County



Writ of Mandamus

Gov't Code § 552.321 Writ of Mandamus

- Used to compel a GB to make information available for public inspection
- Filed by requestor or Attorney General
- Examples of potential mandamus situations
 - GB refuses to provide copies or access to information that is clearly public.
 - GB refuses to request an OAG ruling.
 - GB refuses to release information as required by an unchallenged AG ruling.



Failure or Refusal to Provide Access or Copying

Gov't Code § 552.353

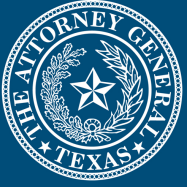
- Fails or refuses to give access, permit copying, or provide copies of public information with criminal negligence
- Misdemeanor with a fine not more than \$1,000 and/or county jail for not more than six months
- Constitutes official misconduct



Affirmative Defense for Failure to Provide Access

Gov't Code § 552.353(b)-(d)

- Affirmative defense against prosecution
 - Reasonable belief that public access to information not required and relied on
 - court order
 - court opinion, or
 - OAG decision
 - OAG decision sought and no decision issued
 - Suit filed in Travis County challenging OAG decision and suit pending
 - Officer's agent reasonably relied upon written instruction from the officer of public information



Destruction, Removal, or Alteration of Public Information

Gov't Code § 552.351

- A person commits an offense if the person willfully destroys, mutilates, removes without permission as provided by this chapter, or alters public information.
- Misdemeanor offense with a fine not less than \$25 or more than \$4,000 and/or county jail not less than three days or more than three months



Distribution or Misuse of Confidential Information

Gov't Code § 552.352(a)

Distribution or Misuse of Confidential Information

- A person commits an offense if the person distributes information considered confidential under the terms of chapter 552 of the Government Code
- Fine not more than \$1,000 and/or county jail for not more than six months
- Constitutes official misconduct

Additional Resources





Available Resources from the OAG

- The OAG's website
- The Public Information Act Handbook
- Public Information Act Decision Database
- The Open Government and Cost Hotlines



Additional Resources for Open Government

- State Library and Archives Commission (512) 463-7610
Records Management Assistance
 - for records retention questions
- U.S. Department of Education (800) 872-5327
Family Policy Compliance Office
 - for questions regarding FERPA and education records
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (800) 368-1019
Office for Civil Rights
 - For questions regarding the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) and protected health information



OAG's Website

Open Government

The State of Texas has many open government laws to help make the work of the state transparent to the public. The primary open government laws are the Texas Public Information Act and the Texas Open Meeting Act. To learn more, click one of the choices below.

Public Information Act

The Public Information Act determines how information is made available to members of the public.

Open Meetings Act

The Open Meetings Act determines how public meetings must operate.

Open Reports & Publications

Access to public data and reports

Public Information Act

General Background Information about the Public Information Act

[Public Information Act Overview](#)

[How to Request Information](#)

[Decisions and Rulings](#)

[Previous Determinations](#)

Information about the Public Information Process

[E-filing System](#)

[Responding to a Public Information Act Request](#)

[Redacting without Requesting a Ruling](#)

[Charges for Public Information](#)

08/15/23: 2023 Texas Legislative Session Update >

Learn more about the 2023 Texas Legislative Session Update.

07/01/21: Open Meetings Act Suspension Updates >

The Office of the Attorney General to lift the suspensions of certain provisions of the Open Meetings Act.



Resources for Governmental Bodies

HOME > OPEN GOVERNMENT > GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

Governmental Bodies

Here, governmental bodies can find all resources related to the Public Information Act (PIA) and Open Meetings Act (OMA) – including prior rulings, training, guidelines, and requests.

Training Resources

Find training resources for the Public Information Act and the Open Meetings Act

Responding to PIA Requests

Resources for properly responding to PIA requests

Responding to Complaints

How to properly address complaints

Requests for Third-Party Information

How to respond if a third party's information is requested

Decisions and Rulings - Public Information Act

Review prior Attorney General decisions and rulings

Charges for Public Information

How to properly assess costs for responding to a PIA request

Open Records Reports

Information provided online to the OAG by state agencies

Catastrophe Notice Form

Submit notice of catastrophe pursuant to section 512.235 of the Government Code

Open Government Hotline

(512) 478-6736
Toll Free: (877) 678-6659

Public Information Act Handbook

Download the Handbook (PDF)

Open Meetings Act Handbook

Download the Handbook (PDF)



Resources for Requestors

HOME > OPEN GOVERNMENT > MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

Members of the Public

The Office of the Attorney General (OAG) is dedicated to educating the public and governmental bodies of their rights and responsibilities under the Public Information Act (PIA). We hope the information presented here is helpful and useful. If you are learning about open records for the first time, here is a brief introduction to the PIA.

Open Records Rulings

The PIA generally requires a governmental body to release information to a requestor. However, if a governmental body determines the information is exempt from disclosure under the PIA, then the requestor and information must be reviewed by the OAG's Open Records Division (ORD). The ORD will issue a decision on whether the governmental body is permitted to withhold the requested information or if it must release the information to the requestor.

Open Records Education

The OAG sponsors the Open Government Conference, provides online training for officials, and makes training presentations upon invitation.

Every two years, the OAG publishes an updated [Public Information Handbook \(PDF\)](#). The handbook is free and publicly available.

Open Government Hotline

(512) 478-6736

Toll Free: (877) 678-6839

Public Information Act Handbook

[Download the Handbook \(PDF\)](#)

Open Meetings Act Handbook

[Download the Handbook \(PDF\)](#)

[How to Request Public Information](#)

[Public Information Act Overview](#)

[Open Government Resources](#)



Public Information Cost Estimate Model

<https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/og/public-information-cost-estimate-model>

Public Information Cost Estimate Model

This model will calculate costs associated with a request for **COPIES** of information, but not a request to **INSPECT** information. For questions about estimating costs when a requestor asks to **INSPECT** information, please call our toll-free Cost Hotline at 1-888-OR COSTS (1-888-672-6787).

Date request was received: 02/02/2015	
Government Body's Information	Requestor's Information
Agency Name: <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/> Mr. <input type="radio"/> Ms.
Contact Name: <input type="text"/>	First/Last Name: <input type="text"/>
Address: <input type="text"/>	Address: <input type="text"/>
City: <input type="text"/>	City: <input type="text"/>
State/Zip: <input type="text"/>	State/Zip: <input type="text"/>

Itemization of costs:

- Did the requestor ask for standard paper copies? Yes | No
- Did the requestor ask for copies of nonstandard documents (e.g., oversized paper, DVD, or VHS tape)? Yes | No
- Add labor costs? Yes | No
- Are overhead charges applicable? Yes | No
- Are computer resource charges applicable? Yes | No
- Are remote document retrieval charges applicable? Yes | No
- Will there be charges for miscellaneous supplies? Yes | No
- Will there be postage? Yes | No
- If the total charges exceed \$100, will you require a prepayment deposit? Yes | No
- OR
- If the total charges exceed \$100, will you require a prepayment bond? Yes | No



Open Records Division Forms



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL of TEXAS

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Redacting Public Information

Rules and Forms for Redacting Public Information

Usually, a governmental body must seek a ruling from the Open Records Division before it can redact information from requested documents.

However, a governmental body can redact without requesting a ruling if:

- The governmental body has a [previous determination](#) for that information.
- The information is subject to:
 - Section 552.114 – student records
 - Section 552.147 – social security numbers.
- The information is subject to one of the following sections, and the governmental body provides the required form:
 - Section 552.024 – public employee’s personal information held by governmental body in its capacity as employer
 - Section 552.1175 – public employee’s personal information held by governmental body in non-employment capacity
 - Section 552.130 – motor vehicle record information
 - Section 552.136 – account and access device numbers
 - Section 552.138 – family violence shelter center, victims of trafficking shelter center, or sexual assault program.
- **NOTE:** A requestor can appeal the withholding of information under these sections.

Open Government Hotline

[\(512\) 478-6736](#)
Toll Free: [\(877\) 673-6839](#)

Public Information Act Handbook

[Download the Handbook \(PDF\)](#)

Open Meetings Act Handbook

[Download the Handbook \(PDF\)](#)



Public Information Act Decision Database



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL of TEXAS

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[PIA Decision Database](#)

Public Information Act (PIA) Decision Database

A maximum 50,000 Decision Requests can be displayed and searched through at a single time. As such, a date range of no more than 1 year (365 days) must be applied. Narrow your search as much as possible before further searching through the retrieved Decision Requests on the next page.

Note: in the event your search still returns over 50,000 Decision Requests, you will be shown an error screen, and given the opportunity to return to this page to further narrow your search/filter criteria.

Filter Options:

Further filter this database by utilizing the inputs below and then clicking the 'Next' button to see filter results.

* Start Date (Date OAG Received On or After)

Oct 19, 2023



* End Date (Date OAG Received On or Before)

Jan 17, 2024



Show/Hide Additional Filters

Governmental Body

Asserted Exceptions

Next



Questions?

OAG's Open Government Hotline

(877) OPEN TEX
(512) 478-6736

Cost Questions

OAG Cost Rules Administrator
(888) OR-COSTS
(512) 475-2497

OAG website

<http://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov>