



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

January 17, 2019

Mr. Ryan D. Pittman
Counsel for the City of Frisco
Abernathy, Roeder, Boyd & Hullett, P.C.
1700 Redbud Boulevard, Suite 300
McKinney, Texas 75069

OR2019-01513

Dear Mr. Pittman:

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# 746535 (Ref. No. G029730-101918).

The City of Frisco (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for a specified ambulance run report. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code.¹ 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 section 773.091 of the Health and Safety Code, which is applicable to information relating to the provision of emergency medical services ("EMS"). Section 773.091 provides, in pertinent part:

(b) Records of the identity, evaluation or treatment of a patient by [EMS] personnel or by a physician providing medical supervision that are created by

¹We note the city did not comply with section 552.301(b) of the Government Code in requesting a ruling from this office. See Gov't Code § 552.301(b). Nonetheless, because section 552.101 of the Government Code can provide a compelling reason to overcome the presumption of openness, we will consider its applicability to the submitted information. See *id.* §§ 552.007, .302, .352.

the [EMS] personnel or physician or maintained by an [EMS] provider are confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.

Health & Safety Code § 773.091(b). However, section 773.091 further provides:

(g) The privilege of confidentiality under this section does not extend to information regarding the presence, nature of injury or illness, age, sex, occupation, and city of residence of a patient who is receiving [EMS].

Id. § 773.091(g); *see id.* § 773.003(8) (defining “emergency medical services” for purposes of chapter 773 of the Health and Safety Code). Upon review we find the submitted information constitutes EMS records made by EMS personnel or maintained by an EMS provider. Therefore, except for the information subject to section 773.091(g), which is not confidential under section 773.091, the city must withhold the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 773.091 of the Health and Safety Code.²

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be satisfied. *Id.* at 681-82. Types of information considered intimate or embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. We understand you to argue the information subject to section 773.091(g) of the Health and Safety Code is protected by common-law privacy. Upon review, we find none of the information subject to section 773.091(g) is highly intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate public interest. Accordingly, the city may not withhold this information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

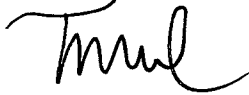
In summary, except for the information subject to section 773.091(g), which is not confidential under section 773.091 and must be released, the city must withhold the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 773.091 of the Health and Safety Code.

²As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information. Additionally, we note this ruling does not affect an individual’s right of access to a patient’s EMS records from the EMS provider. *See* Health & Safety Code §§ 773.092, .093; *cf. Abbott v. Tex. State Bd. of Pharmacy*, 391 S.W.3d 253 (Tex. App.—Austin Nov. 21, 2012, no pet.) (Medical Practice Act does not provide patient general right of access to his or her medical records from governmental body responding to request for information under Public Information Act).

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.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl_ruling_info.shtml, 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 may be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tim Neal", written in a cursive style.

Tim Neal
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

TN/mo

Ref: ID# 746535

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)