



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

March 27, 2020

Ms. Sandy Slade  
Public Information Officer  
Leander Independent School District  
P.O. Box 218  
Leander, Texas 78646

OR2020-09586

Dear Ms. Slade:

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# 818271 (PIR# 2796).

The Leander Independent School District (the "district") received a request for consulting services contracts and particular required disclosures.<sup>1</sup> We understand you do not have information responsive to a portion of the request.<sup>2</sup> You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note the requestor is a Texas State Representative. Section 552.008 of the Government Code grants access to requested information, including confidential

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<sup>1</sup> The district states it sought and received clarification of the information requested. *See* Gov't Code § 552.222 (providing if request for information is unclear, governmental body may ask requestor to clarify request); *see also* *City of Dallas v. Abbott*, 304 S.W.3d 380, 387 (Tex. 2010) (holding that when a governmental entity, acting in good faith, requests clarification or narrowing of an unclear or overbroad request for information, the ten-day period to request an attorney general ruling is measured from the date the request is clarified or narrowed).

<sup>2</sup> The Act does not require a governmental body to release information that did not exist when a request for information was received or to prepare new information in response to a request. *See Econ. Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266, 267-68 (Tex. Civ. App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dismissed); Open Records Decision Nos. 605 at 2 (1992), 452 at 3 (1986), 362 at 2 (1983).

information, to individual members, agencies, or committees of the Texas Legislature. Section 552.008 provides:

(a) [The Act] does not grant authority to withhold information from individual members, agencies, or committees of the legislature to use for legislative purposes.

(b) A governmental body on request by an individual member, agency, or committee of the legislature shall provide public information, including confidential information, to the requesting member, agency, or committee for inspection or duplication in accordance with this chapter if the requesting member, agency, or committee states that the public information is requested under this chapter for legislative purposes. A governmental body, by providing public information under this section that is confidential or otherwise excepted from required disclosure under law, does not waive or affect the confidentiality of the information for purposes of state or federal law or waive the right to assert exceptions to required disclosure of the information in the future. The governmental body may require the requesting individual member of the legislature, the requesting legislative agency or committee, or the members or employees of the requesting entity who will view or handle information that is received under this section and that is confidential under law to sign a confidentiality agreement that covers the information and requires that:

- (1) the information not be disclosed outside the requesting entity, or within the requesting entity for purposes other than the purpose for which it was received;
- (2) the information be labeled as confidential;
- (3) the information be kept securely; or
- (4) the number of copies made of the information or the notes taken from the information that implicate the confidential nature of the information be controlled, with all copies or notes that are not destroyed or returned to the governmental body remaining confidential and subject to the confidentiality agreement.

...

(c) This section does not affect:

- (1) the right of an individual member, agency, or committee of the legislature to obtain information from a governmental body under other law, including under the rules of either house of the legislature;
- (2) the procedures under which the information is obtained under other law; or

(3) the use that may be made of the information obtained under other law.

Gov't Code § 552.008(a)–(b), (c). In this instance, the requestor is Texas State Representative Mayes Middleton (“Representative Middleton”). Representative Middleton does not state, however, and it is not otherwise clear to this office, the request was made for legislative purposes. Accordingly, we must rule on the applicability of section 552.008 in the alternative. If Representative Middleton made this request for legislative purposes, then the city must make the submitted information available to him in accordance with section 552.008 of the Government Code. *See id.* § 552.008(b). We note section 552.008 permits a governmental body to require a member of the legislature to sign a confidentiality agreement for the protection of information obtained pursuant to this section. *Id.* In addition, release of this information under section 552.008 does not waive or affect the confidentiality of the information for the purposes of state or federal law or waive the right of the city to assert exceptions to required public disclosure of this information to future requestors. *See id.* But, if this request for information was not made for legislative purposes, then the requested information need not be released under section 552.008, and we will consider your argument against its public disclosure.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” *Id.* § 552.101. This section encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). Under the doctrine of common-law privacy, an individual has a right to be free from the publicizing of private affairs in which the public has no legitimate concern. *Id.* at 682. The Third Court of Appeals has concluded public citizens’ dates of birth are protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101. *See Paxton v. City of Dallas*, No. 03-13-00546-CV, 2015 WL 3394061, at \*3 (Tex. App.—Austin May 22, 2015, pet. denied) (mem. op.). Thus, the city must withhold all public citizens’ dates of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

In summary, if Representative Middleton made this request for legislative purposes, then the city must make the submitted information available to him in accordance with section 552.008 of the Government Code. If Representative Middleton did not make the request for legislative purposes, then the city must withhold all public citizens’ dates of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy and 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

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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,

Pearlie Gault  
Attorney  
Open Records Division

PG/eb

Ref: ID# 818271

c: Requestor