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**State Statutes on
EMERGENCY
MEDICAL
SERVICES**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Health Services and Mental Health Administration

**STATE
STATUTES
RELATING TO
EMERGENCY
MEDICAL
SERVICES**

	Specific Provisions Regulating Ambulance Services	Classification of Ambulances under the Authorized Emergency Vehicle Concept	Specific Ambulance Design or Equipment	First Aid Courses(s) Required of Ambulance Personnel	Ambulance Service Advisory Committee	Provisions Regulating Ambulance Communications Systems	State Ambulance Commission or Department	State Dept. of Health Directs Emergency Medical Services	Local Political Subdivisions Authorized to Operate the Emergency Medical Services	Specialized Ambulance Services	Ambulance Personnel to Be Licensed	Ambulance Personnel Privileged When Responding to an Emergency	Licensing of Hospitals	Emergency Hospital Wards or Receiving Centers	Advisory Hospital Council(s)
REGION I															
Connecticut	•			•		•	•								
Massachusetts	•	•	•	•											•
New Hampshire	•				•	•	•	•							
Rhode Island	•	•										•			
Mont	•							•							
REGION II															
New Jersey	•	•													
New York	•			•				•					•		•
Puerto Rico								•							
Virgin Islands															
REGION III															
Delaware	•														
Dist. of Col.	•				•	•	•							•	
Maryland		•		•											
Pennsylvania	•		•	•	•										
Virginia	•		•	•	•			•		•					
West Virginia		•													
REGION IV															
Alabama	•														
Florida	•			•											
Georgia		•		•				•							
Kentucky		•													
Mississippi	•								•						
North Carolina			•	•	•			•							
South Carolina	(1)			(1)	•			•							
Tennessee	•								•						
REGION V															
Illinois	•														
Indiana	•														
Michigan	•														
Minnesota		•													
Ohio		•													
Wisconsin		•													
REGION VI															
Arkansas															
Louisiana	•		•	•											
New Mexico	•			•					•						
Oklahoma		•													
Texas	•		•												
REGION VII															
Iowa		•													
Kansas									•						
Missouri	•								•						
Nebraska		•								•					
REGION VIII															
Colorado		•													
Montana		•							•						
North Dakota		•							•						
South Dakota		•							•						
Utah		•		•				•			•				
Wyoming		•													
REGION IX															
American Samoa															
Arizona	(1)			(2)					•						
California	•			•							•				
Guam														•	
Hawaii				•							•				
Nevada	•			•					•		•				
REGION X															
Alaska		•													•
Idaho	•		•												•
Oregon	•														•
Washington	•			•				•	•	•					•

(1) Pending

(2) Proposed

State Statutes on Emergency Medical Services

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
Health Services and Mental Health Administration
Division of Emergency Health Services
5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20852**

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FOREWORD

Medical and public health people among others are aware of the many problems which obstruct the efficient delivery of emergency medical services. Beyond the widespread financial difficulties encountered in implementing emergency health care programs, a matter for extra concern is the lack of codification of statutes to regulate emergency medical services.

This document provides health planners with emergency medical services legislation enacted in the United States to January 1972.

The Division of Emergency Health Services wishes to thank Miss Elva Barnett, LL.B. for searching the State Statutes and writing the copy for the publication.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Henry C. Huntley, M.D.", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Henry C. Huntley, M.D.
Director

Division of Emergency Health Services

INTRODUCTION

State comprehensive health programs which include emergency medical services generally are designed by State authorities and administered by local political subdivisions. This document presents the statutory provisions which the fifty States and the District of Columbia have enacted to January, 1972 (and in a few cases proposed), with reference to selected aspects of emergency medical services. The material highlights those State requirements that will provide, where practicable, the basis for the establishment of a well-integrated emergency medical care program that will fulfill the needs of the various communities within a State.

Search of the statutes at the State level shows that legislation exists in varying degrees of advancement and diversity. In order to establish a uniform pattern for the study of the highly diversified State statutes on emergency medical services, this publication presents the legislation for each State under five main headings:

1. Definitions.
2. Ambulance services.
3. Hospital services.
4. Committees and councils.
5. Miscellaneous provisions for emergency medical care.

Please note: In some States no information is reported under one or more of these five headings. Such an omission shows that explicit statutory provisions applicable to that particular heading have not been enacted in the State.

On the other hand, some statutes are found to be rather broad in scope, wherein for example, it is required that an authorized emergency vehicle (not just an ambulance) be equipped with only warning lights and a siren. Such statutes are a pertinent indication of the degree of advancement of legislation applicable to ambulances and the direction in which emergency medical care programs are headed. In the sections on miscellaneous emergency medical services, readers will find a wide variety of provisions from information on paramedical programs to hospital admission requirements among the States.

In this report, emphasis is placed on the regulation of ambulances and ambulance services. The reason for this emphasis is that most States have attempted to regulate vehicles that travel on its highways. Thus, ambulances being motor vehicles more often than not will be the only phase of an emergency medical services program mentioned in State statutes ... with the exception of licensure laws that relate to physicians, surgeons, nurses, and others involved in the delivery of medical services.

"Good Samaritan laws" have not been emphasized in this material. In 1969, the Division of Emergency Health Services published a Compendium of State Statutes on the Regulation of Ambulance Services, Operation of Emergency Vehicles, and Good Samaritan Laws (Public Health Service Publication No. 1071-A-11).

The appendix includes (1) a summary of State statutes on emergency medical services; and (2) a model State statute on emergency medical services.

HIGHLIGHTS OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES LEGISLATION

Alabama

The State Board of Health is the agency responsible for directing the state health programs. The Board appoints various advisory boards which assist it in the formulation of its policies. For example, an advisory committee on hospitals exists and the establishment of an ambulance advisory committee is pending.

Alaska

The minimum requirement for authorized emergency vehicles is the flashing red lights.

Arizona

The Division of Emergency Medical Services had been established by statute. However, the language of the statute authorizing this department emphasizes that the emergency services should be used for the purposes of reducing the impact of disaster on persons and property. Again, the State Board of Health has an integral part in policy making under statutory authority.

Pending in Arizona is an EMS Act which will provide for a central communications system, helicopter ambulance service, emergency receiving centers located within licensed health care facilities.

Arkansas

An advisory committee is in operation. The committee shall consist of both ambulance and hospital personnel. Also serving will be a member of the American Medical Association, and other members interested in the delivery of health services.

California

Diversified legislation explicitly defines ambulances, allows counties to establish ambulance services, to provide free ambulance service to the poor, and to regulate the services once they have been established.

In addition, there has been developed a pilot program utilizing mobile intensive care paramedics for the delivery of emergency medical care to the sick and injured at the scene of an emergency and during transport to a hospital.

Colorado

The laws require that authorized emergency vehicles be equipped with audio and visual signals.

Connecticut

Connecticut has statutory definitions of ambulances, ambulance services, and ambulance technicians. Under Connecticut General Statutes Annotated §20-379, a state ambulance commission has been formed. This commission is empowered to regulate the licensure standards, the operation of ambulance services and the certification of ambulance technicians. Under Connecticut General Statutes Annotated §20-383, ambulance service must be licensed except in the case of a major disaster.

Delaware

County fire departments maintaining an ambulance service are allowed special appropriations.

Under law, a member of a volunteer ambulance squad or rescue squad will not be held liable for any acts or omissions in rendering emergency care if he has successfully completed the Emergency Care Course recognized and approved by the Delaware State Fire School. The State Fire Commission adopts regulations specifying operational standards for ambulances. All ambulances when being operated on an emergency mission shall have at least one person who has a valid Ambulance Attendant's Certificate from the State Fire Prevention Commission. The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles approves the audio-warning devices used on all authorized ambulances.

District of Columbia

Under Organization Order No. 118, an emergency ambulance service is formed. The Department of Public Safety would have coordinating supervision of the Emergency Ambulance Service. Also, the District has an ambulance advisory committee composed of citizens and District officials. This committee has various functions one of which is to review and make recommendations to the Fire Chief regarding changes in any manuals that affect ambulance operations.

Florida

The operation of ambulances is under municipal control. It shall be unlawful for the owner of an ambulance to authorize its operation in Florida unless the ambulance is equipped with items for dressing wounds, splinting fractures, administering oxygen.

Georgia

The State Board of Health is the agency responsible for the administering of health programs.

Hawaii

Under Hawaii Revised Statutes 453-3 the director of health with the written recommendation of the board of medical examiners is allowed to issue a temporary license to persons who have not met residency require-

ments nor been examined under the laws of another state, if the board finds that there is a shortage of licensed physicians in a certain area. It is stipulated that the person is otherwise qualified to be examined.

Idaho

The Board of County Commissioners determine how ambulance services should be operated. The Board is authorized to establish the fees to be charged by the ambulance services and to approve applications of cities and villages for the establishment of ambulance services.

Illinois

There are statutory provisions for public health emergency medical treatment. The licensure laws apply to the physician, nurse and other personnel who have medical education or training.

Indiana

The State Board of Health may prepare ordinances and the council of every city shall have the power to enact ordinances for the maintenance of an ambulance service. The State Board of Health will evaluate the sufficiency of hospitals and health centers in the State. Also, the state regulates the use of telephones during emergency situations.

Iowa

The ambulance is classified under the usual authorized emergency vehicle concept. To date the statutes have not changed or amended substantially.

Kansas

The Department of Health approves plans for the alternations or additions to hospitals. Under State law all hospitals shall be served by a good road which should be kept passable at all times of the year.

Louisiana

Louisiana has established a medical services program under which the State Department of Hospitals shall establish and maintain an effective program which will provide emergency medical services for persons injured on the highways of Louisiana. Code §37:979 lists persons who are exempt from licensing during the course of an emergency.

Maine

Provides for the immediate transport of persons requiring medical attention to a hospital for treatment by a physician.

Maryland

The general statutory pattern of the emergency medical program has not changed within the past two years.

Massachusetts

There has been established an advisory council on the licensing of hospitals the operator or attendant of an ambulance may be certified by a registered or licensed hospital.

Michigan

Michigan has provisions for the prompt transportation of persons injured on Michigan highways to a hospital or other center where needed medical care can be rendered. The board of county commissioners of St. Louis County may authorize the sheriff and any volunteer rescue squad to enter into an agreement to aid and assist the sheriff in auto accidents.

Mississippi

The governing authorities of any municipality may own, maintain, and operate as a governmental function a public ambulance service. The state sets the minimum insurance coverage requirements of ambulance service operators.

Mississippi uses, when appropriate, the doctrine of "implied consent to perform medical treatment where an emergency exists."

Montana

A county, city or town acting through its governing body may establish and maintain an ambulance service. The county can adopt rules and establish fees or charges for the furnishing of such ambulance.

Nebraska

An act has been established which authorized incorporated villages with the approval of the board of trustees to join with either a rural or suburban fire district to provide ambulance service. The director of the State Board of Health is authorized to prescribe minimum standards for the maintenance and operation of hospitals and other medical institutions.

Nevada

Ambulances will carry traction splints and a standard 24 unit first aid kit approved by the American Red Cross.

New Hampshire

In 1971 the "Act to Promote Competent Ambulance Service and Making an Appropriation" was introduced. Under this Act an ambulance coordinating board has been established. The director of the division of public health is responsible for the statewide supervision of ambulance services and personnel.

New Jersey

Any county or municipality may make a voluntary contribution of not more than \$10,000 annually to any duly incorporated first aid and emergency or volunteer ambulance or rescue squad association.

New Mexico

A county may provide ambulance service to transport patients to a place of treatment in the absence of an established ambulance service.

New York

There are provisions for the establishment of volunteer ambulance service, emergency rescue and first aid squads. The Commissioner of the Public Health Department shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations establishing standards for emergency medical procedures.

In addition, ambulance services for profit must be licensed. Any violator of this provision will be guilty of a misdemeanor.

In New York every general hospital shall admit any person who is in need of immediate hospitalization with all convenient speed and shall not before admission question the patient or his family concerning insurance, credit, payment of charges, provided that the patient or members of his family will agree to supply such information promptly after the patient's admission.

North Carolina

No person, firm, corporation or association shall furnish, operate, conduct, maintain or engage in transporting injured persons in the state unless he holds a currently valid permit for each ambulance.

An advisory committee is created for the purpose of assisting the State Board of Health in developing standards for ambulances. The committee members will be selected from the North Carolina Funeral Directors Association, Inc., the North Carolina Medical Society, the American Red Cross, and other persons interested in the delivery of emergency medical services.

North Dakota

A power of the counties is the maintenance of an ambulance service. The county may equip such ambulances with items it determines are necessary for the implementation of an effective emergency medical services program.

Ohio

Townships are authorized to obtain and acquire additional ambulance services in times of emergencies.

Oklahoma

In Oklahoma it is not unlawful for an ambulance driver or Doctor to operate a radio receiving set capable of receiving FCC frequencies.

Oregon

The driver of an ambulance used in responding to an emergency is required to maintain a record of data such as the name and address of the individual transported, the time of the service rendered, etc.

The State Board of Health upon the recommendation of an advisory council shall make a survey of the physical facilities and evaluate the sufficiency of such hospitals for the purposes of determining whether expansion is necessary.

Pennsylvania

Under the Anthracite Coal Mine Act, in addition to ambulance services operated by the county, the operator of coal mines in particular, shall provide and keep at all times a motor ambulance which shall be of sufficient size to transport at least 2 injured persons with attendants.

Rhode Island

The governor shall establish a state advisory council or councils to consult with the director of the state department of health in improving the delivery of health programs.

South Carolina

Has introduced a new bill whereby each medical attendant shall be required to complete an American First Aid course or its equivalent and a training program for emergency medical technicians.

The State Board of Health may establish an Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council which will include representatives from professional, medical, business and civil organizations throughout the State.

South Dakota

Counties and municipalities are authorized to provide ambulance services within their boundaries and within a radius of fifty miles.

Tennessee

No county may provide and maintain or contract for ambulance service within the boundaries of a city without the approval of the governing body of the area to be served.

Texas

Every licensed ambulance when in service shall be accompanied by at least one person who has acquired practical knowledge in first aid as prescribed and certified by the American Red Cross.

Utah

The Board of Health within the Department of Health shall assume all of the policy making functions with regard to health programs.

Vermont

The State Board of Health with the approval of the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles may divide the State into ambulance districts, the number, size, and boundaries of which shall be determined by the board in the interest of affording adequate and efficient ambulance services throughout the state. Each district shall elect a board of seven directors composed of representatives of medical facilities and allied services.

Virginia

No person, firm, corporation or association shall furnish, operate, conduct, maintain, advertise or otherwise engage in the service of transporting patients upon Virginia's streets or highways unless he holds a currently valid permit for each ambulance used in the business.

The Board of Health shall cause to be inspected medical equipment and supplies required of ambulances.

The State has formed an advisory committee on emergency services whose members will be selected from the Medical Society of Virginia and the Virginia Hospital Association.

Washington

All ambulances must be at all times equipped with first aid equipment consisting of leg and arm splints and standard twenty four unit first aid kit as prescribed by the American Red Cross.

Washington has initiated a physician's trained mobile intensive care paramedic program.

West Virginia

A hospital advisory council appointed by the governor shall consult with the State Board of Health in regard to the expansion of hospital facilities.

Wisconsin

The Board of Health with the advice of the advisory committee shall establish such standards for hospitals as shall be necessary for the adequate care of individuals in hospitals.

Wyoming

Ambulances continue to be classified as authorized emergency vehicles on the state level.

ALABAMA

Definitions

Code of Alabama Title 22 §204(3). Health.

The following terms used in this article shall have the meanings as defined herein unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context. State board of health shall mean the statutory agency of the state of Alabama operative in the field of general health matters and performing the duties and exercising the powers as set forth in the statutory provisions relating thereto. Master hospital plan shall refer to a plan, determined upon by the state board of health with the advice and consultation with an advisory council, which shall subdivide the state into regions, districts, and zones and any further divisions which may be necessary for the purpose of establishing an integrated and interrelated system of hospitals and related facilities which will insure the provision of readily accessible hospital care for all parts of the state. The term hospital includes public health centers and general, tuberculosis, mental, chronic disease, and other types of hospitals, and related facilities, such as laboratories, out-patient departments, nurses' homes and training facilities, and central service facilities operated in connection with hospitals.

Ambulance Services

Code of Alabama Title 51 §696. Same; hearses and ambulances.

For each ambulance and automobile hearse operated on the public highways in this state, the following annual license taxes and registration fees are hereby imposed and shall be charged: In each municipality of less than 10,000 inhabitants, and in all unincorporated territory, \$15.00; in each municipality of 10,000 to 40,000 inhabitants, \$25.00; in each municipality of 40,001 inhabitants to 100,000 inhabitants, \$35.00; and in each municipality of more than 100,000 inhabitants, \$55.00. Automobile hearses and ambulances shall carry symbol tags.

The State Board of Health shall establish and publish reasonable rules and regulations for the training, qualifications, and licensing of ambulance drivers, ambulance attendants, driver-attendants, and ambulance operators. In addition to all other licenses or fees now payable, the Board of Health shall as prerequisite for issuing a license under the provisions of this paragraph charge a fee of five dollars (\$5.00) for each license issued to an ambulance driver, attendant, or driver-attendant; and a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for each license issued to an ambulance operator. Each such license shall be valid for a period not to exceed twelve calendar months. The same fee shall be charged for renewal of a license as is fixed herein for the original license. All fees collected under this act shall be retained in a separate fund by the Board of Health.

C.A.T. 36 §36. Horns and Warning Devices.

(b) Every police and fire department and fire patrol vehicle and every ambulance used for emergency calls shall be equipped with a bell, siren, or exhaust whistle of a type approved by the highway director.

C.A.T. 36 § 20. What to do on approach of authorized emergency vehicles.

(a) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle equipped with at least one lighted lamp exhibiting red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of five hundred (500) feet to the front of such vehicle and when the driver is giving audible signal by siren, exhaust whistle or bell the driver of every other vehicle shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to the righthand edge or curb of the roadway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

(b) It shall be unlawful for the driver of any vehicle, except when traveling on official business relative to the emergency, to follow an authorized emergency vehicle answering an emergency call closer than five hundred (500) feet.

(c) Upon the approach of an authorized emergency vehicle, as above stated, the motorman of every street car shall immediately stop such car clear of any intersection and keep it in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions

Code of Alabama Title 22, §204(49). Health.

State board of health to establish standards.

In the manner herein provided, the state board of health, with the advice and after approval by the advisory board, shall have the power to make and enforce, and may modify, amend and rescind, reasonable rules and regulations governing the operation and conduct of hospitals as defined in this article. All such regulations shall set uniform minimum standards, applicable alike to all hospitals of like kind and purpose in view of the type of institutional care being offered there and shall be confined to setting minimum standards of sanitation and equipment found to be necessary and prohibiting conduct and practices inimicable to the public interest and the public health. The board shall not have the power to promulgate any regulation in conflict with the law, nor power to interfere with the internal government and operation of any hospital on matters of policy. In making its initial regulations the board shall give as wide publicity among hospitals in Alabama likely to be affected hereby as is practicable to do, at least ten days prior to the date set by the board for hearing and determination of such rules and regulations.

All hearings shall be joint hearings set by the board of health and the advisory board herein established at Montgomery, Alabama. At such hearing any interested hospital or any member of the public may be heard. Subsequent to the initial hearing herein provided, and as to any further amendment, rescission or new regulations, thirty days' notice in writing shall be given all licensed hospitals of the date of such hearing and of the substance of any new regulation, amendment to (or) rescission of regulation proposed to be made of.

Committees/Councils

Code of Alabama Title 22, §204(50). Licenses.

Advisory board; appointment and terms of office of members.

There shall be an advisory board of ten members to assist in the establishment of rules, regulations and standards necessary to carry out the provisions of this article and to serve as consultants to the state health officer. The board shall meet at least twice each year and at the call of the state health officer. The members at the board shall annually elect one of its members to serve as chairman.

The advisory board shall be constituted in the following manner: Four representatives of hospitals who shall be appointed by the board of trustees of the Alabama hospital association as follows: One administrator of a governmental hospital, one administrator of a non-government non-profit hospital, one owner or administrator of a proprietary hospital, one member of a managing board of a non-profit hospital, three representatives who shall be doctors of medicine appointed by the board of censors of the Alabama state medical association, one representative who shall be a registered nurse appointed by the executive board of the Alabama state nurses association, one representative from the board of the department of public welfare.

C.A.T. §2, §294(6). Advisory council.

There shall be established an advisory council, which shall consult with the state board of health as to the policies and regulations necessary for carrying out the purposes of this article. The membership of this advisory council shall consist of: three (3) hospital administrators or persons with broad experience in hospital administration, to be appointed by the Alabama hospital association; one (1) member of the state board of censors, to be appointed by that board; the state health officer who shall be chairman of the advisory council; the state director of public welfare; the state director of the planning and industrial development board; the state director of finance; the state attorney general; one (1) member interested in mental health association; one (1) member interested in rehabilitation to be appointed by the Alabama society for crippled children and adults; and twelve (12) members appointed by the governor to represent the interest of the consumers of the service provided by hospitals, health centers, mental health facilities, nursing homes, rehabilitation facilities, and related facilities for the treatment of any type of disease, provided that such members are not to be selected because of factors related to their profession of business, economic gain, or legal responsibilities, and they may not be officials or employees of the state government, but may be legislators. One of the twelve (12) members appointed by the governor shall be appointed from each of the congressional districts and four (4) shall be appointed from the state-at-large.

Composition of the Advisory Board shall be one member designated by the Alabama Ambulance Association; one member designated to the Alabama Association of Rescue Squads; one member designated by the Alabama Hospital Association, one member designated by the State Committee on Trauma, American College of Surgeons; one member designated by the Medical Association of the State of Alabama; one member designated by the Alabama

Funeral Directors Association; Chief Communications Engineer, State Highway Department; Director of State Department of Public Safety as Ex-Officio member with voting privileges; Coordinator, Office of Highway and Traffic Safety as Ex-Officio member with voting privileges; and State Health Officer as Ex-Officio member with voting privileges.

Each representative shall serve for a period of four years or until his successor is appointed, except that the first Advisory Board appointed shall consist of terms as follows:

Alabama Ambulance Association - 2 years
Alabama Association of Rescue Squads - 2 years
Alabama Hospital Association - 3 years
State Committee on Trauma, American College of Surgeons - 3 years
Medical Association of the State of Alabama - 4 years
Alabama Funeral Directors Association - 4 years

Each Ex-Officio member's term will be indefinite. In the case of vacancy the appointee shall serve for the remainder of the unexpired term. Any vacancy shall be filled by the original organization selecting said member. Members of the Advisory Board shall serve without compensation but shall be entitled to reimbursement for actual expenses incurred in the performance of the duties of their office.

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

ALASKA

Definitions - NONE

Ambulance Services

Alaska Statutes Annotated §13.2.319. Audible and visual signals on vehicles.

(a) Every authorized vehicle shall, in addition to other equipment and distinctive markings required by these regulations, be equipped with a siren, exhaust whistle, or bell capable of giving an audible signal.

(b) Every other authorized emergency vehicle shall, in addition to any other equipment or distinctive markings required by these regulations, be equipped with an alternating flashing red light mounted as high as practicable on the vehicle, and displaying a light which is of sufficient intensity as to be clearly visible to the front and to the rear at a distance of 500 feet in normal sunlight.

A.S.A. §13.2.326. Special restriction on lamps.

(c) Flashing lights are prohibited except on emergency vehicles.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Alaska Statutes Annotated §8.64.365. Physicians acting under emergency circumstances.

A physician, licensed in this State or any other state, who voluntarily attempts to aid an injured person in this state who is in need of immediate medical care, and under emergency circumstances that suggest that the giving of aid is the only alternative to death or serious bodily injury is not liable except for willful wrongs committed in rendering the aid.

A.S.A. §9.65.090. Civil liability for emergency aid.

(a) Anyone who, without expecting compensation, renders care to an injured or sick person who appears to be in immediate need of aid is not liable for civil damages as a result of any act or omission in rendering emergency care or as a result of any act or failure to act to provide or arrange for further medical treatment or care for the injured person.

(b) This section shall not preclude liability for civil damages as a result of gross negligence or intentional misconduct. Gross negligence means reckless, willful, or wanton misconduct.

ARIZONA

Emergency Medical Services Act (Pending)

Arizona Revised Statutes §36-1161.

1. Ambulance means any ground or air vehicle, including a helicopter used for air medical evacuation purposes, especially designed or constructed and equipped, and licensed under the provisions of this chapter, for the emergency transportation and in-transit treatment of persons suffering from physical or mental sickness or injuries, except that an air vehicle may be used for transporting personnel and supplies other than during an emergency.

2. Ambulance attendant means an individual trained and certified as provided in this chapter whose primary responsibility is the care of the patients.

10. Emergency medical services means those services required following an accident or a medical or mental emergency situation in the transporting of a person or persons by a licensed ground or air ambulance, the use of emergency communications media, the use of licensed emergency receiving centers and the administering of first aid and preliminary treatment procedures by certified emergency medical services personnel.

11. Emergency medical services communications system means the coordination, centralized system established by the director of the division of emergency medical services of the health department, which has the capability of providing for the intercommunication of any or all law enforcement agencies and personnel, ambulances, ambulance services and dispatchers emergency receiving centers, other health care institutions, medical practitioners, motor vehicle repair and tow trucks, and any other agencies and persons who may be serving on a volunteer basis, whether as a short wave radio operator or an operator of other permanently or temporarily installed communications media.

12. Emergency receiving center means any facility established, equipped and staffed, and licensed as provided in this chapter, for the care and treatment of a person or persons following an accident or a medical or emergency situation. Emergency receiving centers located within licensed health care institutions shall also be licensed under the provisions of this chapter.

A.R.S. §36-1162. Division of Emergency Medical Services.

A. There is established within the State Department of Health a division of emergency medical services which is responsible for creating, coordinating and directing a statewide system of emergency medical services.

B. The division may not pre-empt the authority or jurisdiction of any established agency of a political subdivision of the state which is providing adequate emergency medical services, except that when it is determined that any such agency, including a county or city agency, is no longer providing such services which meet the standards adopted by the division, the director shall be responsible for the availability of emergency medical services within the area formerly served by the agency.

A.R.S. §36-1164. Powers and duties of the director of the division of emergency medical services.

A. The director shall:

3. Promulgate rules and regulations necessary for the operation of the division and for carrying out the purposes of this chapter.

4. Adopt ambulance equipment and personnel standards and provide for the licensing of ground and air ambulances and the certification of the personnel thereof.

5. Adopt standards for equipping and staffing emergency receiving centers, whether within or without an established health care institution, and provide for the licensing thereof.

6. Be responsible for correlating existing emergency communications services and for implementing such additional services as he may deem necessary to provide an adequate statewide emergency medical services communication system.

7. In cooperation with the director of the state comprehensive health planning authority, prepare and annually revise if necessary, a state plan for meeting the needs for emergency medical services throughout the state.

8. In cooperation with the personnel or various licensed emergency receiving centers and health care institutions, prepare a plan to be followed by such centers and institutions in the event of a major disaster.

B. The director may:

5. Enter into agreement with state and federal agencies and with political subdivisions for emergency air ambulance service, including helicopter service.

7. Inspect or cause to be inspected, on site at any reasonable hour, all ambulances and emergency receiving centers which are licensed by the division.

8. Accept and expand federal funds and private grants, gifts, contributions, and bequests to assist in carrying out the purposes of this chapter. Such funds shall not revert to the state general fund at the close of a fiscal year.

A.R.S. §36-1165. Financial liability for emergency medical services rendered.

A. When a patient is received by a licensed emergency receiving center from a licensed ambulance, the receiving center shall be responsible for payment of the fee for the ambulance service rendered. The fee shall then be included by the receiving center in its charges for services rendered to the patient.

B. A person, including a non-resident of the state, who receives emergency medical services by a licensed ambulance, licensed emergency services personnel or in a licensed emergency receiving center; or any or all of them, shall be liable in contract to the person providing such services for the reasonable and necessary costs thereof, whether or not he agreed to having the services performed.

C. A Bill for such emergency medical services rendered which has not been collected within _____ days following the date on which the emergency occurred or the date on which the patient was released from the emergency receiving center, may be presented to the director. If the director determines an emergency existed, he shall direct the payment of not to

exceed ____per cent of the standard fee for such services. Payment of such uncollectable bills shall be made from the emergency medical services reimbursement revolving fund of the division.

D. The provisions of subsection C of this section apply to persons, firms, corporations, associations, and agencies of political subdivisions of the state when operating a licensed emergency receiving center or a licensed ambulance, or both except that payment for emergency medical services rendered to indigent patients remains the sole responsibility of the county as provided in section 11-291.

A.R.S. §36-1171. Standards for Ambulances.

A. The College of Medicine of the University of Arizona in collaboration with the state comprehensive health planning authority shall, on or before December 15, 1972 establish and submit to the director of the division of emergency medical services, minimum standards to be met prior to the issuance of a license to operate a ground or air vehicle as an ambulance. Standards shall include, but not be limited to, those which will assure that an ambulance while in use as such will:

1. Be suitable for the transportation of patients from the standpoint of health, sanitation and safety and will be in compliance with all laws and ordinances relating thereto, be equipped with such lights, sirens and special markings as may be required by law or by rules and regulations of the director and be maintained in suitable premises.

2. Contain equipment adequate for, but not limited to, dressing wounds, splinting fractures.

B. The director shall also provide the recipient of a certificate of ____ with a card attesting to the recipients training and qualifications to serve as an ambulance attendant or driver. The card shall be shown upon the request of any person, for whom ambulance services are required or have been performed, or by any other interested party on behalf of such person.

A.R.S. §36-1181. Standards for emergency receiving centers.

A. The College of Medicine of the University of Arizona in collaboration with the state comprehensive health planning authority shall establish and submit to the director of the division of emergency medical services, minimum standards for equipping and staffing emergency receiving centers, including, but limited to, standards which will insure that such centers will:

1. Be fully equipped to render complex and comprehensive emergency patient care on the premises, as well as any required definitive care.

2. Have diagnostic facilities constantly available, either on the premises or through utilization of the emergency medical services communication system.

3. Have ready accessibility to special purposes operating rooms and blood banks, either on the premises or through utilization of ground and air ambulance.

A.R.S. 832-1471. Physician and surgeon, nurse, ambulance attendant and driver, and any other person; emergency aid; nonliability.

A physician or surgeon, or a registered nurse, graduate nurse, or a professional nurse as designed in section 32-1601, licensed to practice as such in this state or elsewhere or a licensed ambulance attendant or driver as defined in section 36-1161, or any other person who renders emergency care at a public gathering or at the scene of an emergency occurrence gratuitously and in good faith shall not be liable for any civil or other damages as the result of any act or omission by such person rendering the emergency care, or as the result of any act or failure to act to provide or arrange for further medical treatment or care for the injured persons, unless such person, while rendering such emergency care, is guilty of gross negligence.

ARKANSAS

Definitions - NONE

Ambulance Services

Arkansas Statutes Annotated 75-402. Vehicles defined.

(d) Vehicles of the fire department (Fire Patrol), police vehicles, and such ambulances and emergency vehicles of municipal departments or public service corporations as are designated or authorized by the (commissioner) or the (chief of police of an incorporated city).

A.S.A. 75-725. Horns and warning devices.

Any authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a siren, whistle, or bell, capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 500 feet and of a type when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call in which the driver of such vehicle shall sound siren when necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of the approach thereof.

A.S.A. 75-606. Speed restrictions not applicable to emergency vehicles.

The prima facie speed limitation set forth in this article shall not apply to authorized emergency vehicles when responding to emergency calls and the driver thereof sound audible signal by bell, siren or exhaust whistle. This provision shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the streets, nor shall it protect the driver of any such vehicle from the consequences of a reckless disregard of the safety of others.

A.S.A. 75-423. Public officers and employees to obey motor vehicle act --
Exceptions.

(b) The driver of any authorized emergency vehicle when responding to an emergency call upon approaching a red or stop signal or any stop sign shall slow down as necessary for safety but may proceed cautiously past such red or stop sign or signal. At other times drivers of authorized emergency vehicles shall stop in obedience to a stop sign or signal.

(c) No driver of any authorized emergency vehicle shall assume any special privilege under this act except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law.

A.S.A. 75-201. Fee for the registration and licensing of motor vehicles.

(e) Hearses and ambulances

For the registration of hearses or ambulances there shall be charged and collected a fee of \$25.00 per annum.

A.S.A. 19-3503. Speed of ambulance regulated--penalty.

Municipalities of the state of Arkansas are hereby authorized to regulate by ordinance the speed of ambulances being operated within the limits of said municipality. Said ordinance regulating the speed of ambulances may provide a penalty in any sum not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) for the violation of said ordinance.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions

Arkansas Statutes Annotated 82-315. Hospital and medical facilities construction funds.

The department is hereby authorized to receive federal funds on behalf of and transmit them to, such applicants. Money received from the federal government for a construction project shall be deposited with the state treasurer as a trust fund designated "Hospital and Medical Facilities Construction Fund"; which fund shall be separate and apart from all public moneys and funds of the state and shall be used solely for payments due applicants for work performed, or purchases made, in carrying out approved projects. Warrants for all payments from said fund shall bear the signature of the State Health Officer or his agent duly authorized for such purpose.

The procedure herein provided for the receipt and disbursement of such funds is not intended to deprive any applicant from receiving federal payments directly if, for any reason, the department or the State Treasurer is not authorized to receive and transmit Federal payments for certain construction projects to certain applicants.

A.S.A. 82-316. License necessary to establish, conduct or maintain institution.

After the effective date of this act, no institution as defined in Section 2 (e) (§82-302) shall be established, conducted or maintained in the State of Arkansas without first obtaining a license in the manner hereafter provided, except that institutions subject to this act (§§82-301--82-326) which are already in operation at the time of the effective date of this act shall be given a reasonable time within which to comply with the rules and regulations and minimum standards hereafter authorized to be promulgated.

A.S.A. 82-321. Promulgation of rules, regulations and standards (relating to hospitals).

The Department shall adopt, promulgate and enforce such rules and regulations and standards as may be necessary for the accomplishment of the purposes of this act as herein set forth; such rules, regulations and standard(s) shall be modified, amended or rescinded from time to time by the Department as may be in the public interest.

Committees/Councils

Arkansas Statutes Annotated 7-601. Commission created.

In order to provide for greater coordination of the medical services provided in this State, there is hereby created the State Medical Services Advisory Commission, hereinafter referred to as the Commission. Said Commission shall serve in an advisory and recommending capacity to the General Assembly and the Governor with respect to all matters pertaining to the medical services provided by the various State agencies and institutions.

A.S.A. 7-604. Duties.

The Commission shall receive, evaluate and coordinate information, facts and data and conduct a continuing study of the medical services provided by various institutions and agencies of the State and shall make recommendations to the Governor, to each session of the General Assembly and to the various institutions and agencies furnishing medical services in this State, designed to improve the medical services provided by the institutions and agencies of the State and to eliminate duplication of efforts and facilities in said institutions and agencies when possible and practical.

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Arkansas Statutes Annotated. Exemption from civil liability.

Acts or omissions of emergency care exempt from liability for civil damages.

Any person licensed as a physician and surgeon under the laws of Arkansas, or any other person, who in good faith renders emergency care or assistance without compensation at the place of an emergency or accident, shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions in good faith.

CALIFORNIA

Definitions

Definition of an Emergency

Any case of casualty or unavoidable accident; any event or occasional combination of circumstances which calls for immediate action or remedy.

Health and Safety Code §1481. Definitions.

(a) As used in this article "mobile intensive care paramedics" means personnel who have been specially trained in emergency cardiac and non-cardiac care in a training program certified by the county health officer or the director of hospitals designated by the board of supervisors, and who are certified by the officer as qualified to render the services enumerated in this article.

(b) As used in this article "mobile intensive care nurse" means a registered nurse who has been certified by a county officer designated by the board of supervisors as qualified in emergency cardiac care.

Ambulance Services

California Statutes Annotated Health and Safety Code §1444.

The board of Supervisors in each county or city having a population of one million or more may purchase ambulances, establish and maintain an ambulance service, and prescribe rules for the governance and management thereof. In any county where such a service has been established, any person who has been injured in an accident or is ill and in need of immediate transportation to a hospital may be taken to any available hospital. If he is indigent and unable to pay for the service, the cost shall be a proper charge against the county. If not, the indigent must reimburse the board.

Health and Safety Code §32121.

Each local hospital district shall have and exercise the power to maintain an operated ambulance or ambulance services within or without the district.

Ambulance-An Authorized Emergency Vehicle

Cal. Stat. Ann. Vehicle Code §165. Authorized emergency vehicle: defined.

An authorized emergency vehicle is:

(a) Any publicly owned ambulance, lifeguard or lifesaving equipment and privately owned ambulance used to respond to emergency calls and operated under a license issued by the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol.

(b) Any publicly owned vehicle operated by the following persons, agencies or organizations:

(1) Any forestry or fire department of any public agency or fire department organized as provided in the Health and Safety Code.

(2) Any police department, including those of the University of California and the California State Colleges, sheriff's department, or the California Highway Patrol.

(3) The district attorney of any county or any district attorney investigator.

(4) Any constable or deputy constable engaged in law enforcement work.

(5) Peace officer personnel of the Department of Justice.

(6) Any vehicle owned by the state, or any bridge and highway district, and equipped and used either for fighting fires, or towing, or servicing other vehicles, caring for injured persons, or repairing the damaged lighting and electrical equipment.

(d) Any state-owned vehicle used in responding to emergency fire, rescue or communications calls and operated either by the California Disaster Office or by any public agency or industrial fire department to which the California Disaster Office has such a vehicle.

(e) Any vehicle owned or operated by any department or agency of the United States government:

(1) When such department or agency is engaged primarily in law enforcement work and the vehicle is used in responding to emergency calls, or

(2) When such vehicle is used in responding to emergency fire, ambulance or lifesaving calls.

(f) Any vehicle for which an authorized emergency vehicle permit has been issued by the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol.

Vehicle Code §165.5. Authorized emergency vehicle: rescue team.

No act or omission of any rescue team operating in conjunction with an authorized emergency vehicle as defined in Section 165, while attempting to resuscitate any person who is in immediate danger of loss of life, shall impose any liability upon the rescue team or the owners or operators of any authorized emergency vehicle, if good faith is exercised.

For the purposes of this section, "rescue team" means a special group of physicians and surgeons, nurses, volunteers, or employees of the owners or operators of the authorized emergency vehicle who have been trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and have been designated by the owners or operators of the emergency vehicle to attempt to resuscitate persons who are in immediate danger or loss of life in cases of emergency.

This section shall not relieve the owners or operators of any other duty imposed upon them by law for the designation and training of members of a rescue team or for any provisions regarding maintenance of equipment to be used by the rescue team.

Members of a rescue team shall receive such training in a program approved by, or conforming to, standards prescribed by an emergency medical care committee established pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 1750) of Chapter 9 of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code, or a voluntary area health planning agency established pursuant to Section 437.7 of the Health and Safety Code.

Vehicle Code §2510. License for ambulance.

A person applying for a license to operate ambulances shall provide separate identification data and reports of inspection for such vehicle as prescribed by the commissioner. A license acquiring an additional vehicle shall not operate it as an ambulance until it has been inspected by a member of the California Highway Patrol and determined to comply with this code.

Vehicle Code §2511. Eligibility for license.

Licenses for the operation of ambulances may be issued only to those persons or entities which operate ambulances designed and operated exclusively as such and which are used to respond to emergency calls.

Vehicle Code §2512. Regulations governing ambulance service.

(a) The commissioner, after consultation with, and pursuant to the recommendations of, the State Department of Public Health and the Department of Motor Vehicles shall adopt and enforce such reasonable regulations as he determines are necessary for the public health and safety regarding the operation, equipment and certification of drivers of all ambulances used for emergency services. The commissioner shall exempt, upon request of the county board of supervisors that such exemption is necessary for public health and safety, noncommercial ambulances operated within the county from such regulations adopted under this section as are specified in the board of supervisors' request. The State Department of Public Health shall be notified by the county board of supervisors of any such exemptions. The commissioner may, with the consent of the Director of Motor Vehicles, authorize the director to administer any regulations adopted pursuant to this section which relate to the issuance, suspension, or revocation of ambulance drivers' certificates and, in such administration, to exercise the powers granted to the commissioner by this section.

(b) This section shall not preclude the adoption of more restrictive regulation by local authorities, but it is the intent of the Legislature that the regulation adopted by the commissioner pursuant to this section shall be the minimum necessary to protect public health and safety, and shall not be so restrictive as to preclude compliance by ambulances operated in sparsely populated areas. The provisions of this subdivision shall not relieve the owner or driver of any ambulance from compliance with Section 21055.

Vehicle Code §2540. Denial, suspension or revocation of license.

Any license issued may be suspended or revoked by the commissioner. The commissioner may refuse to issue a license to any applicant for the reason set forth in Section 2541. The proceedings under this article shall be conducted in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and the commissioner shall have all the powers granted therein.

Vehicle Code §2541. Grounds for denial of license.

The commissioner may deny a license if the applicant or any partner, officer, or director thereof:

(a) Fails to meet the qualifications established by the department pursuant to this chapter for the issuance of the license applied for.

(b) Was previously the holder of a license issued under this chapter which license has been revoked and never reissued or which license was suspended and the terms of the suspension have not been fulfilled.

(c) Has committed any act which, if committed by any licensee, would be grounds for the suspension or revocation of a license pursuant to this chapter.

(d) Has committed any act involving dishonesty, fraud, or deceit whereby another is injured or whereby the applicant has benefited.

(e) Has acted in the capacity of a licensed person or firm under this chapter without having a license therefor.

Government Code §26612. Ambulance service; conditions on furnishing.

The sheriff may supply ambulance service within the county to any person if all of the following conditions exist:

(a) The person has been rendered so desperately ill, whether by sudden illness or accident, that immediate hospitalization is necessary in order to save life or limb.

(b) His condition is such that he is not able himself to arrange for ambulance transportation.

(c) No relatives or friends provide such services.

(d) Immediate transportation to the hospital cannot be obtained except by extending the credit of the county.

(e) Ambulance service is not available or cannot be obtained within the time necessary in order to save the life or limb from any other department, bureau or agency of the county which is authorized by law to furnish the service.

Government Code §27470. Reimbursement for ambulance service.

If no private ambulance service other than that operated by a coroner is available, in addition to his salary and other fees allowed in conveying any person to the county hospital, where the person or the persons responsible for his support are unable to pay for the service.

Vehicle Code §21714. Ambulance operation; required first aid certificate.

No owner of a publicly or privately owned ambulance shall permit the operation of such ambulance in emergency service unless the attendant on duty therein, the operator possesses an advanced American Red Cross aid certificate or an equivalent first aid certificate issued by the United States Bureau of Mines. The Commissioner may issue rules and regulations to implement this section.

This section shall not be applicable in any state of emergency when it is necessary to utilize fully all available ambulances in an area and it is not possible to have each ambulance operated or attended by persons with the qualifications required by this section.

Vehicle Code §21055. Exemption of authorized emergency vehicles.

(a) If the vehicle is being driven in response to an emergency call or while engaged in rescue operations or is being used in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law or is responding to, but not returning from, a fire alarm, except that fire department vehicles are exempt whether directly responding to an emergency call or operated from one place to another as rendered desirable or necessary by reason of an emergency call and operated to the scene of the emergency or operated from one fire station to another or to some other location by reason of the emergency call.

(b) If the driver of the vehicle sounds a siren as may be reasonably necessary and the vehicle displays a lighted red lamp visible from the front as a warning to other drivers and pedestrians. A siren shall not be sounded by an authorized emergency vehicle except when required under this section.

Ambulance Specifications

Vehicle Code §25252. Warning lights on authorized emergency vehicles.

Every authorized emergency vehicle shall be equipped with at least one steady burning red warning lamp visible from at least 500 feet to the front of the vehicle to be used as provided in the code. In addition, authorized emergency vehicles may display revolving, flashing, or steady red warning lights to the front, sides, or rear of the vehicles.

Vehicle Code §25252.5.

(a) Every authorized emergency vehicle must be equipped with a system which flashes the upper beam headlamps of the vehicle with the flashes occurring alternately from the front headlamp in one side of the vehicle to the front headlamp on the other side of the vehicle. The flashing of the headlamps shall consist only of upper beam flashing, and not the flashing of any other light beam. Such system shall not be used during darkness, and shall be used as provided for in this section.

(b) "Upper beam headlamps" as used in this section means a headlamp or that part of a headlamp which projects a distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed and of such intensity as to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least 350 feet ahead for all conditions of loading.

(c) The system provided for in subdivision (a) shall only be used

(1) In response to an emergency call or while engaged in rescue operations or is being used in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law or is responding to, but not returning from, a fire alarm.

(2) When the driver of the vehicle sounds a siren and the vehicle displays a lighted red lamp visible from the front as a warning to the other drivers and pedestrians. The California Highway Patrol shall approve the equipment permitted under subdivision (a).

Vehicle Code §25259. Additional warning lights on authorized emergency vehicles.

Any authorized emergency vehicle may display a flashing amber warning light to the front, sides or rear.

Ambulance Equipment

Vehicle Code §2418.5. Resuscitation requirements for ambulances.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, every emergency ambulance which is operated in this state by any public or private agency, including but not limited to any emergency ambulance which is operated by the State of California, any charter or general law city or county, or any district, shall be equipped at all times with a resuscitator.

For the purposes of this section "emergency ambulance" means a vehicle which is designed or intended to be used in providing emergency transportation of wounded, injured, sick, invalid, or incapacitated human beings.

For the purposes of this section, a "resuscitator" means a device which adequately, effectively, and safely restores breathing, which includes, but is NOT limited to portable hand-operated, self-refilling bag valve mask unit for the inflation of the lungs with either air or oxygen. The resuscitator shall not have any straps which could be used to attach the resuscitator to the human head.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions

California Statutes Annotated Health and Safety Code §1400. License.

No person, political subdivision, or other governmental agency within the state shall establish, conduct, or maintain in this state any hospital without first obtaining a license therefor as provided in the chapter.

Health and Safety Code §1402.1. Additional requirements; license covering new facility or additional bed capacity, etc; statement; contents.

In addition to the requirements of Section 1402, any person, political subdivision of the state or governmental agency desiring a license under the provisions of this chapter which shall cover a new facility or additional bed capacity or the conversion of existing bed capacity to a different license category, except outpatient and emergency services, shall file with the state department a certified statement on a form prescribed, prepared, and furnished by the department containing:

(a) The date applicant filed its complete application for new or additional bed capacity or conversion of an existing bed capacity with the voluntary area health planning agency or voluntary local health planning agency approved pursuant to Section 437.7.

(b) The date or dates the voluntary area health planning agency or voluntary local health planning agency held a public hearing or hearings on the proposal, and evidence that the applicant participated in the hearings in accordance with established procedures of such group.

(c) The date the voluntary area health planning agency or the consumer members of a voluntary area health planning agency acting as an appeals body or the Health Planning Council made a final and favorable decision concerning the new or additional bed capacity or conversion of facilities and a statement that the time for appeal has expired, or in the case of modified approval, that the modifications have been made.

Health and Safety Code §1407. Inspection of hospitals' report.

Every hospital for which a license has been issued shall be periodically inspected by a fully authorized representative of the State department. Reports of each such inspection shall be prepared by the representative conducting it upon the forms prepared and furnished by the department filed with the department.

Regulation of Hospitals

Health and Safety Code §1408. Advisory board; powers; composition; appointment; qualifications; terms.

An advisory board shall be appointed to assist, advise, and make recommendations to the director and the state department in the establishment of rules and regulations necessary to insure the proper administration and enforcement of the provisions of this chapter and for those purposes to serve as consultants to the director.

The board shall consist of the director, who shall serve as chairman ex officio, and 10 members, 4 of whom shall be superintendents or administrators of hospitals with at least 5 years of experience as such in hospitals having a capacity of 100 beds or more, 2 of whom shall be administrators or operators of nursing homes with at least five years of experience in the operation of such homes, and 4 of whom shall be representatives of the general public, appointed by the Governor to hold office for four-year terms and until the appointment and qualifications of their successors. One or more of the appointed members shall be a doctor of medicine who is licensed in California. Terms of the members of the board in office on the effective date of the amendments.

Health and Safety Code §1411. Rules and regulations.

The State department, after consultation with the advisory board and receipt of the recommendations of the advisory board in respect thereto, shall make and promulgate, and may thereafter modify, amend, or rescind, reasonable rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of this chapter, classifying hospitals and prescribing minimum standards of safety and sanitation in the physical plant, of diagnostic, therapeutic and laboratory facilities and equipment for each class of hospitals.

Committees/Councils

Emergency Medical Care

California Statutes Annotated Health and Safety Code §1750.

An emergency medical committee shall be established in each county in this state. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent two or more adjacent counties from establishing a single committee for review of emergency medical care in these counties.

Health and Safety Code §1756.

Every emergency medical care committee shall at least annually report to the Health Planning Council, the state department, and the areawide comprehensive health planning agency for its area, its observations and recommendations relative to its review of ambulance service and emergency medical care and first aid practices in that county.

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

County Medical Facilities

California Statutes Annotated Health and Safety Code §1482. Article 3.
Mobile Intensive Care Paramedics.

Pilot program; Los Angeles County

Definitions

Duties

Liability for instructions given paramedics

Duration of article

Short title

Health and Safety Code §1482. Duties.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law mobile intensive care paramedics may do any of the following:

(1) Render rescue, first-aid and resuscitation services.

(2) During training at the hospital and while caring for patients at the hospital administer parenteral medications under the direct supervision of a physician or a registered nurse.

Health and Safety Code §1480. Pilot program; Los Angeles County.

Any hospital operated by, or contracting with, a county with a population of over 6,000,000 may conduct a pilot program utilizing mobile intensive care paramedics for the delivery of emergency medical care to the sick and injured at the scene of an emergency and during transport to a hospital, while in the hospital emergency department, and until care responsibility is assumed by regular hospital staff.

Health and Safety Code §1760.

The State Department of Public Health shall maintain, in cooperation with local agencies, an Emergency Medical Services Program including, but not limited to the following:

(a) Collection of data on the use of emergency medical services which will be of value in their development.

(b) Evaluation of emergency medical services.

(c) Establishment of recommended standards for emergency medical services.

(d) Provisions of plans whereby community medical emergency services can be augmented by assistance from nearby communities and from other resources throughout the state at large.

(e) Providing consultation services with emergency medical care committees of each county as established under Section 1750 of this code.

Liability and Good Samaritan Laws

Motor Vehicle Code §165.5. Authorized emergency vehicle: rescue team.

No act or omission of any rescue team operating in conjunction with an authorized emergency vehicle as defined in Section 165, while attempting to resuscitate any person who is in immediate danger of loss of life, shall impose any liability upon the rescue team or the owners or operators of any authorized emergency vehicle, if good faith is exercised.

For the purposes of this section, "rescue team" means a special group of physicians and surgeons, nurses, volunteers, or employees of the owners or operators of the authorized emergency vehicle who have been trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and have been designated by the owners or operators of the emergency vehicle to attempt to resuscitate persons who are in immediate danger of loss of life in cases of emergency.

This section shall not relieve the owner or operators of any other duty imposed upon them by law for the designation and training of members of a rescue team or for any provisions regarding maintenance of equipment to be used by the rescue team.

Members of a rescue team shall receive such training in a program approved by, or conforming to, standards prescribed by an emergency medical care committee established pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 1750) of Chapter 9 of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code, or a voluntary area health planning agency established pursuant to Section 437.7 of the Health and Safety Code.

Business and Professions Code §2727.5. Emergency care; Immunity from liability.

A person licensed under this chapter who in good faith renders emergency care at the scene of an emergency which occurs outside both the place and the course of her employment shall not be liable for any civil damages as a result of acts or omissions by such person in rendering the emergency care. This section shall not grant immunity from civil damages when the person is grossly indigent.

Health and Safety Code §1407.5. Emergency services.

Emergency services and care shall be provided to any person requesting such services or care, or for whom such services or care is requested for any condition in which the person is in danger of loss of life or serious injury or illness, at any hospital licensed under this chapter that maintains and operates an emergency department to provide emergency service to the public when such hospital has appropriate facilities and qualified personnel available to provide such services or care.

Neither the hospital, its employees, nor any physician, dentist, or podiatrist shall be held liable in any action arising out of a refusal to render emergency services or care if reasonable care is exercised in determining the condition of the person, or in determining the appropriateness of its facilities, the qualifications and availability of personnel to render such services.

Health and Safety Code §1482. Duties.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law mobile intensive care paramedics may do any of the following:

- (1) Render rescue, first aid and resuscitation services.
- (2) During training at the hospital and while caring for patients in the hospital administer parenteral medications under the direct supervision of a physician or registered nurse.
- (3) Perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation and defibrillation in a pulseless, nonbreathing patient.

(4) Where voice contact or a telemetered electrocardiogram is monitored by a physician or a certified mobile intensive care nurse where authorized by a physician, and direct communication is maintained, may upon order of such physician or such nurse do any of the following:

- (a) Administer intravenous saline or glucose solutions.
- (b) Perform gastric suction by intubation.
- (c) Administer parenteral injections of any of the following classes of drugs:
 - (i) Antiarrhythmic agents.
 - (ii) Vagolytic agents.
 - (iii) Chronotropic agents.
 - (iv) Analgesic agents.
 - (v) Alkalinizing agents.
 - (vi) Vasopressor agents.

Health and Safety Code §1483. Liability for instructions given paramedics.

No physician or nurse, who in good faith gives emergency instructions to a paramedic at the scene of an emergency, shall be liable for any civil damages as a result of issuing the instructions.

Health and Safety Code §1484. Duration of article.

This article shall remain in effect only until the 91st day after final adjournment of the 1972 Regular Session of the Legislature, and shall have no force or effect after that date.

Health and Safety Code §1485. Short title.

This article shall be known and may be cited as the Wedworth-Townsend Paramedic Act.

COLORADO

Definitions - NONE

Ambulance Services

Colorado Laws 1969, c. 88, p. 225.

Section 1. 36-1-7, Colorado Revised Statutes 1963, as amended, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SUBSECTION (18) to read:

36-1-7. Powers of the board. -- (18)

To provide in the county budget for ambulance service.

Section 2. Safety clause.

The general assembly hereby finds, determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.

Colorado Revised Statutes, chapter 13-3-2. Vehicles exempt from registration.

Vehicles owned and operated by any department of the federal government, fire fighting vehicles, police patrol wagons and police ambulances.

C.R.S. chap. 13-5-55. Operation on approval of emergency vehicles.

(2) Upon the approach of an authorized emergency vehicle, the motorman of every streetcar shall immediately stop such car clear of any intersection and keep it in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

C.R.S. chap. 13-5-94. Spot lamps and auxiliary lamps.

(1) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two spot lamps and every lighted spot lamp shall be so aimed and used upon approaching another vehicle that no part of the high-intensity portion of the beam will be directed to the left of the prolongation of the extreme left side of the vehicle nor more than one hundred feet ahead of the vehicle.

(2) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two fog lamps mounted on the front at a height not less than twelve inches nor more than thirty inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands and so aimed that, when the vehicle is not loaded, none of the high-intensity portion of the light to the left of the center of the vehicle shall at a distance of twenty-five feet ahead project higher than a level of four inches below the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes. Lighted fog lamps meeting the above requirements may be used with lower head-lamp beams as specified in section 13-5-97(3).

(3) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two auxiliary passing lamps mounted on the front at a height not less than twenty inches nor more than forty-two inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands. The provisions of section 13-5-97 shall apply to any combination of head-lamps and auxiliary passing lamps.

(4) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two auxiliary driving lamps mounted on the front at a height not less than sixteen inches nor more than forty-two inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands. The provisions of section 13-5-97 shall apply to any combination of head lamps and auxiliary driving lamps.

C.R.S. chap. 13-5-95. Audible and visual signals on emergency vehicles.

(1) Except as otherwise provided herein or in section 13-5-102, every authorized emergency vehicle shall, in addition to any other equipment and distinctive markings required by this article, be equipped with a siren, exhaust whistle or bell capable of giving an audible signal.

(2) Every authorized emergency vehicle shall, in addition to any other equipment and distinctive markings required by this article, be equipped with at least one signal lamp mounted as high as practicable, which shall be capable of displaying a red light to the front and to the rear and having sufficient intensity to be visible at five hundred feet in normal sunlight.

(3) A police vehicle, when used as an authorized emergency vehicle, may but need not be equipped with the red lights specified herein.

(4) The use of either the audible or the visual signal equipment described herein shall impose upon drivers of other vehicles the obligation to yield right-of-way and stop as prescribed in section 13-5-55.

C.R.S. chap. 13-5-96. Signal lamps and devices--additional lighting equipment.

(1) Any motor vehicle may be equipped, and when required under the article shall be equipped, with a stop lamp or lamps on the rear of the vehicle which shall display a red or amber light, or any shade of color between red and amber, visible from a distance of not less than one hundred feet to the rear in normal sunlight, and which shall be actuated upon application of the service (foot) brake, and which may but need not be incorporated with one or more or more other rear lamps. Such stop lamp or lamps may also be automatically actuated by a mechanical device, when the vehicle is reducing speed or stopping. If two or more stop lamps are installed on any motor vehicle, any device actuating such lamps shall be so designed and installed that all stop lamps are actuated by such device.

(2) Any motor vehicle may be equipped, and when required under this article shall be equipped, with lamps showing to the front and rear for the purpose of indicating an intention to turn either to the right or left. Such lamps showing to the front shall be located on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable and when in use shall display a white or amber light, or any shade of color between white and amber, visible from a distance of not less than one hundred feet to the front in normal sunlight, and the lamps showing to the rear shall be located at the same level and as widely laterally as practicable, and when in use shall display a red or amber light, or any shade of color between red and amber, visible from a distance of not less than one hundred feet to the rear in normal sunlight. When actuated, such lamps shall indicate the intended direction of turning by flashing the light showing to the front and rear on the side toward which turn is made.

(3) No stop lamp Or signal lamp shall project a glaring or dazzling light.

(4) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than two side cowl or fender lamps which shall emit an amber or white light without glare.

(5) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than one running-board courtesy lamp on each side thereof, which shall emit a white or amber light without glare.

(6) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than two back-up lamps either separately or in combination with other lamps, but any such back-up lamps shall not be lighted when the motor vehicle is in forward motion.

(7) Any commercial vehicle eighty inches or more in overall width may be equipped with not more than three identification lamps showing to the front which may emit an amber light without glare, and not more than three identification lamps showing to the rear which shall emit a red light without glare. Such lamps shall be in a row and may be placed either horizontally or vertically.

C.R.S. chap. 13-5-104. Horns or warning devices.

(1) Every motor vehicle when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with a horn in good working order and capable of emitting a sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than two hundred feet, but no horn or other warning device shall emit an unreasonable loud or harsh sound or a whistle. The driver of a motor vehicle when reasonably necessary to insure safe operation shall give audible warning with his horn but shall not otherwise use such horn when upon a highway.

(2) No vehicle shall be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a vehicle any siren, whistle, or bell except as otherwise permitted in this section. It is permissible but not required that any commercial vehicle be equipped with a theft alarm signal device which is so arranged that it cannot be used by the driver as an ordinary warning signal. Any authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a siren, whistle, or bell, capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than five hundred feet but such siren shall not be used except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, in which said latter events the driver of such vehicle shall sound said siren when necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of the approach thereof.

(3) No bicycle shall be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a bicycle any siren or whistle.

(4) The chief engineer of the department of highways shall adopt standards and specifications applicable to head lamps, clearance lamps, identification and other lamps on maintenance equipment when operated on the highways of this state in lieu of the lamps otherwise required on motor vehicles by this article. Such standards and specifications may permit the use of flashing lights for purposes of identification on maintenance equipment when in service upon the highways. The standards and

specifications for lamps referred to in this section shall correlate with and, so far as possible, conform with those approved by the "American Association of State Highway Officials."

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

CONNECTICUT

Definitions

Connecticut General Statutes Annotated §20-378.

For the purposes of this chapter:

"Patient" means an injured or ill person requiring assistance and transportation.

"Ambulance" means a motor vehicle specifically designed to carry patients;

"Ambulance service" means an organization, the purpose of which is transporting patients in ambulances for hire;

"Ambulance technician" means an employee of an ambulance service whose primary function is driving an ambulance;

"Ambulance instructor" means a person certified to teach first aid and ambulance procedures to ambulance technicians and drivers.

C.G.S.A. §14-19. Authorized emergency vehicle defined.

"Authorized emergency vehicle" means fire department vehicles, police vehicles and such ambulances and emergency vehicles of municipal departments or public service corporations as are designated or authorized by the commissioner of motor vehicles.

Ambulance Services

Connecticut General Statutes Annotated §20-383. Ambulance service to be licensed.

No person shall operate an ambulance service without a license issued by the commission except in the event of a major disaster. Applicants for a license shall use the forms prescribed by the commission and shall submit such application to the commissioner of health accompanied by an annual fee of one hundred dollars. Each applicant shall furnish proof of financial responsibility sufficient to satisfy any claim (1) for damages by reason of personal injury to, or the death of, one person on account of any accident of at least one hundred thousand dollars, and more than one person on account of any accident, of at least three hundred thousand dollars, (2) for damage to property of at least twenty-five thousand dollars, and (3) for malpractice in the care of one passenger of at least one hundred thousand dollars, or for more than one passenger of at least three hundred thousand dollars. A certificate of such proof shall be filed with the commission. Upon determination by the commissioner its designated agent that an applicant is financially responsible, properly trained and otherwise qualified to operate an ambulance service, the commission shall issue a license effective for one year to such applicant. If the commission determines that an applicant is not so qualified, it shall notify such applicant of the denial of his application with a statement of the reasons for such denial. Such applicant may reapply upon submission of evidence

that the disqualifying factor alleged by the commission has been corrected or improved. No fee shall be required for the first reapplication made if it is submitted to the commission within one year of the date of the denial of the application. All fees collected shall be deposited in the general fund.

(1967, P.A. 809, §6; 1969, P.A. 748, §5, eff. June 1, 1969.)

C.G.S.A. §20-384. Registration of ambulances.

Each ambulance used by an ambulance service shall be registered with the motor vehicle department pursuant to chapter 246. Before issuing a certificate of registration for any ambulance to be used by an ambulance service, employees of said department shall inspect it to determine whether it meets the minimum standards prescribed by the ambulance commission. Each such vehicle so registered with said department shall be inspected annually thereafter on or before the anniversary date of the issuance of the certificate of registration. Each inspector, upon determining that any such ambulance meets the standards of safety and equipment prescribed by the commission, shall affix a safety certificate to such vehicle as the commission shall designate, and such sticker shall be so placed as to be readily observed by any passenger in the rear compartment of such vehicle. (1967, P.A. 809, §7.)

C.G.S.A. §20-388. Revocation or suspension of ambulance registration.

The department of motor vehicles may revoke or suspend the certificate of registration of any vehicle inspected under the provisions of this chapter which does not meet the minimum standards of safety and equipment prescribed by the commission.

C.G.S.A. §20-389. Ambulance service not to use unlicensed personnel.

No ambulance service shall employ or accept the volunteer services of any person in the capacity of an ambulance technician or driver who is not licensed pursuant to this chapter except as provided by regulations concerning emergencies promulgated by the commission. (1967, P.A. 809, §12.)

C.G.S.A. §20-385. Licensing of ambulance technicians, drivers and instructors.

The commission shall establish standards requisite to licensing of ambulance technicians, ambulance drivers and ambulance instructors and provide the application forms for such licenses. Upon determination that an applicant meets the requisite standards, the commission shall issue to him a license and appropriate shoulder patch indicating the function or functions which such applicant is licensed to perform. No person shall act as an ambulance technician, driver or instructor without a license issued pursuant to this chapter except as permitted by regulations concerning emergencies, promulgated by the commission. The commission may accept a certificate issued by a licensed instructor to an applicant for

an ambulance technician or driver license as proof of the qualification of such applicant for such license. No fee shall be charged for licenses issued pursuant to this section. Such licenses shall be renewed annually. (1967, P.A. 809, §8. Amended)

C.G.S.A. §20-392. Accident reports.

Each ambulance service shall report to the commission any accident resulting in personal injury or involving public safety, which was or may have been connected with or due to the operation of its or his property, as soon as may be reasonably possible after the occurrence of such accident. If such notice is given otherwise than in writing, it shall be confirmed in writing within five days after the occurrence of such accident. Any person or company failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars for each offense.

(1967, P.A. 809, §15.)

C.G.S.A. §20-393. Investigation of accidents.

The commission shall examine into the causes of, and the circumstances connected with, all fatal accidents occurring in the operation of an ambulance service, and such other accidents, whether resulting in personal injury or not, as, in its judgment, require investigation. The commission shall make a record of the causes, facts and circumstances of each accident, within one month thereafter, and as a part of such record shall suggest means, if possible, whereby similar accidents may be avoided in the future. Such record shall be open to public inspection at the office of the commission and a copy thereof shall be mailed to the ambulance service operator affected thereby.

(1967. P.A. 809, §16.)

C.G.S.A. §20-394. Complaints concerning ambulance service.

Any person or any town, city or borough may make complaint, in writing, to the commission of any defects in equipment of an ambulance service subject to this chapter or of the manner of operation or the training of personnel employed in such service if the public safety or health is jeopardized thereby. The commission, upon receipt of such complaint, shall fix a time and place for hearing thereon and shall give notice thereof to all parties in interest, and shall make such further investigation into the alleged conditions as it deems necessary. If, upon such hearing, the commission finds the conditions to be dangerous to public safety, it shall make such order as may be necessary to remedy the same and shall furnish a copy of such order to the complainant in writing, by registered or certified mail, specifying the reasons for such finding, and shall file a copy of such notification in the office of the commission. Any person failing to comply with an order made pursuant to this section shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars for each offense and shall be

liable in double damages for any injury or damage resulting to any person from such failure.

(1967, P.A. 809, §17.)

C.G.S.A. §20-395. Penalty.

Any person who violates any provision of this chapter, or any order or regulation made pursuant to this chapter, for which no penalty is otherwise provided, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days or both for each offense.

(1967, P.A. 809, §18.)

C.G.S.A. §20-383a. License not required when.

No license shall be required, under the provisions of section 20-383, for a person operating an ambulance service and no license shall be required under the provisions of section 20-385 for an ambulance driver and technician for such ambulance service, when such ambulance service is operated from a location or headquarters outside the state and transports patients from locations outside the state to locations within the state, or transports patients from locations within the state to locations outside the state; provided no such ambulance service shall be used to transport patients from one location in the state to another location within the state unless such ambulance service and such driver and technician are licensed in accordance with section 20-383 and section 20-385.

(1969, P.A. 748, §6, eff. June 1, 1969.)

C.G.S.A. §13a-161. Exemptions from toll payments.

(a) Meritt and Wilbur Cross Parkways.

Motor vehicles owned by the state of Connecticut shall be exempt from payment of all tolls at stations on the Meritt and Wilbur Cross Parkways.

(b) Connecticut Turnpike.

Vehicles owned by the state or by the armed forces of the United States, and ambulances and fire, police or rescue equipment responding to an emergency call shall be exempt from payment of tolls at stations on the Connecticut Turnpike.

(c) Ambulances, police, and fire department vehicles.

No toll shall be charged for the use of any highway or bridge by any ambulance or any police or fire department vehicle or apparatus exempt from taxation under any provision of section 12-81, when responding to or returning from an emergency call.

C.G.S.A. §14-283. Ambulances and police and fire department vehicles to have right of way.

(a) The driver or operator of an ambulance, while answering a call or taking a patient to a hospital, the driver or operator of any vehicle used by a fire company or by any officer of a fire company or fire department

while on the way to a fire or while responding to an emergency call and the driver or operator of any police vehicle used by a municipal police department or the state police department or by any officer of any such police department answering an emergency call, provided such ambulance or vehicle used by a fire company or police department or an officer thereof shall be equipped with a horn, gong, bell or siren sounding a loud warning, distinctive from warnings sounded by horns, gongs, bells or sirens commonly in use on motor vehicles, shall have the right-of-way over all other traffic upon any public or private way.

(b) The driver or operator of any vehicle other than one of those described in subsection (a) of this section shall, upon the approach of any vehicle of the kind described therein, immediately drive or operate such vehicle as near as practicable to the right-hand side of the traveled portion of the highway in the direction in which such driver or operator is traveling and stop such vehicle until such ambulance or vehicle used by a fire company or police department or an officer thereof has passed. Any officer of a fire company or fire department shall have authority to remove, or cause to be removed, any vehicle upon any public or private way which obstructs or retards any fire company or fire department or any officer thereof, in controlling or extinguishing any fire.

(c) Any person who wilfully or negligently obstructs or retards any ambulance while answering a call or taking a patient to a hospital, or any vehicle used by a fire company, or any officer or member of a fire company or fire department while on the way to a fire or while seeking to control or extinguish a fire, or while responding to an emergency call, or any vehicle used by a police department, or any officer of a police department while on the way to an emergency call or in the pursuit of fleeing law violators, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than one year or both.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed as permitting the use of a siren upon any motor vehicle other than an ambulance or a vehicle used by a fire department, a fire company or a police department or an officer thereof.

(1949 Rev., §2424; 1957, P.A. 542, §1,2; March, 1958, P.A. 27, §7; 1963, P.A. 112; 1969, P.A. 452, §7.)

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils

Connecticut General Statutes Annotated §20-379. State ambulance commission.

The state ambulance commission shall consist of five members appointed as follows: The governor shall appoint three electors, one representing a commercial ambulance service and two representing the general public. The commissioner of health, or his representative, shall be a member of the commission and the commissioner of motor vehicles shall appoint one employee of his department to said commission. Each commissioner shall

be appointed on or before the first day of June and the members so appointed shall take office on the first day of July following their appointment for terms of three years, except that the first members so appointed shall serve for terms of one, two and three years respectively, beginning July 1, 1969. The commission shall select a chairman from among its members on a rotating basis. No member shall receive compensation for his service to the commission but shall be reimbursed for all necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by him in carrying out his duties as an ambulance commission member, not exceeding twenty-five dollars per day.
(1967, P.A. 809, §2; 1969, P.A. 748, §1, eff. June 1, 1969.)

C.G.S.A. §20-381. Powers and duties of commission.

To protect the public health, safety and welfare the commission shall regulate the licensing and operation of ambulance services and the certification of ambulance technicians, drivers and instructors and the standards for ambulance equipment. Said commission may perform such acts, issue and amend such orders, make and amend such regulations and rules of procedure and establish such minimum standards, consistent with this chapter, as are necessary to accomplish the purposes of this chapter.
(1967, P.A. 809, §4; 1969, P.A. 748, §3, eff. June 1, 1969.)

C.G.S.A. §20-382. Inspectors. Statewide authority.

The commissioner of health may employ such persons as he deems necessary to inspect ambulance equipment and the commission shall organize, conduct and supervise courses of instruction for ambulance technicians, drivers and instructors. Such persons may enter the premises of ambulance services subject to this chapter and inspect equipment, ambulance records or credentials at any reasonable time for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter.
(1967, P.A. 809, §5; 1969, P.A. 748 §4, eff. June 1, 1969.)

C.G.S.A. §20-386. Suspension or revocation of licenses.

The commission may suspend or revoke any license granted hereunder after notice, public hearing and a determination by said commission that the licensee has violated any provision of this chapter, any regulation or order made pursuant to this chapter, or any other provision of the general statutes, the violation of which endangers the health, safety or welfare of the public which may rely on such ambulance service, technician, driver, or instructor.
(1967, P.A. 809, §9.)

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Connecticut General Statutes Annotated §20-390. Radio systems. Records. Equipment.

In accordance with the regulations of the commission each ambulance service shall be equipped with a two-way radio communication system, and shall maintain records of employment applications, training courses taken

by employees, motor Vehicle maintenance and trip tickets, and keep a log of each trip, which records may be inspected by commission inspectors at any reasonable time without notice. All ambulance services shall keep each ambulance furnished with the supplies and equipment necessary for efficient, safe and comfortable service.
(1967, P.A. 809, §13.)

C.G.S.A. §20-9. Who may practice medicine or surgery.

No person shall, for compensation, gain or reward, received or expected, diagnose, treat, operate for or prescribe for any injury, deformity, ailment or disease, actual or imaginary, of another person, nor practice surgery, until he has obtained such a certificate of registration as is provided in section 20-10, and then only in the kind or branch of practice stated in such certificate; but the provisions of this chapter shall not apply to dentists while practicing dentistry only; nor to any person in the employ of the United States government while acting in the scope of his employment; nor to any person who furnishes medical or surgical assistance in cases of sudden emergency; nor to any person residing out of this state who is employed to come into this state to render temporary assistance to or consult with any physician or surgeon who has been registered in conformity with the provisions of this chapter; nor to any physician or surgeon then actually residing out of this state who is employed to come into this state to treat, operate or prescribe for any injury, deformity, ailment or disease from which the person who employed such physician, or the person on behalf of whom such physician is employed, is suffering at the time when such non-resident physician or surgeon is so employed; nor to any podiatrist licensed in accordance with the provisions of chapter 375; nor to any Christian Scientist practitioner who does not use or prescribe in his practice any drugs, poisons, medicines, chemicals, nostrums or surgery; nor to any person licensed to practice any of the healing arts named in section 20-1, who does not use or prescribe in his practice any drugs, medicines, poisons, chemicals, nostrums or surgery; nor to any student in, or graduate from, any school or institution giving instruction in the healing arts, approved as provided in section 20-11, serving as an intern in a hospital; nor to any person, otherwise qualified to practice medicine in this state except that he does not meet the residence or citizenship requirements for such license or is a graduate of a foreign medical school not accredited in this state, to whom the Connecticut medical examining board, in its discretion and subject to such regulations as the board prescribes, has issued a permit to serve as an intern or resident in a hospital in this state for the purpose of extending his education.

DELAWARE

Definitions - NONE

Ambulance Services

9. Delaware Code Annotated §349.

The Levy Courts of Kent and Sussex Counties shall, and the County Council of Newcastle may, appropriate annually the sum of \$750 to each fire company in their respective counties outside the limits of the city of Wilmington, furnishing an ambulance for the benefit of the resident thereof. The sum appropriated shall be used for the maintenance of ambulance service.

9. Del. C. §6139. Ambulance service.

(a) Gumboro Volunteer Fire Co.

Slebeyville American Legion Post 9, Inc.

Sussex Memorial Post, No. 7422 V.F.W. at Millsboro.

(d) So long as Lewes Fire Dept. of Lewes, Delaware, shall have an ambulance and provide ambulance service for the benefit of the residents of Sussex County, the Levy Court shall appropriate annually and on the first day of May of each year shall pay the sum of \$500 to it for the maintenance of its ambulance.

21. Del. C. §4129.

The speed limitations set forth in this chapter shall not apply to vehicles when operated with due regard for safety under the directions of the police in the chase of apprehension of violators of the law or of persons charged with or suspected of any such violation, or to police vehicles in cases of emergencies or to fire department or fire patrol vehicles when traveling in response to a fire alarm, or to public or private ambulances when traveling in emergencies. This exemption shall not, however, protect the driver of any such vehicle from the consequences of a reckless disregard of the safety of others.

Del. C. §7604. Establishment of Operational Standards.

(a) Powers of the State Fire Prevention Commission

1. The Commission or its duly authorized representative shall inspect equipment and supplies required of ambulances when it deems such inspection is necessary and maintain a record thereof. Upon determination, based upon an inspection, that required supplies or equipment fail to meet the requirements of this Chapter or regulations adopted pursuant hereto, the Commission may suspend the permit for the ambulance concerned, until the requirements are met.

2. Every ambulance shall be equipped with equipment and supplies specified by the State Fire Prevention Commission.

3. The Commission shall adopt regulations setting forth the qualifications required for the certification of ambulance attendants.

(b) Emergency Ambulance Licensing and Certification.

1. The State Fire Prevention Commission or its duly authorized representative, under the supervision of the Commission shall carry out the licensing and certification activities assumed by the State under this Chapter, and perform all inspections required by this Chapter, filing all records required by law. The Chairman may issue a temporary certificate and/or permit with or without inspection, when he finds that such will be in the public interest. A temporary certificate and/or permit shall be valid for a period not to exceed ninety (90) days. All renewals must be authorized by the Commission.

21. Del. C. §4307. Warning devices for emergency vehicles.

Every police and fire department and fire patrol vehicle and every ambulance used for emergency calls shall be equipped with a bell, siren or exhaust whistle of a type approved by the commissioner (of motor vehicles).

2. The Commission shall adopt regulations specifying operational standards for ambulances. Regulations so adopted shall also require that the interior of the ambulance and the equipment within the ambulance be sanitary and maintained in good working order and sufficient quantities at all times.

3. Every ambulance, except those specifically excluded from the operation of this Chapter, when operated on an emergency mission in this State shall be occupied by at least one person who possesses a valid Ambulance ATTENDANT'S CERTIFICATE from the State Fire Prevention Commission.

4. Persons desiring certification as ambulance attendants shall apply to the State Fire Prevention Commission using forms prescribed by the Commission. Upon receipt of such applications, the duly authorized representative of the Commission shall examine the applicant and if it determines the applicant meets the requirements of the regulations duly adopted pursuant to this article, with the approval of the Chairman, he shall issue a certificate to the applicant. Ambulance Attendant's Certificates so issued shall be valid for a period not to exceed three (3) years and may be renewed after re-examination if the holder meets the requirements set forth in the regulations of the Commission. The Commission is authorized to cancel a certificate to issued at any time it determines that the holder no longer meets the qualifications prescribed for ambulance attendants.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions

16. Del. C. §5304. Departments within the center (Governor Bacon Health Center)

The State Board of Trustees of the (Del. State) hospital may establish under the direction of the State Board of Trustees of the hospital, the following departments at the center.

(8) An emergency hospital unit for the purpose of accommodating and treating victims of a statewide epidemic or a major disaster.

(9) Any other department which the State Board of Trustees deem related to health and welfare problems.

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Exemption from Civil Liability

Delaware Code Annotated §6801. Emergency; First Aid; Rescue.

Any fireman, policeman or member of a volunteer ambulance or rescue squad who renders emergency care, first aid or rescue while in the performance of his official duties at the scene of an emergency, shall not be liable for any civil damages as a result of any acts or omissions in rendering the emergency care, first aid or rescue except any acts or omissions intentionally designed to harm or any grossly negligent acts or omissions which result in harm to the person receiving the emergency care, first aid or rescue. In order for any fireman, policeman, or member of a volunteer ambulance or rescue squad to receive the benefit of the exemption from civil liability provided for in this Act, he must first have taken and successfully completed the Emergency Care Course recognized and approved by the Delaware State Fire School, and further he shall have a valid certification from such School that he has successfully completed any necessary training or refresher courses.

Del. Code Ann. §7605. Immunity from suit under certain circumstances.

From and after the effective date of this Chapter, no civil action may be brought against a person licensed as an "Ambulance Attendant" under the provisions of this Chapter, in the State of Delaware, who has gratuitously rendered first aid or emergency care at the scene of an accident, casualty, or disaster to a person injured therein, for the recovery of civil damages as a result of any act or omission by the said person in the rendering of such first aid or emergency care. This immunity does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Definitions - NONE

Ambulance Services

Organization Order No. 118. Emergency Ambulance Service.
District of Columbia Code Title I, Appendix III.

(Establishment.) There is hereby established in the District of Columbia an Emergency Ambulance Service, to consist of emergency ambulance vehicles, equipment and crews of the Fire Department and the Department of Public Health, and emergency ambulance units furnished by private voluntary hospitals which agree to observe the "Operating Instructions for Emergency Ambulances" (including present and future amendments) adopted by the District of Columbia Council. The Department of Public Safety shall have coordinating supervision of the Emergency Ambulance Service, including the operation of a central dispatching service for emergency ambulances and the operational control of Department of Public Health emergency vehicles, equipment and crews assigned to the Service. The Department of Public Safety may enter into agreements with other District departments to obtain reimbursements for services rendered such departments in connection with the Department of Public Safety's coordination, operation, and supervision of the Emergency Ambulance Service.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils

Organization Order No. 119. Emergency Ambulance Service Advisory Committee.
District of Columbia Code Title I, Appendix III.

There is hereby established in the District of Columbia a committee of citizens and District officials to be known as the Emergency Ambulance Service Advisory Committee.

Part I

Purpose.

The Emergency Ambulance Service Advisory Committee shall in general advise and assist the Council and the Fire Chief in matters affecting the District of Columbia Emergency Ambulance Service and shall serve as an advisory group on coordination of the activities of various governmental and non-governmental organizations having an interest in the continued efficient operation of the Emergency Ambulance Service.

Part II

Functions.

The functions of the Emergency Ambulance Service Advisory Committee shall be as follows:

A. To study and make recommendations to the District of Columbia Council and to the Fire Chief or the Council may refer to the Committee, or on matters of the Committee's own choosing, concerning the Emergency Ambulance Service. Any member of the Committee may, on behalf of the organization

which he represents, request the Committee Chairman to include on the Committee agenda such matters concerning the Emergency Ambulance Service as his organization may desire to have brought to the attention of the Committee.

B. To review and make recommendations to the Fire Chief regarding changes in the present "Operating Instructions for Emergency Ambulances" proposed by the Fire Chief or by member of the Committee.

C. To develop plans and recommendations regarding the future needs of the District of Columbia for emergency ambulance service. Such planning activities may include but not be limited to planning for:

1. Development, as needed, of additional hospital and other District emergency service and facilities not now a part of the Emergency Ambulance Service.

2. Coordination and use of hospitals, emergency ambulance and other emergency facilities, both governmental and non-governmental, throughout the Washington Metropolitan area.

3. Coordination of the Emergency Ambulance Service with the facilities of various Federal hospitals in the Washington Metropolitan area.

4. Consideration of inspection, regulation and use by the District Government of private ambulances used in ambulance service.

D. To survey the experience of other cities and their metropolitan areas in regard to emergency medical and ambulance service and to study and develop recommendations for possible improvements in Emergency Ambulance Service suggested by the experience of these other cities.

Part III

Composition.

The following departments and agencies of the District Government shall designate one representative each to serve on the Emergency Ambulance Service Advisory Committee; this representative shall have the authority to speak for his department or agency:

Fire Department

Police Department

Office of the Coroner

Department of Public Health

Board of Police and Fire Surgeons

Community Mental Health Center

Each private voluntary hospital maintaining one or more ambulances in the Emergency Ambulance Service may designate one representative to the Committee. The Public Health Advisory Council, Freedman's Hospital, the Washington Hospital Center, the D.C. Medical Association, and the Medico-Chirurgical Society of D.C., Children's Hospital, Providence Hospital, Hadley Memorial Hospital, Georgetown University Hospital. Each may designate one representative to the Committee. Such other organizations as the Council admit to membership on the Committee may designate one representative each.

Organizations designating representatives to the Committee as stated above shall also designate alternate members to serve in the absence of the regular members.

Committee members and alternates shall serve without compensation and until the organization which they represent notifies the Committee Chairman

of the appointment of their successor. It is the intent of the Council that District departments and agencies and non-governmental organizations entitled to membership on the Committee shall keep current their designation of their representatives and alternates on this Committee.

Part IV

Chairman.

The Chairman of the Emergency Ambulance Service Advisory Committee shall be appointed by the President of the District of Columbia Council from the membership of the Committee and shall serve until his successor is appointed.

Part V

Organization.

The Emergency Ambulance Service Advisory Committee shall determine its own organization, including the establishment of subcommittees, establish its own rules of procedure, and designate its officers except for the position of Chairman. Secretarial service and administrative support shall be provided by the Fire Department. All meetings of the Committee shall be at the call of the Chairman. Committee members shall have the right to request, through the Chairman, a meeting of the Committee at any time when the organization which they represent has a matter which it desires to bring to the attention of the Committee.

Part VI

Reports.

The Emergency Ambulance Service Committee, within 30 days after the end of each fiscal year, shall report to the District of Columbia Council on their activities during the preceding year. In this report the Committee shall make such recommendations to the Council as they consider appropriate relative to the Emergency Ambulance Service and to the future operations of the Committee.

District of Columbia Code §32-326. Standards of indigency--Emergency patients.

The District of Columbia Council shall establish from time to time reasonable standards of indigency for admission of patients to municipal hospitals of the District of Columbia: Provided, That emergency and semi-indigent patients may be admitted to the general ward and tuberculosis ward of Gallinger Municipal Hospital on a full-or part-pay basis at such rates and under such regulations as may be established by the Council insofar as such admissions will not interfere with the admission of indigent patients: Provided further, That the Council may enter into agreements with the States of Maryland and Virginia, or the political subdivisions thereof, for the care and treatment in such municipal hospitals of emergency patients who are indigent residents of such States or political subdivisions.

D.C.C. §2-142. Liability of physician or nurse for negligence in rendering medical assistance at the scene of an accident.

No physician licensed to practice medicine or osteopathy in the District of Columbia or in any State, and no registered nurse licensed in

the District of Columbia or in any State, shall be liable in civil damages for any act or omission, not constituting gross negligence, in the course of such physician or nurse rendering (in good faith and without expectation of receiving or intending to seek compensation) medical care or assistance at the scene of an accident or other medical emergency in the District of Columbia and outside a hospital.

D.C.C. §32-322. Availability of appropriations to furnish medical services to non-indigent persons.

No part of any appropriation for the Health Department shall be used for furnishing, other than at rates prescribed by the District of Columbia Council, clinical services, drugs, pharmaceutical preparations, or X-ray service to persons who are not indigent, except in emergency cases or where the Council determines it to be necessary in the public interest.

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

FLORIDA

Definitions

Florida Statutes Annotated § 186.03.

(2) Authorized emergency vehicle.

Vehicles of the fire department (fire patrol), police vehicles, and such ambulances and emergency vehicles of municipal departments, public service corporations, or private ambulance companies, or such others as are designated or authorized by the council or other governing body, chief of police or this municipality, or by other governmental agency.

F.S.A. § 638.021.

As used in this act:

(1) Ambulance service association or association means any person (other than an authorized insurer) issuing ambulance service contracts as herein defined.

F.S.A. § 167.651.

(a) "Ambulance" means a vehicle specially designed and equipped as defined in section 877.07, Florida Statutes.

(b) "Ambulance service" means the transportation by ambulance of medically nonambulatory persons.

F.S.A. § 877.07. Ambulances, required first aid equipment and training of operators and employees; penalty.

(1) For the purposes of this act the term "ambulance" shall mean any privately or publicly owned motor vehicle that is specially designed, constructed, equipped and is operated and maintained or is intended to be maintained and operated for the transportation of wounded, injured or sick persons other than the employees of the owner thereof.

Ambulance Services

Florida Laws 1967, c. 67-13, pp. 40-41.

An act amending chapter 167, Florida Statutes, relating to general powers of municipalities by adding section 167.651, Florida Statutes, declaring the operation and maintenance of ambulance service to be a municipal purpose; authorizing the use of municipal funds to carry out such purpose; authorizing governing bodies of municipalities to enter into agreement with other agencies for the operation and maintenance of ambulance service and make payment therefor with municipal funds; authorizing the making of a charge; ratifying and confirming contracts entered into prior to effective date of this act; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Chapter 167, Florida Statutes, is amended by adding section 167.651, to read:

167.651. Ambulance service; declared to be municipal purpose; use of municipal funds; agreement with other governmental agencies for operation and maintenance; charges.

(1) The establishment, operation, and maintenance of ambulance service are declared to be municipal purposes.

(2) The governing body of any municipality is authorized:

(a) To operate and maintain municipal ambulance services.

(b) To pay the costs and expenses of establishing, operating and maintaining such ambulance services from the general revenue fund of the municipality.

(c) To enter into agreements with any other governmental agency, including county or municipal hospitals; sheriffs' offices; fire departments or control units; whether county or municipal; private ambulance services, or any other agency or entity which is deemed by the municipal governing body to be suitably organized to efficiently provide ambulance services within the municipality.

(d) To expend municipal funds to defray the cost and expense of the establishment, operation, and maintenance services within the municipality whether such ambulance services are provided directly by the municipality or by agreement with some other governmental agency or entity as hereinbefore provided.

(e) To establish, charge and collect reasonable fees for ambulance services rendered pursuant to this act.

(f) To render ambulance service to indigent persons.

(3) Any contracts entered into prior to the effective date of this act between the county commissioners and any other governmental agency or private entity are ratified and confirmed and shall be as enforceable as though entered into subsequent to the effective date of this law.

F.S.A. §877.07.

(2) It shall be unlawful for the owner of an ambulance registered in this state to authorize its operation in the state unless it is adequately equipped for dressing wounds, splinting fractures, administering oxygen and controlling hemorrhage to the extent covered in the prescribed course as outlined in subsection (3).

(3) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate an ambulance in this state unless the driver or the attendant has successfully completed a course in first aid given by the American Red Cross, the United States Bureau of Mines or an equivalent thereof which is approved by the Division of Health.

(4) The Division of Health of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services and the county board of health of each of the several counties of the state shall take such action necessary to carry out the purposes of this act. Each of the county health officers shall be authorized to suspend the operation of this act in his county for a period not to exceed thirty days, when the equipment or trained personnel required by this act is unavailable.

(5) Any person convicted of a violation of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200) or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding ninety (90) days.

F.S.A. § 317.041.

(5) Authorized emergency vehicles.

(a) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call or when in pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law or when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm, may exercise the privileges set forth in this section, but subject to the conditions herein stated.

(b) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, except when otherwise directed by a police officer, may:

1. Park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of this chapter;
2. Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation;
3. Exceed the maximum speed limits so long as he does not endanger life or property;
4. Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions, so long as he does not endanger life or property.

(c) The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others.

F.S.A. § 186.0173. Authorized emergency vehicles.

(1) The driver of any authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call or when in pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, or when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm, may exercise the privileges set forth in this section, but subject to the conditions herein stated.

(2) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, except when otherwise directed by a police officer, may:

- (a)** Park or stand notwithstanding the provisions of this ordinance;
- (b)** Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation;
- (c)** Exceed the speed limits, so long as he does not endanger life or property;

(d) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions, so long as he does not endanger life or property.

(3) Those exemption hereinbefore granted in reference to the movement of an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when the driver of said vehicle sounds a siren, bell, or exhaust whistle and the vehicle displays a lighted red lamp visible from the front, as a warning to others.

(4) No driver of any authorized emergency vehicle shall assume any special privilege under this ordinance except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law.

F.S.A. § 186.80. Emergency vehicles not subject to speed limits.

The speed limitations set forth in this chapter shall not apply to authorized emergency vehicles when responding to emergency calls and the drivers thereof sound audible signal by bell, siren, or exhaust whistle. This provision shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard to the safety of all

persons using the street, nor shall it protect the driver of any such vehicle from the consequences of a reckless disregard for the safety of others.

F.S.A. §638.091. Suspension, revocation of certificate of authority for violations and special grounds.

(1) The department may, in its discretion, suspend, revoke or refuse to renew the certificate of authority of any ambulance service association if it finds that association has violated any lawful order of the department or any provision of this act.

(2) The department shall suspend or revoke an ambulance service association's certificate of authority if it finds that such association:

(a) Is in unsound condition, or in such condition, or using such methods and practices in the conduct of its business, as to render its further transaction of contracts in this state hazardous or injurious to the public.

(b) Has refused to be examined or to produce its accounts, records and files for examination, or if any of its officers have refused to give information with respect to its affairs or to perform any other legal obligation as to such examination, when required by the department.

(c) Has failed to pay any final judgement rendered it in this state within ninety days after the judgement became final.

(d) With such frequency as to indicate its general business practice in this state, has without just cause refused to pay proper claims arising under its contracts, or without just cause compels contract holders to accept less than the amount due them or to employ attorneys or to bring suit against the association to secure full payment or settlement of such claims.

(e) Is affiliated with and under the same general management or interlocking directorate or ownership as another ambulance service association which transacts direct contracts in this state without having a license therefor.

(3) The department may, in its discretion and without advance notice or hearing thereon, immediately suspend the certificate of authority of any ambulance service association as to which proceedings for receivership, conservatorship, rehabilitation, or other delinquency proceedings, have been commenced in any state.

(4) Violation of this act by an insurer shall be grounds for suspension or revocation of the insurer's certificate of authority in this state, in accordance with the procedures and conditions provided for in part III of chapter 624 of the insurance code.

F.S.A. §638.111. Order, notice of suspension or revocation of certificate of authority; effect; publication.

(1) Suspension or revocation of associations certificate of authority shall be by the department's order mailed to the association by registered or certified mail. The department shall promptly also give notice of such suspension or revocation to the association's salesmen in this state or record in the department's office. The association shall not solicit or

write any new contracts in this state during the period of any such suspension or revocation, nor after such revocation renew any business previously written.

(2) In its discretion the department may cause notice of any such revocation to be published in one or more newspapers or general circulation published in this state.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Definitions - NONE

Ambulance Services

Code of Georgia Annotated Title 68, § 1502.

(e) Authorized emergency vehicle. Vehicles of the fire department, police vehicles, State Patrol vehicles, and such ambulances and emergency vehicles as are designated or authorized by the chief of police of an incorporated city or town.

Code of Ga. Ann. Title 68, § 1654. Operation of vehicles and street cars on approach of authorized emergency vehicles.

(a) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle equipped with at least one lighted lamp exhibiting red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of 500 feet to the front of such vehicle and when the driver is giving audible signal by siren, exhaust whistle, or bell:

1. The driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right-hand edge or curb of the roadway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

2. Upon the approach of an authorized emergency vehicle, as above stated, the motorman of every street car shall immediately stop such car clear of any intersection and keep it in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

(b) This section shall not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway.

Code of Ga. Ann. Title 68, §1716. Horns and warning devices.

(a) Every motor vehicle when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with a horn in good working order and capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 200 feet, but no horn or other warning devices shall emit an unreasonably loud or harsh sound or a whistle. The driver of a motor vehicle shall when reasonably necessary to insure safe operation give audible warning with his horn but shall not otherwise use such horn when upon a highway.

(b) No vehicle shall be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a vehicle any siren, whistle, or bell, except as otherwise permitted in this section.

(c) It is permissible but not required that any commercial vehicle be equipped with a theft alarm signal device which is so arranged that it cannot be used by the driver as an ordinary warning signal.

(d) Any authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a siren, whistle, or bell, capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 500 feet and of a type approved by the department, but such siren shall not be used except when such vehicle shall sound said siren when necessary to or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, in which said latter events the driver of such vehicle shall sound said siren when necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of the approach thereof.

Code of Ga. Ann. Title 68, §1604. Authorized emergency vehicles.

(a) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call, may exercise the privileges set forth in this section, but subject to the conditions herein stated.

(b) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may:

1. Park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of the law (Chapters 68-15 through 68-17; §68-9926, 68-9927).
2. Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation.
3. Exceed the speed limits specified in this law so long as he does not endanger life or property.

(c) The exemptions herein granted to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when the driver of any said vehicle while in motion sounds audible signal by bell, siren, or exhaust whistle as may be reasonably necessary, and when the vehicle is equipped with at least one lighted lamp displaying a red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of 500 feet to the front of such vehicle, except that an authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle need not be equipped with or display a red light visible from in front of the vehicle.

(d) The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Code of Georgia Annotated Title 95, §1722. Emergency fund.

Before the amounts to be distributed are apportioned as provided in section 95-1720, the State Highway Board is authorized to set aside the sum of \$50,000 to be used in emergencies only: Provided that if such funds are not expended on such emergency work by December 1 of any year, said funds shall revert to the general fund and be apportioned among all the counties as hereinbefore provided.

HAWAII

Definitions - NONE

Ambulance Services

Hawaii Revised Statutes §46-14. Free emergency ambulance service by counties; when rendered.

No county, in the case of an emergency arising out of accidental injury, shall make any charge for the rendering of ambulance service to the person in need thereof.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions

Hawaii Revised Statutes §286-26. Certification of motor vehicles.

(a) The following vehicles shall be certified as provided in subsection (e) once every six months (2) ambulances.

H.R.S. §286-25. Operation of a vehicle without a certificate of inspection.

Whoever operates, permits the operation of, causes to be operated, or parks any vehicle on a public highway without a current official certificate of inspection, issued under section 286-26 (d) shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Hawaii Revised Statutes §453-3. Limited and temporary licenses.

The director of health, upon the written recommendation of the board of medical examiners, shall issue a limited and temporary license to an applicant who has not met the residency requirement under section 453-4(2), who has not been examined as required by section 453-4, and against whom no disciplinary proceedings are pending in any state or territory, if the applicant is otherwise qualified to be examined, and if the board has made a written finding that:

(1) There is an absence or a shortage of licensed physicians in a particular locality, and that the applicant has been duly licensed as a physician by written examination under the laws of another state or territory of the United States. A limited and temporary license issued hereunder shall permit the practice of medicine and surgery by the applicant only in the particular locality, and no other, as shall be set forth in the license issued to him. The license shall be valid only for a period of eighteen months from the date of issuance.

Definitions

Idaho Code Title 49-101.

(y) The term "ambulance" as employed in this chapter shall mean a motor vehicle designed and used primarily for the transportation of injured, sick, or deceased persons, on stretchers, cots, beds or other devices for carrying persons in a prone position.

Idaho Code Title 39-1301. Definitions. --As used in sections 39-1301--
39-1317:

(a) "Hospital" means a place devoted primarily to the maintenance and operation of facilities for the diagnosis, treatment or care for not less than 24 hours in any week of two or more non-related individuals suffering from illness, disease, injury, deformity, or requiring care because of old age, or a place devoted primarily to providing for not less than 24 hours in any week of obstetrical or other medical or nursing care for two or more non-related individuals. The term hospital includes public health centers in general tuberculosis, mental, chronic disease and other types of hospitals, and related facilities, such as laboratories, out-patient departments, nurses' home and training facilities, and central service facilities operated in connection with hospitals.

Ambulance Services

Idaho Code Title 31-3901. Authorization to establish ambulance service--
Special levy.

The boards of county commissioners in the several counties are hereby authorized, whenever existing ambulance service is not reasonably available to the inhabitants of the county or any position thereof, to procure an ambulance and pay for the same out of any funds available and to establish an ambulance service to serve the areas, which do not have an existing ambulance service reasonably available, both within and outside the cities and villages in their respective counties, and to levy a special tax not to exceed one (1) mill to support the same.

Idaho Code Title 31-3902. County treasurers to establish ambulance service fund.

The county treasurer of each county in which an ambulance service has been established pursuant to this act shall establish a fund to be designated as the ambulance service fund, and used exclusively for the purposes of this act.

Idaho Code Title 31-3903. Ambulance service--Powers and duties of the county commissioners.

The board of county commissioners shall determine the manner in which said ambulance service shall be operated, and is empowered to make expenditure from the ambulance service fund for the purchase or lease of real

property and the construction of buildings necessary in connection with said service, to acquire necessary equipment for the operation and maintenance of said service, and to pay necessary salaries.

Idaho Code Title 31-3904. Ambulance service--fees.

The board of county commissioners shall adopt a schedule of fees to be charged for the use of said ambulance service. All such fees shall be collected, accounted for and paid to the county treasurer for deposit in the ambulance service fund, and shall be used to pay expenses as incurred in the maintenance and operation of said ambulance service.

Idaho Code Title 31-3905. Ambulance service--Operation dependent upon resolution of each city--Right to tax unaffected by nonservice.

All cities and villages within the county, upon resolution duly passed and approved and presented to the board of county commissioners, may authorize said ambulance service to operate within the boundaries of said city or village, but the failure of any such governing body to authorize said ambulance service to operate within the limits of said village or city, shall not affect the right of the board of county commissioners to levy the tax as hereinbefore provided.

Idaho Code Title 31-3906. Ambulance service--Adjacent counties and/or private individuals and corporations may have cooperative agreement.

The board of county commissioner of any county wherein such ambulance service has been established is authorized in its discretion and under such terms and conditions as it deems appropriate to enter into a cooperative agreement with adjacent counties and for private individuals and corporations to provide ambulance service for such county or counties or a portion thereof. All cost of said service shall be apportioned equitably among the participating counties as determined by their respective boards of county commissioners.

Idaho Code Title 31-3907. Ambulance service--termination of.

Any county having adopted and established an ambulance service as provided in this act, may terminate the same for good cause by the adoption of a resolution by the board of county commissioners. Upon the termination of said ambulance service, all vehicles and property not necessary for other county purposes shall be sold and the proceeds therefrom paid to the county treasurer to be deposited in the general fund of the county. All moneys on deposit in the ambulance service fund shall be transferred to the general fund of the county.

Idaho Code Title 49-526. Authorized emergency vehicles.

(a) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call or when responding to, but not upon returning from, a fire alarm, may exercise the privileges set forth in this section, but subject to the conditions herein stated.

(b) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may:

1. Park of stand, irrespective of the provisions of this act;
2. Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for the safe operation of the emergency vehicle;
3. Exceed the prima facie speed limits so long as he does not endanger life or property;
4. Disregard regulations governing direction of movement of traffic or turning of traffic in specified directions.

(c) The exemption herein granted to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when the driver of any said vehicle while in motion sounds audible signals by bell, siren, or exhaust whistle as may be reasonably necessary, and when the vehicle is equipped with at least one (1) lighted lamp displaying a red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of 500 feet to the front of such vehicle.

(d) The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others.

Idaho Code Title 49-731. Operation of vehicles on approach of authorized emergency vehicles.

(a) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle equipped with at least one (1) lighted lamp exhibiting red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of 500 feet to the front of such vehicle other than a police vehicle when operated as an authorized emergency vehicle, and when the driver is giving audible signal by siren, exhaust whistle, or bell:

1. The driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right of way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right-hand edge or curb of the roadway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

(b) This section shall not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway.

Idaho Code Title 49-834. Horns and warning devices.

(d) Any authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a siren, whistle, or bell capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 500 feet and of a type approved by the department, but such siren shall not be used except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, in which said latter events the driver of such vehicle shall sound said siren when reasonably necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of the approach thereof.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions

Idaho Code Title 39-1302. Purpose.

The purpose of sections 39-1301--39-1317 is to provide for the development, establishment and enforcement of standards (1) for the

care and treatment of individuals in hospitals and (2) for the construction, maintenance and operation of hospitals, which, in the light of advancing knowledge, will promote safe and adequate treatment of such individuals in hospitals.

Idaho Code Title 39-1303. Licensure.

After January 1, 1948, no person or governmental unit, acting severally or jointly with any other person or governmental unit shall establish, conduct or maintain a hospital in this state without a license under sections 39-1301--39-1317.

Idaho Code Title 39-1304. Application for license.

An application for a license shall be made to the licensing agency upon forms provided by it and shall contain such information as the licensing agency reasonably requires, which may include affirmative evidence of ability to comply with such reasonable standards, rules and regulations as are lawfully prescribed hereunder.

Idaho Code Title 39-1305. Issuance and renewal of license.

Upon receipt of an application for license and the license fee, the licensing agency shall issue a license if the applicant and hospital facilities meet the requirements established under this law. A license, unless sooner suspended or revoked, shall be renewable annually without charge upon filing by the licensee, and approval by the licensing agency, of an annual report upon such uniform dates and containing such information in such form as the licensing agency prescribes by regulation. Each license shall be issued only for the premises and persons or governmental units named in the application and shall not be transferable or assignable except with the written approval of the licensing agency. Licenses shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the licensed premises.

Idaho Code Title 39-1306. Denial or revocation of license--Hearings and review.

The licensing agency after notice and opportunity for hearing to the applicant or licensee is authorized to deny, suspend or revoke a license in any case in which it finds that there has been a failure to comply with the requirements established under this law.

Such notice shall be effected by registered mail, or by personal service setting forth the particular reasons for the proposed action and fixing a date not less than 30 days from the date of such mailing or service, at which the applicant or licensee shall be given an opportunity for a prompt and fair hearing. On the basis of any such hearing, or upon default of the applicant or licensee the licensing agency shall make a determination specifying its decision. A copy of such decision shall be sent by registered mail or served personally upon the applicant or licensee. The decision revoking, suspending or denying the license or application shall become final thirty days after it is so mailed or served, unless the applicant or licensee, within such thirty day period, commences an action in the court, pursuant to section 39-1314.

Idaho Code Title 39-1307. Rules, regulations, and enforcement.

The licensing agency with the advice of the advisory hospital council, hereinafter created, shall adopt, amend, promulgate and enforce such rules, regulations and standards with respect to all hospitals or different types of hospitals to be licensed hereunder as may be designated to further the accomplishment of the purposes of this law in promoting safe and adequate treatment of individuals in hospitals in the interest of public health, safety, and welfare. Provided that nothing in this act or the rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto shall be construed as authorizing the supervision, regulation, or control of the remedial care or treatment of residents or patients in any home or institution conducted for those who rely upon treatment by prayer or spiritual means in accordance with the creed or tenets of any well-recognized church or religious denomination except as to sanitary and safe conditions of the premises, cleanliness of operation and its physical equipment.

Idaho Code Title 39-1308. Effective date of regulations.

Any hospital which is in operation at the time of promulgation of any applicable rules or regulations or minimum standards under sections 39-1301--39-1317 shall be given at a reasonable time, under the particular circumstances not to exceed one year from the date of such promulgation, within which to comply with such rules and regulations and minimum standards.

Idaho Code Title 39-1309. Inspections and consultations.

The licensing agency shall make or cause to be made such inspections and investigations as it deems necessary. The licensing agency may prescribe by regulations that any licensee or applicant desiring to make specified types of alteration or addition to its facilities or to construct new facilities shall before commencing such alteration, addition or new construction, submit plans and specifications therefor to the licensing agency for preliminary inspection and approval or recommendations with respect to compliance with the regulations and standards herein authorized. Necessary conferences and consultations may be provided.

Committees/Councils

Idaho Code Title 39-1318. Hospital boards--Duty to acquire, construct, improve and maintain public hospitals.

The betterment and protection of the public health and the care of the sick and afflicted are hereby declared to be the established and permanent policy of the state of Idaho, the duty is hereby imposed upon the hospital boards provided for by this act of acquiring, constructing, improving and maintaining public hospitals within their districts for the necessary care and treatment of persons requiring hospital services.

Idaho Code Title 39-1310. Advisory hospital council.

The governor shall appoint an advisory council to advise and consult with the licensing agency in carrying out the administration of this act. The council shall consist of the director of public health, who shall serve as chairman ex-officio, and two individuals of recognized ability in the field of hospital administration, two individuals of recognized

ability in the fields of medicine and surgery, nursing, welfare, public health architecture, or allied professions in the field of health, one individual of recognized ability in the field of rehabilitation, and two individuals with broad civic interests representing consumers of hospital services.

Idaho Code Title 39-1311. Functions of advisory hospital council.

The advisory hospital council shall have the following responsibilities and duties:

(b) To review and make recommendations with respect to rules, regulations, and standards authorized hereunder prior to their promulgation by the licensing agency as specified herein.

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Definitions

Iowa Code Annotated §321.1 (2b)

"Authorized emergency vehicle" means vehicles of the fire department, police vehicles, ambulances and emergency vehicles owned by the United States, this state or any subdivision of this state or any municipality therein, and such privately owned ambulances, rescue or disaster vehicles as are designated or authorized by the commission (or motor vehicles).

Ambulance Services

Iowa Code Annotated §321.296. Emergency vehicles--speed.

The speed limitation set forth in this chapter shall not apply to authorized emergency vehicles when responding to emergency calls and the drivers thereof sound audible signal by bell, siren, or exhaust whistle. This provision shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the streets, nor shall it protect the driver of any such vehicle from the consequences of his negligence.

I.C.A. §321.433. Sirens and bells prohibited.

No vehicle shall be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a vehicle any siren, whistle, or bell, except as otherwise permitted in this section. Any authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a siren, whistle, or bell, capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than five hundred feet and of a type approved by the department, but such siren shall not be used except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, in which said latter events the driver of such vehicle shall sound said siren when necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of the approach thereof.

I.C.A. §321.324. Operation on approach of emergency vehicles.

Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle with any lamp or device displaying a red light or a flashing red light from directly in front thereof, or when the driver is giving audible signal by siren, exhaust whistle, or bell, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right of way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right hand edge or curb of the highway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

Upon approach of an authorized emergency vehicle, as above stated, the motorman of every streetcar shall immediately stop such car clear of any intersection and keep it in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

This section shall not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Iowa Code Annotated §255.23. Treatment gratuitous--exception.

No physician, surgeon, or nurse who shall treat or care for such patient shall charge or receive any compensation therefor except the salary or compensation fixed by the state board of regents to be paid from the hospital funds. If the physician, surgeon, or nurse is not in the regular employ of the state board of regents, his or her compensation shall be paid by the county upon approval of the board of supervisors.

ILLINOIS

Definitions

Emergency Telephone Communications

Smith-Hurd Illinois Annotated Statutes Chapter 134, §16.6. Definitions.

"Party Line" means a subscribers' line telephone circuit, consisting of 2 or more main telephone stations connected therewith, each station with a distinctive ring or telephone number.

"Emergency" means a situation in which property or human life are in jeopardy and the prompt summoning of aid is essential.

Ambulance Services

Illinois Laws 1967, p. 2348-2349. License and regulation of ambulances--
Counties of 1,000,000 or more population.

AN ACT to amend Section 25 of and to add Section 25.31 to "An Act to revise the law in relation to counties," approved March 31, 1874, as amended.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

Section 1. Section 25 of "An Act to revise the law in relation to counties" approved March 31, 1874, as amended, is amended, and Section 25.31 is added thereto, the amended and added Sections to read as follows:

25.31. In counties of 1,000,000 or more inhabitants, to license and regulate ambulances and ambulance drivers, attendants and equipment. (Ill. Rev. Stat. Vol. 1, p. 1402).

Smith-Hurd Illinois Annotated Statutes Chapter 95½, §11-1421. Conditions
for oper-
ation.

No person shall operate an ambulance, which for the purposes of this Chapter shall include any motor vehicle primarily designed and used for conveyance of sick or injured persons, in a manner not conforming to a provision of the motor vehicle laws and regulations of this State or of any political subdivision of this State as such provision applies to motor vehicles in general, except in compliance with the following conditions:

1. The person operating the ambulance shall be either responding to a bona fide emergency call or specifically directed by a licensed physician to disregard traffic laws in operating the ambulance during and for the purpose of the specific trip or journey that is involved;

2. The ambulance shall be equipped with a siren producing an audible signal of an intensity of 100 decibels at a distance of 50 feet from said siren, and with a lamp emitting an oscillating, rotating or flashing red beam directed in part toward the front of the vehicle and containing a power rating of at least 100 amps;

3. The aforesaid siren and lamp shall be in full operation at all times during such trip or journey; and

4. Whenever the ambulance is operated at a speed in excess of 40 miles per hour, the ambulance shall be operated in complete conformance with every other motor vehicle law and regulation of this State and of the political subdivision in which the ambulance is operated, relating to the operation of motor vehicles, as such provision applies to motor vehicles in general, except laws and regulations pertaining to compliance with official traffic-control devices or to vehicular operation upon the right half of the roadway. (P.A. 76-1586, §11-1421, eff. July 1, 1970.)

S.H.A. chapter 95½, §11-1422. Violation--Penalty.

A person who operates an ambulance in violation of Section 11-1421 shall be liable for the penalty prescribed by the applicable law or regulation of this State or the political subdivision thereof with which he failed to conform in violation of this Chapter, notwithstanding any provision of such law or regulation exempting therefrom the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle when responding to an emergency call. (P.A. 76-1586, §11-1422, eff. July 1, 1970.)

S.H.A. chapter 95½, §11-1419. Operation of motor vehicles--Duration--
Exceptions.

It is unlawful for any owner to require, permit, allow or suffer any operator of any of his motor vehicles of the second division to operate any such motor vehicle for a longer period than 10 hours following 8 consecutive hours off-duty or drive for any period after having been on duty 15 hours following 8 consecutive hours off-duty, or to be or remain on duty more than 60 hours in any 7 consecutive days, and whenever any such operator has operated such motor vehicle for 10 hours following 8 consecutive hours off-duty, or has been on duty 15 hours following 8 consecutive hours off-duty, he shall be relieved and not required, permitted, allowed, or suffered again to operate any such motor vehicle until he has had at least 8 consecutive hours off-duty. The Department of Law Enforcement shall fix by general rule or temporary order the circumstances and regulations under which in case of emergency or unusual temporary demands for transportation any such operator may be permitted to operate any such motor vehicle or to stay on duty for longer periods of time than set by this Section.

S.H.A. chapter 95½, §11-1421.

4. Whenever the ambulance is operated at a speed in excess of 40 miles per hour, the ambulance shall be operated in complete conformance with every other motor vehicle law and regulation of this State and of the political subdivision in which the ambulance is operated, relating to the operation of motor vehicles, as such provision applies to motor vehicles in general, except laws and regulations pertaining to compliance with official traffic-control devices or to vehicular operation upon the right half of the roadway. (P.A. 76-1586, §11-1421, eff. July 1, 1970.)

S.H.A. chapter 95½, §11-1422. Violation--Penalty.

A person who operates an ambulance in violation of Section 11-1421 shall be liable for the penalty prescribed by the applicable law or regulation of this State or the political subdivision thereof with which he failed to

conform in violation of this Chapter, notwithstanding any provision of such law or regulation exempting therefrom the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle when responding to an emergency call. (P.A. 76-1586, §11-1422, eff. July 1, 1970.)

S.H.A. chapter 95½, §12-116. Oscillating, rotating or flashing lights on motor vehicles.

Except as otherwise provided in this Act: (a) Red oscillating, rotating or flashing lights are prohibited except on:

1. Local law enforcement vehicles and police vehicles of the State or Federal Government;
2. Vehicles of local fire departments and firefighting vehicles of the State or Federal Government; and
3. Vehicles which are designed as ambulances and while responding to an emergency call for the purpose of conveying sick or injured persons.

S.H.A. chapter 95½, §11-907. Operation of vehicles and streetcars on approach of authorized emergency vehicles.

(a) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible and visual signals meeting the requirements of this Chapter or a police vehicle properly and lawfully making use of an audible or visual signal, the driver of every other vehicle on the same roadway shall yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right-hand edge or curb of the highway clear of any intersection and shall stop if possible and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

(b) Upon the approach of an authorized emergency vehicle, as stated in paragraph (a), the motorman of every streetcar shall immediately stop such car clear of any intersection and keep it in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

(c) This Section shall not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway. (P.A. 76-1586, §11-907, eff. July 1, 1970.)

S.H.A. chapter 95½, §11-205. Public officers and employees to obey act--
Exceptions.

(a) The provisions of this Chapter applicable to the drivers of vehicles upon the highways shall apply to the drivers of all vehicles owned or operated by the United States, this State or any county, city, town, district or any other political subdivision of the State, except as provided in this Section and subject to such specific exception as set forth in this Chapter with reference to authorized emergency vehicles.

(b) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call or when in pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law or when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm, any exercise the privileges set forth in this Section but subject to the conditions herein stated.

- (c) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may:
1. Park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of this Chapter;
 2. Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be required and necessary for safe operation;
 3. Exceed the maximum speed limits so long as he does not endanger life or property;
 4. Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

(d) The exceptions herein granted to an authorized emergency vehicle, other than a police vehicle, shall apply only when the vehicle is making use of either an audible signal when in motion or visual signal meeting the requirements of Section 12-116 of this Act.

(e) The foregoing provisions do not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty of driving with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor do such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others.

(f) The provisions of this Chapter, with the exception of Articles IV and V of this Chapter, do not apply to persons, teams, motor vehicles and other equipment while actually engaged in work upon the surface of the highway but apply to such persons and vehicles when traveling to or from such work.

S.H.A. chapter 95½, §1-105. Authorized emergency vehicle.

Emergency vehicles of municipal departments or public service corporations as are designed or authorized by proper local authorities; police vehicles; vehicles of the fire department and ambulances.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions

PUBLIC HEALTH-EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

Section 1. Sections 1 and 2 of "An Act requiring hospitals to render emergency medical treatment or first aid in cases of injury or acute medical condition", approved July 11, 1927, as amended, and Sections 1.1 and 1.2 are added thereto, the amended and added Sections to read as follows:

Smith-Hurd Illinois Annotated Statutes Chapter 111½, §86 Section 1.

Every hospital required to be licensed by the Department of Public Health pursuant to the Hospital Licensing Act, approved July 1, 1953, as now or hereafter amended, which provides general medical and surgical hospital services shall provide a hospital emergency service in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the Department of Public Health and shall furnish such hospital emergency services to any applicant who applies for the same in case of injury or acute medical condition where the same is liable to cause death or severe injury or serious illness.

S.H.A. chapter 111½, §86.1 Sec. 1.1.

A hospital is authorized to participate in conjunction with one or more other hospitals, in a community or areawide plan for the furnishing of hospital emergency service on a community or areawide basis, provided each hospital participating in such a plan shall furnish such hospital emergency services as it was designated to provide in the plan agreed upon by the participating hospitals to any applicant who applies for the same in case of injury or acute medical condition where the same is liable to cause death or severe injury or serious illness.

S.H.A. chapter 111½ §86.2 Sec. 1.2.

Community or areawide plans may be developed by the hospitals in the community or area to be served and shall provide for the hospital emergency services which shall be made available by each of the participating hospitals. All such plans shall be submitted to the Department of Public Health for approval prior to such plan becoming effective. The Department of Public Health shall approve such plan for community or areawide hospital emergency service if it finds that the implementation of the proposed plan would provide an adequate hospital emergency service for the people of the community or area to be served.

S.H.A. chapter 111½, §87 Sec. 2.

Any such hospital violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$200.00 for each offense, which fine shall be paid into the general corporate funds of the city, incorporated town or village in which the hospital is located, or of the county, in case such hospital is outside the limits of any incorporated municipality.

S.H.A. chapter 111½, §86 Sec. 2. The title of said Act is amended to read as follows:

"An Act requiring hospitals to render hospital emergency service in case of injury or acute medical condition and to implement emergency hospital, medical and surgical services on a community or areawide basis."

S.H.A. chapter 91, §11. Kinds of license (physicians and Surgeons).

Every applicant successfully passing his examinations shall be entitled to an appropriate license. The following kinds of licenses shall be issued:

4. To practice medicine in a hospital emergency room under the supervision of the hospital staff, to applicants meeting all the requirements for a license to practice medicine in all its branches except the requirement.

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Smith-Hurd Illinois Annotated Statutes Chapter 134, §16.7. Refusal to yield party line in emergency--Penalty.

Any person who wilfully refuses to yield or surrender the use of a party line to another person for the purpose of permitting such other person to report a fire or summon police, medical or other aid in case of emergency, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$800 or imprisoned in the county jail for a period not exceeding ninety days or both such fine and imprisonment.

S.H.A. chapter 134, §16.8. Use of party line under pretext of emergency--Penalty.

Any person who asks for or requests the use of a party line on the pretext that an emergency exists, knowing that no emergency in fact exists, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 or imprisoned in the county jail for a period not exceeding 10 days or both such fine and imprisonment.

INDIANA

Definitions

Indiana Statutes Annotated Title 35-1001.

(1) The term "hospital" includes public health centers, health centers and general, tuberculosis, mental chronic disease, and other types of hospitals, and related facilities, such as laboratories, out-patient departments, nurses' homes and training facilities, and central service facilities operated in connection with hospitals, but does not include any hospital furnishing primarily domiciliary care.

Ambulance Services

Indiana Statutes Annotated Title 47-1802. Vehicles.

(d) Authorized Emergency Vehicle. Vehicles of the fire department, police vehicles, and such ambulances as are operated by or for health and hospital corporations as created pursuant to chapter 287 of the acts of the 1951 general assembly (§§35-902--35-950): Provided, however, That ambulances and other vehicles which are owned by persons, firms or corporations others than hospitals, and are used in emergency service, may be designated as emergency vehicles if such vehicles are authorized to operate as such by the public service commission of Indiana as herein provided. The public service commission of Indiana is hereby authorized and empowered to designate and authorize the operation of such other emergency vehicles pursuant to such rules and regulations as the said commission may prescribe.

Ind. Stats. Ann. Title 47-2229. Horns and warning devices.

(d) Any authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a siren, whistle, or bell, capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 500 feet and of a type approved by the department (or Motor Vehicles), but such siren shall not be used except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call.

Ind. Stats. Ann. Title 47-2008. Emergency vehicles excepted--Driver's duties.

The prima facie speed limitations set forth in this article shall not apply to authorized emergency vehicles when responding to emergency calls and when the drivers thereof sound audible signals by bell, siren or exhaust whistle. This provision shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the street, nor shall it protect the driver of any such vehicle from the consequence of a reckless disregard for the safety of others.

Ind. Stats. Ann. Title 47-2030. Operation of vehicles and street cars on approach of authorized emergency vehicles.

(a) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle, when the driver is giving audible signal by siren, exhaust whistle, or

bell, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right-hand edge or curb of the highway clear of any intersection, and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

(b) Upon the approach of an authorized emergency vehicle, as above stated, the motorman of every street car shall immediately stop such car clear of any intersection and keep it in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

(c) This section shall not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions

Indiana Statutes Annotated Title 35-1002. State board of health--Hospital survey.

The state board of health shall: (a) make a survey of the location, size, and character of all existing public and private (proprietary as well as nonprofit) hospitals and health centers in the state; (b) evaluate the sufficiency of such hospitals and health centers to supply the necessary physical facilities for furnishing adequate hospital, clinical and similar services to all the people of the state; and (c) compile such data and conclusions, together with a statement of the additional facilities necessary, in conjunction with existing structures, to supply such services. The state board shall utilize so far as practicable, any appropriate reports, surveys, and plans prepared by other state agencies.

Ind. Stats. Ann. Title 35-1005. Application for federal grants.

The state board of health is authorized to apply for, accept and receive for and on behalf of any public or other nonprofit hospital, any grant or advance made by the United States, or any agency or officer thereof, for the construction or improvement of such hospital, where such work of construction or improvement is to be done by such hospital aided by grants-of-aid from the United States. Such moneys so received shall be deposited with the state treasurer as a special trust fund separate from the funds in the state treasury, and the state board is authorized, whether acting for a state hospital or as the agent of any public or other nonprofit hospital other than a state hospital, to disburse such moneys for the purposes provided for in this part without appropriation.

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Acts of Indiana.

AN ACT to protect the traveling public and the employees by requiring steam railroads to equip their trains with medical supplies, and providing penalties.

Indiana Statutes Annotated Title 55-1241 (13034). Medical emergency case on trains--Enforcement of act.

It shall be the duty of the public service commission to have this law enforced.

Ind. Stats. Ann. Title 55-1242 (13035). Medical emergency case on trains--Penalty.

Any such railroad company violating any of the provisions of this act (§§55-1240--55-1242) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100).

Ind. Stats. Ann. Title 48-7401 (10990). Powers of board of health and council--Ordinances.

(1) Such board of health is hereby authorized and directed to prepare ordinances, and the common council of every city shall, in addition to its other powers, have the power to enact ordinances for the protection of public health, for the maintenance, if deemed necessary, of an ambulance service for the speedy removal of sick and needy persons.

Section 1. Indiana Code 1971, 34-4-12-1 (formerly Acts 1963 c. 319, s.1) is amended to read as follows: Sec. 1.

Any person who in good faith gratuitously renders emergency care at the scene of an accident or emergency to the victim thereof, shall not be liable for any civil damages for any personal injury as a result of any act or omission by such person in rendering the emergency care or as a result of any act or failure to act to provide or arrange for further medical treatment or care for the injured person, except acts or omissions amounting to gross negligence or wilful or wanton misconduct.

Chapter 218. AN ACT concerning the use of telephones on party-lines and prescribing a penalty for refusal to yield a party-line for the placement of emergency calls.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

Section 1. (a) When used in this act the term "party-line" shall mean any telephone line that is used by two or more subscribers. (b) When used in this act the term "emergency call" shall mean a situation in which property, or human life are in jeopardy and the prompt summoning of aid is essential.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person using a telephone on a party-line to refuse to yield such party-line, when requested to do so, to any person who wishes to place an emergency call from a telephone on such party-line. Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for any period not exceeding ten days.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to obtain the use of a telephone on a party-line by falsely alleging the existence of an emergency. Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for any period not exceeding ten days.

Section 4. Every telephone company doing business in this state shall print a copy of sections 2 and 3 of this act in a prominent place in each telephone directory published by it after the effective date of this act.

KANSAS

Definitions

Kansas Statutes Annotated §39-415. Counties between 175,000 and 250,000; definitions.

As used in this act:

(a) The words "medically indigent" shall mean a person who is unable to pay for hospitalization and which person is not directly or indirectly the recipient of, or eligible for assistance under the terms of sections 39-701 to 39-738, both inclusive, of the General Statutes of 1949 or any amendments thereto at the time of application for hospitalization hereunder.

(b) The word "hospitalization" shall mean the routine services ordinarily rendered in a hospital as a hospital is defined in section 65-425 of the General Statutes.

Ambulance Services

Chapter 55. A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION authorizing and directing the Kansas legislative council to make a study relating to ambulance services in this state, requiring a report and recommendations to the 1971 session of the legislature.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Kansas, the House of Representatives concurring therein: The Kansas legislative council is hereby authorized and directed to make a study, concerning ambulances and ambulance services performed in this state. The study shall include an examination of the provisions of the federal laws, standards and regulations governing ambulances and ambulance services in interstate commerce as well as medical requirements for ambulances thereunder; also the status of ambulance services performed within the state of Kansas. In making its study the legislative council shall confer with the state department of health and the state department of health shall cooperate with the legislative council. A report together with such recommendations for improvement of ambulance services in this state, as the council may see fit to adopt shall be submitted to the 1971 session of the legislature.

Be it further resolved: That the secretary of state be directed to deliver an enrolled copy of this resolution to the chairman and to the secretary of the Kansas legislative council.

Adopted March 13, 1970.

K.S.A. § 8-305. Same; how marked; exceptions.

All vehicles of every state agency; and all vehicles owned by any political subdivision of the state of Kansas except municipal fire apparatus, police patrols and ambulances, the general appearance of which is unmistakable; and except vehicles used in general police work and vehicles used by the governor's office; and except such state-owned vehicles as are necessary for police work as shall be determined by the state executive council; shall bear the name of the state agency or political subdivision owning such vehicle plainly printed on both sides thereof, in plain letters not less than two (2) inches in height and with not less than one-fourth

(½) inch stroke, together with the words "state of Kansas" or the name of the political subdivision. On vehicles of the state of Kansas a decalcomania seal of the state of Kansas shall be affixed immediately below said lettering; followed by lettering in similar manner of the words "official use only". Each vehicle of every state agency or political subdivision shall bear a separate serial identification number which number shall follow the name of the agency or political subdivision. Such vehicle when lettering, decalcomania seal or legend thereon shall become illegible, shall be remarked or relettered as herein required. Such lettering, seal or legend must be on a part of the vehicle itself and not on a removable plate or placard of any kind, and shall be kept clean and visible at all times.

K.S.A. §8-505. Public officers and employees to obey act; authorized emergency vehicles; exceptions from act.

(a) The provisions of this act applicable to the drivers of vehicles upon the highways shall apply to the drivers of all vehicles owned or operated.

Laws of Kansas, 1965 pp. 430-431.

Chapter 200. Ambulance services.

AN ACT relating to counties, pertaining to the furnishing of ambulance services and authorizing certain contracts in relation thereto.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. The board of county commissioners of any county having a population of less than fifty thousand (50,000) may contract with any city, person, firm, or corporation for the furnishing of ambulance services within their respective counties upon such terms and conditions, and for such compensation as may be agreed upon which shall be payable from the county general fund: Provided, The county shall not be liable in any respect for the operations of the ambulance services, nor shall the same be deemed or considered the agent of the county on account of any such contract: Provided, however, That no ambulance shall be operated pursuant to any such contract unless its operation is covered by liability insurance of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) because of bodily injury to, or death of, one person in any one accident and, subject to the said limit for one person, to a limit of not less than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) because of bodily injury to, or death of, two or more persons in any one accident, and, if the accident has resulted in injury to, or destruction of property to a limit of not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) because of injury to, or destruction of, property of others in any one accident.

Section 2. If the board of county commissioners shall enter into any contract as provided in section 1, then the board of county commissioners shall by resolution establish a minimum set of standards for the operation and equipping of said ambulances and for the qualifications and training of any personnel operating said ambulances within the county. The board of county commissioners shall also have the authority to establish by resolution the minimum charge to be made by any ambulance operator with

which it has a contract and to provide for an audit of the books and records of said operator. No operator with which the board of county commissioners has a contract as provided in section 1 shall use the operation of ambulances as advertising or promotion for any other business venture of the operator.

K.S.A. § 19-3623b. Furnishing ambulance service by fire districts in urban areas, when.

The governing body of any fire district, the major portion of which is located in an area designated by statute as an urban area, is hereby authorized and empowered to furnish ambulance service for the emergency transportation of persons to hospitals outside of such district. Such emergency service shall be construed to mean such district is acting within the scope of its authority.

(a) By the United States, this state or any county, city, town, district, or any other political subdivision of the state, subject to such specific exceptions as are set forth in this act with reference to authorized emergency vehicles.

(b) The driver of any authorized emergency vehicle when responding to but not upon returning from an emergency call or when in pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, or when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm, may exercise the privileges set forth in this section, but subject to the conditions herein stated.

(c) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may: (1) Park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of this act. (2) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation. (3) Exceed the maximum speed limits so long as he does not endanger life or property. (4) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

(d) The exemption herein granted to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when such vehicle is making use of audible and visual signals meeting the requirements of section 8-5,102 of the General Statutes of 1949, as amended, except that an authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle need not be equipped with or display a red light visible from in front of the vehicle.

(e) The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his ordinary negligence or reckless disregard for the safety of others.

K.S.A. § 39-3a29. Emergency assistance to indigent persons in certain counties of 100,000 or over; conditions; application, contents; duties of county commissioners and county social welfare board; advisory board; amount of assistance.

The board of county commissioner of any county having a population of not less than one hundred thousand (100,000) and having one or more cities of the first class may in its discretion provide to indigent persons who are ineligible for the forms, categories and plans of social welfare assistance provided and established in article 7, chapter 39, of the General Statutes of 1949 and the 1953 Supplement thereto and acts amendatory

thereof or supplemental thereto, emergency assistance including medical care based upon budgetary standards and practices followed by the county social welfare board in cases within its jurisdiction: Provided, (1) That such indigent persons and their dependents, by reason of their poverty or need for assistance or medical care, present a condition of emergency, (2) that such indigent persons have not sufficient income or resources to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health, and (3) that such indigent persons do not qualify for public assistance in any other state: Provided further, That before such emergency assistance shall be granted as set forth herein, it shall be the duty of such indigent person to file in the office of the county clerk of the county in which he is an actual bona fide resident an application for such emergency assistance and state therein that he did not take up residence in said county for the purpose of receiving such emergency assistance, setting out the names and ages of his dependents and a list of his property and that of such dependents, together with the amount of income therefrom, and stating that a condition of emergency exists by reason of their poverty or need for emergency assistance or medical care, which application shall be duly verified by the applicant; thereupon and before granting any such assistance the board of county commissioners shall refer the said application to the county social welfare board, and the said county social welfare board shall investigate, and after full investigation if said board of county commissioners shall find that an emergency does exist, it shall make an order finding and determining such facts and thereby and therein fix and determine the amount of assistance which it deems necessary for the county to provide the immediate needs of such indigent person and his dependents, and that such assistance or medical care shall be provided to such indigent person as directed and prescribed by the board of county commissioners.

The county social welfare board shall reinvestigate such applicant at least every month and report in writing to said board of county commissioners, under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe or require: Provided, That the board shall appoint an advisory board, to be known as the "county emergency assistance advisory board" composed of at least seven (7) householders of said county to serve without compensation to assist and advise the board in establishing the policies, rules, regulations and findings set out above in the granting of such assistance: Provided further, That the amount of assistance or medical care to be provided to any applicant shall be within the sole discretion of the board of county commissioners, with the advice of the county emergency assistance advisory board guided by the exigencies of each individual case and the amount of funds on hand from which to provide such emergency assistance or medical care and the decision of the board of county commissioners shall be final and not subject to appeal or suit in any court of law.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

KENTUCKY

Definitions - NONE

Ambulance Services

Kentucky Revised Statutes chapter 189.080. Horns and other sound devices; authorized emergency vehicles.

(3) Any authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a siren, whistle, or bell, capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than five hundred feet and of a type approved by the department (of motor vehicles), but the siren shall be used only when the vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call.

K.R.S. chap. 189.320. Ambulances to have right-of-way.

(1) Ambulances in all cases while being operated as such shall have the right-of-way with due regard to the safety of the public.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions

Acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. 1952 c. 16, §6 pp. 18-19.

An Act relating to the licensing, inspection, and regulation of hospitals, public health centers...and all institutions for the care of the sick. Section 6. (Minimum Standards).

(1) (Submission of plans for New Construction or Alterations)

Before construction is begun involving an expenditure of more than fifteen thousand dollars for the construction of new buildings or additions or alterations to existing buildings or any change in facilities, for a hospital, the licensee shall submit plans to the licensing agency for approval. No system of water supply, plumbing sewage, garbage or refuse disposal for a hospital shall be installed not any such existing system be materially altered or extended until complete plans and specifications for the installation, alterations or extension, together with such information as may be required, have been submitted and approved by the Department of Health in accordance with sanitary codes in existing Kentucky statutes. They shall be so located as to be reasonably free from noises, smoke, foul odors or other disturbing or injurious nuisances.

(2) (Location and Communication). Hospitals shall be served by a good road which is kept passable at all times of the year. There must be one or more telephones or other communication systems as may be needed in order to summon help promptly in case of fire or other emergencies.

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

LOUISIANA

Definitions

Louisiana Statutes Annotated - Revised Statutes 40:1231.

(1) "Ambulance" means any inclosed or open vehicle for carrying sick or injured persons operated as a part of a regular course of conduct or business for any such purpose;

(2) "First aid certificate" refers to any certificate issued by either the bureau of mines or by the American Red Cross wherein it is stated that the person to whom it is issued has successfully completed the required training and met the established standards of such organizations.

Ambulance Services

Louisiana Statutes Annotated-Revised Statutes 33:1437.1. Ambulance.

The sheriff of any parish may operate and maintain a parish ambulance. (Acts 1970, No. 131, §1.)

L.S.A.-R.S. 40:1232. Qualifications to operate ambulance; equipment penalty.

No person shall conduct, maintain, or operate an ambulance unless it is under the immediate supervision and direction of a person holding a first aid certificate or of a person holding a valid and unrevoked physician's and surgeon's certificate, issued under the provisions of Title 37. No person shall be employed in any capacity on any ambulance unless he is the holder of a first aid certificate. No person shall conduct, maintain, or operate an ambulance which does not carry with it as a part of its regular equipment a first aid kit or box and traction splints of a kind approved by the American Red Cross.

Whoever violates this Section shall be fined not more than ten dollars or imprisoned for not more than ten days. The penalty prescribed by this Section shall be doubled for the second or any succeeding offense.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Louisiana Statutes Annotated-Revised Statutes 40:2017.10. Emergency medical services program, cooperation of other state departments.

The State Department of Hospitals shall establish, maintain and operate an effective program which will provide adequate emergency medical services for persons injured on the roads and highways of the state, whether through the excessive use of alcoholic beverages or otherwise. The program shall be administered by the department, with such assistance and use of facilities of other agencies of the state and its political subdivisions as will be best and most efficiently serve the interests of public health and safety of the citizens of Louisiana through the furnishing of emergency medical services deemed by the board to be the best calculated to protect and preserve the health and welfare of persons injured on

the roads and highways and in emergency situations contributing to such injuries and report the results of such services. To this end the State Board of Health, the State Department of Public Safety, the State Civil Defense Agency and such other boards, commissions, departments and agencies of the state and its political subdivisions as the department shall deem necessary therefor shall cooperate with and assist the department, at its request.

In order to effectuate the emergency medical services program herein provided for, the department shall have authority to adopt and enforce rules and regulations pertaining thereto and to do and perform all things and acts which it deems necessary or desirable for the purpose.

L.S.A.-R.S. 37:1731. Gratuitous service at scene of emergency; limitation on liability.

No physician or surgeon licensed under the provisions of Chapter 15 of this Title, or nurses licensed under the provisions of Chapter 11 of this Title who in good faith gratuitously renders emergency care or services at the scene of an emergency, except in a public or private hospital of this State, to a person or persons in need thereof shall be liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission by such person in rendering the care or services or as a result of any act or failure to act to provide or arrange for further medical treatment or care for the person involved in the said emergency.

Any physician, surgeon or member of the medical profession who is not licensed to practice medicine in Louisiana but who holds a valid license to practice medicine in any other state of the United States who gratuitously renders care or services at the scene of an emergency as herein provided shall not be charged with violation of the Louisiana Medical Practice Act.

L.S.A.-R.S. 37:979. Exemptions to state licensing requirements:

- (1) The nursing by friends or members of the family; or
- (2) The incidental care of the sick by domestic servants or person primarily employed as housekeepers or otherwise as long as they do not practice as practical nurses; or
- (3) The giving of practical nursing assistance in the case of emergency; or
- (4) Practical nursing by students enrolled in accredited schools of practical nursing by students in training in clinics and hospitals, where nursing is part of the prescribed courses for the students; or
- (5) Service by auxiliary workers in hospitals or institutions if the service is supervised by a licensed physician; or
- (6) The practice of Christian Science or religious rules or ceremonies as a form of religious worship, devotion or healing if the person administering or making use of, or assisting or prescribing, relies on faith and prayer alone, and does not prescribe or administer drugs or medicine, or assist in surgical or physical operations, assume the title of, or hold himself out to be a practical nurse.

L.S.A.-R.S. 1296.3. Emergencies; certification by a doctor.

In the event that there are, in the opinion of the doctor, emergency circumstances existing, a transfusion may be given without regard to the provisions of this Part, provided the doctor shall certify to the fact that there was such an emergency.

L.S.A.-R.S. 40:1296.4. Emergency and disaster areas.

The provisions of this Part shall not apply to emergency and disaster areas if such an emergency has been declared by the governor, a municipal governing authority or a federal agency having the authority to declare such an emergency.

MAINE

Definitions

Title 35, Maine Revised Statutes Annotated §2581.

As used in this section and section 2852, the following words shall have the following meanings:

1. Party line. "Party line" means a subscribers' line telephone circuit, consisting of 2 or more main telephone stations connected therewith, each station with a distinctive ring or telephone number.

2. Emergency. "Emergency" means a situation in which property or human life is in jeopardy and the prompt summoning of aid is essential.

Ambulance Services

Title 30, Maine Revised Statutes Annotated §5105.

A municipality may raise or appropriate money:

(7) Ambulance. Providing for a public ambulance and garage for it.

Ambulance Service--Transportation to Hospital. Chapter 339.

An Act Relating to Transportation of Seriously Injured People Directly to a Hospital.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine, as follows: (1971) R.S., T. 32, §63-A, additional. Title 32 of the Revised Statutes is amended by adding a new section 63-A to read as follows:

63-A. Transportation to hospital.

Any ambulance service, at the scene of any accident where there is a person or persons requiring medical attention after emergency treatment at the scene, shall immediately transport such person or persons to a hospital for treatment by a physician, except such person or persons who object on religious grounds to be taken to a hospital.

Title 29, M.R.S.A. §1368. Spot, fog or auxiliary lights; fire and emergency vehicles.

There shall not be used on or in connection with any motor vehicle a spot light, so called, or more than 2 fog or auxiliary lights, so called, the rays from which shine more than 2 feet above the road at a distance of 30 feet from the vehicle, except that such spotlight may be used for the purpose of reading signs, and as an auxiliary light in cases of necessity when other lights required by law fail to operate. The fog or auxiliary light shall emit a white or amber beam of light.

There shall not be used on or in connection with any motor vehicle a red or blue light, the beam from which is visible to the front of said vehicle, except that emergency vehicles, so called, may display the following classifications:

1. Ambulances. Lights used on ambulances shall emit a red beam of light. When authorized by the municipal officers of a municipality, countersigned by the fire chief, a red blinker or flashing red signal light, not more than 5 inches in diameter, may be mounted as near as practicable above

the registration plate on the front of a motor vehicle operated by a member of a volunteer fire department. Such light may be displayed but shall not be in operation except while such vehicle is in use for emergency service. Nothing herein shall limit the use of lights showing a red beam of light to the front of school buses provided said lights are of a type approved by the Secretary of State as stated in section 2011.

Title 29, M.R.S.A. §1463. Signal lights for doctors authorized.

An amber blinker or flashing amber signal light, not more than 5 inches in diameter, may be mounted as near as practicable above the registration plate on the front of a motor vehicle operated by any physician or surgeon licensed to practice in this State. Such light may be displayed but shall not be in operation except while such vehicle is in use during emergencies. No physician or surgeon shall operate an amber blinker or flashing amber signal light upon such motor vehicle except while actually enroute to the scene of an emergency requiring his professional services.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Title 35, Maine Revised Statutes Annotated §2582. Refusal to surrender line prohibited.

A person shall not wilfully refuse to surrender the use of a party line to another person for the purpose of permitting such other person to report a fire or summon police, medical or other aid in case of emergency.

A person shall not request the use of a party line on pretext that an emergency exists, knowing that an emergency does not exist.

Title 32, M.R.S.A. §2130. Exceptions (from licensing).

This chapter (professional and occupations) does not prohibit:

1. Emergency. The furnishing or nursing assistance in an emergency.

Title 37, M.R.S.A. §2604. Immunity of licensee rendering emergency care.

No person licensed under this chapter (professions and business) who in the exercise of due care renders emergency care at the scene of an accident shall be liable for any civil damages as a result of acts or omissions by such a person in rendering emergency care.

Title 32, M.R.S.A. §3151. Immunity of licensee rendering emergency care.

No person licensed under this chapter (physicians and surgeons) who in the exercise of due care renders emergency care at the scene of an accident shall be liable for any civil damages as a result of acts or omissions by such a person in rendering emergency care.

MARYLAND

Definitions

Annotated Code of Maryland Article 66½, §2. Definitions.

(1) Authorized Emergency Vehicles.

Vehicles of the fire department and such ambulances and emergency vehicles of municipal departments or public service corporations as are designated or authorized by the commissioner (of the Department of Motor Vehicles) or the chief of police of an incorporated city. In Frederick County, if the chief of police of an incorporated city shall approve.

Ambulance Services

Annotated Code of Maryland Article 66½, §214. When speed restrictions not applicable to emergency vehicles.

The prima facie speed limitations and provisions relative to right-of-way stopping at through highways, rules of the road, traffic-control devices and signals set forth in this article shall not apply to authorized emergency vehicles when responding to emergency calls and the drivers thereof sound audible signal by bell, siren, or exhaust whistle. This provision shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the street, nor shall it protect the driver of any such vehicle from the consequences of a reckless disregard of the safety of others.

Ann. Code of Md. Art. 66½, §183.

(b) Emergency vehicles--Stopping.

The driver of any authorized emergency vehicle when responding to an emergency call upon approaching a red or stop signal or any stop sign shall slow down as necessary for safety but may proceed cautiously past such red or stop signal or stop sign. At other times drivers of authorized emergency vehicles shall stop in obedience to a stop sign or signal.

(c) Same--When special privileges may be assumed.

No driver of any authorized emergency vehicle shall assume any special privilege under this article except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call.

Ann. Code of Md. Art. 66½, §293. Horns, sirens and other warning devices.

(b) Any authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a siren, whistle or bell, capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 500 feet and of a type approved by the Department (of Motor Vehicles), but such siren shall not be used except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions

Annotated Code of Maryland Article 43, §63. Municipal and county authorities may provide for the use of hospitals and temporary places for reception of sick--in general.

The municipal and county authorities may provide for the use of the inhabitants of their respective city, town, or county hospitals or temporary places for the reception of the sick, and for that purpose may themselves build such hospitals or places of reception, or contract for the use of any such hospital or part of a hospital or place of reception, or enter into any agreement with any person having the management of any hospital for the reception of the sick inhabitants of their city, town or county on payment of such sum as may be agreed on, or two or more local authorities may combine in providing a common hospital.

Ann. Code of Md. Art. 43, §64. Expenses.

Any expenses incurred by the authorities of any city, town or county in maintaining in a hospital, or in a temporary place for the reception of the sick, a patient who is not a pauper shall be deemed to be a debt due from such patient to the authorities aforesaid, and may be recovered from him at any time within three years after the discharge from such hospital or place of reception, or from his estate, in the event of his dying in such hospital.

Ann. Code of Md. Art. 43, §562. Regulations prescribing minimum standards.

The Board shall have full power and authority to promulgate reasonable regulations classifying hospitals prescribing minimum standards of safety and sanitation in the physical plant and in the diagnostic, therapeutic and laboratory facilities and equipment of each hospital and related institution. In related institutions the Board shall promulgate reasonable regulations prescribing minimum standards of services for the care of patients and their medical supervision. Nothing contained in this subtitle shall affect the right of each institution to employ its own personnel and staff. The regulations adopted by the Board shall not conflict with any provisions of this subtitle. The Board may modify, amend or rescind such regulations from time to time as may be in the public interest.

Ann. Code of Md. Art. 43, §568E. Recommendation of minimum standards for hospital construction and facilities.

The State Department of Health shall recommend to the Maryland Hospital Commission proper minimum standards for hospital construction and facilities which will assure that hospital facilities obtained and constructed under the provisions of this subheading are able to provide adequate professional and general hospital services.

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

MASSACHUSETTS

Definitions

Annotated Laws of Massachusetts, Chapter 90 § 1.

"Ambulance", a motor vehicle equipped and used exclusively for the transportation of sick, injured or wounded persons.

Ambulance Services

Annotated Laws of Massachusetts, Chapter 90 § 7F. Operator of, or Attendant on, Ambulance Transporting Sick or Injured Persons to Be Trained in First Aid.

No person shall operate any ambulance transporting a sick or injured person, nor shall the owner or custodian of an ambulance permit the same to be so operated upon any way unless the operator of such ambulance or an attendant thereon is at least eighteen years of age and has been certified as having successfully completed the standard or the advanced Red Cross course of first aid training, or has been certified by a registered or a licensed hospital as having completed instruction and training equivalent thereto.

Ann. Laws of Mass. C. 89 § 7B. To What Rules Drivers of Vehicles of Fire, Police or Protective Departments and Ambulances are Subject.

The driver of a vehicle of a fire, police or recognized protective department and the driver of an ambulance shall be subject to the provisions of any statute, rule, regulation, ordinance or by-law relating to the operation or parking of vehicles, except that a driver of fire apparatus while going to a fire or responding to an alarm, or the driver of an ambulance, in an emergency and while in performance of a public duty or while transporting a sick or injured person to a hospital or other destination where professional medical services are available, may drive such vehicle at a speed in excess of the applicable speed limit if he exercises caution and due regard under the circumstances for the safety of persons and property, and may drive such vehicle through an intersection if he first brings such vehicle to a full stop and then proceeds with caution and due regard for the safety of persons and property, unless otherwise directed by a police officer regulating traffic at such intersection.

Ann. Laws of Mass. C. 40 § 5(21A) (1966). Purposes for which towns may appropriate money. Power to Make Appropriations.

A town may at any town meeting appropriate money for the exercise of any of its corporate powers, including the following purpose(s):

(21A) For the purchase or hire and for the maintenance of ambulances.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils

Annotated Laws of Massachusetts, Chapter 111 § 55.

There shall be an advisory council on the licensing of hospitals, hospital surveys, construction, and planning, consisting of the commissioner of public health, and twelve persons who shall include representatives of non-governmental organizations or groups, of agencies of the commonwealth concerned with the operation, construction or utilization of hospitals and of consumers of hospital services selected from persons familiar with the need of such services in urban or rural areas, to be appointed by the governor. As the term of office of an appointive member expires, his successor shall be appointed by the governor, in like manner, for a term of four years. No member shall be reappointed for more than two years. The commissioner of public health shall be the chairman of the council.

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Annotated Laws of Massachusetts, Chapter 112, § 12B. Exemption from Civil Liability for Emergency Care or Treatment Rendered to Injured Person at Scene of Motor Vehicle Accident

No physician duly registered under the provisions of section two or two A or resident in another state and duly registered therein who, in good faith, renders emergency care or treatment at the scene of an accident to any person injured on the highway as a result of a motor vehicle accident, shall be liable in a suit for damages as a result of his acts or omissions, nor shall he be liable to a hospital for its expenses if, under such emergency conditions he orders a person hospitalized or causes his admission.

Ann. Laws of Mass. C. 166, § 15C. Priority of Emergency Calls on Party Lines; Penalty

Any person who shall wilfully refuse to yield or surrender the use of a party telephone line to another person for the purpose of permitting such other person to report a fire or to summon police, medical or other aid in case of emergency and any person who shall ask for or request the use of such party line on pretext that such an emergency exists knowing that no such emergency in fact does exist shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars. Every telephone company doing business in the commonwealth shall print a copy of this section in a prominent place in each telephone directory published by it.

MICHIGAN

Definitions

Michigan Statutes Annotated § 9.1802. Authorized emergency vehicle.
Section 2.

"Authorized emergency vehicle" means vehicles of the fire department, police vehicles, ambulances, emergency vehicles of governmental departments, or such vehicles of public service corporations (and privately owned motor vehicles of volunteer and paid firemen) as are authorized by the commissioner.

Ambulance Services

Transportation of Indigent Persons Injured on Highways. Act 176, 1937,
p. 270; eff.
Oct. 29.

AN ACT to protect the welfare and safety of the people of this state; to provide for the care of persons injured on the highways of this state; and to fix the liability of the county therefor.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Michigan Statutes Annotated § 16.307. Transportation of persons injured on highways; declaration of necessity.

Section 1.

The prompt transportation of persons injured on the highways of this state to a hospital or other place where needed medical care and treatment can be rendered is necessary for the protection of the welfare and safety of the people of the state of Michigan.

Mich. Stats. Ann. § 16.308. Same; cost, approval by board of supervisors, liability of county; right of action in assumpsit by county for reimbursement.

Sec. 2.

In case any ambulance shall transport any such person to any hospital or other place where medical care and treatment can be provided, and the person so injured and transported is financially unable to pay for such transportation, and there are no relatives or other persons liable for the care of such person who can pay for such transportation, the cost of such transportation, when approved by the board of supervisors, or the board of county auditors, in a county having a board of county auditors, shall be paid from the general fund of the county, in the same manner as other claims which are a liability of the county are paid from the general fund of the county. The county may maintain an action in assumpsit for reimbursement of any sums paid under the provisions of this act against the person transported at the expense of the county, or against the estate of such person, or against any relative or other person liable for the care of the person transported at the expense of the county, which sums when recovered shall be credited to the general fund of the county.

Mich. Stats. Ann. 85-160. Ambulance and inhalator service for residents.

The township of any board of any township and the board of supervisors of any county may operate or join with another municipality in operating an ambulance and inhalator service for the use and benefit of the residents of the township or county. The service may be in connection with fire protection service or as a separate operation.

Mich. Stats. Ann. 89.2406. Section 706.

(d) Any authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a siren, whistle, or bell capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 500 feet, but such siren shall not be used except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, in which said latter events the driver of such vehicle shall sound said siren when necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of the approach thereof.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Emergency Medical Care. Act 17, 1963, p. 21; eff. Sept. 6, (Titles as amended by Pub. Acts 1964, no. 60, imd. eff. May 12.)

AN ACT to relieve physicians (and registered nurses) from civil liability when rendering emergency care at the scene of an emergency.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Michigan Statutes Annotated §14.563. Emergency medical care; liability of a physician (or nurse).

Section 1.

A physician (or registered nurse) who in good faith renders emergency care at the scene of an emergency, where a physician-patient (or registered nurse-patient) relationship did not exist prior to the advent of such emergency, shall not be liable for any civil damages as a result of acts or omissions by the physician (or registered nurse) in rendering the emergency care, except acts or omissions amounting to gross negligence or wilful and wanton misconduct.

Mich. Stats. Ann. §14.538. Exceptions to the application of act.
Sec. 8.

This act shall not apply to the commissioned surgeons of the United States army, navy or marine hospital service, in actual performance of their official duties, nor to regularly licensed physicians and surgeons from out of this state, in actual consultation with physicians and surgeons of this state, nor to dentists in the legitimate practice of their profession, nor to temporary assistance in cases of emergency, nor to the domestic administration of family remedies, nor to osteopaths practicing under the provisions of act number one hundred sixty-two (162) of the public acts of nineteen hundred three (1903), nor to optometrists registered under act number seventy-one (71) of the public acts of nineteen

hundred nine (1909) nor to chiropodists who confine their practice to chiropody and who do not use title of "doctor" or "professor" or any of their abbreviations, or any other prefix or affix in a medical sense to their names, nor to persons who confine their ministrations to the sick or afflicted to prayer and without the use of material remedies.

Definitions

Minnesota Statutes Annotated §169.01. Subd. 5. Authorized emergency vehicle.

"Authorized emergency vehicle" means any of the following vehicles when equipped and identified according to law: (3) an ambulance whether publicly or privately owned; (4) an emergency vehicle of a municipal department or a public service corporation; (5) any volunteer rescue squad operating pursuant to chapter 53, Laws 1959.

Ambulance Services

M.S.A. §169.20. Subd. 5. Emergency vehicle.

Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle equipped with at least one lighted lamp exhibiting red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of 500 feet to the front of such vehicle and when the driver is giving audible signal by siren, the driver of each other vehicle shall yield the right of way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to and as close as possible to the right-hand edge or curb of the highway clear of any intersection, and shall stop and remain in this position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

Upon the approach of an authorized emergency vehicle the motorman of each streetcar and the operator of each trackless trolley car shall immediately stop such car clear of any intersection and keep it in this position and keep the doors and gates of the street car or trackless trolley closed until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

M.S.A. §169.68. Horns.

Every motor vehicle when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with a horn in good working order and capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 200 feet, but no horn or other warning device shall emit an unreasonably loud or harsh sound or a whistle. The driver of a motor vehicle shall, when reasonably necessary to insure safe operation, give audible warning with his horn, but shall not otherwise use such horn when upon a highway.

No vehicle shall be equipped with, nor shall any person use upon a vehicle, any siren, whistle, or bell, except as otherwise permitted in this section. It is permissible, but not required, that any commercial vehicle be equipped with a theft alarm signal device which is so arranged that it cannot be used by the driver as an ordinary warning signal. All authorized emergency vehicles shall be equipped with a siren equipped with a siren capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 500 feet and of a type approved by the department, but such siren shall not be used except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, in which latter events the driver of such vehicle shall sound the siren when necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of the approach thereof.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Minnesota Statutes Annotated §159.01. Purpose.

It is the purpose and intent of sections 159.01 to 159.18, and the policy of the Legislature, to make possible a wider and more timely availability of medical care, thereby advancing the public health and the science and art of medicine in this state.

M.S.A. §159.02.

Such nonprofit medical service plan corporation shall have the right to establish, maintain, and operate a voluntary nonprofit medical service plan, whereby the services of duly licensed and registered doctors of medicine, dentistry, podiatry, optometry, and duly licensed and registered doctors of osteopathy authorized to practice medicine in the state are provided in the manner hereinafter specified at the expense of such corporation to persons who become subscribers to said plan under contracts which entitle such subscribers to specified medical, surgical, dental, optometric and podiatric care, appliances and supplies, by such duly licensed and registered doctors of medicine, dentistry, optometry, podiatry and duly licensed and registered doctors of osteopathy authorized to practice medicine in the state. Such medical, surgical, dental, optometry and podiatric care, appliances and supplies may be provided in their entirety or in part as such corporation may determine and as set forth in such contracts. The term "subscriber" shall include all persons covered under such contracts.

All such nonprofit medical service plan corporations shall be subject to and governed by the provisions of sections 159.01 to 159.18, and shall not be subject to the laws of this state relating to insurance and insurance companies, except as hereinafter specifically provided.

No such medical service contract by or on behalf of any such nonprofit medical service plan corporation shall provide for the payment of any such indemnification by the corporation to the subscriber of his estate on account of death, illness or other injury.

M.S.A. §159.02. Emergency service.

In case of emergency or expediency, and subject to the approval of the governing body of such nonprofit medical service plan corporation, the benefits to which a subscriber is entitled under his contract, may be rendered in another state or county, provided such services are rendered by a duly licensed doctor of medicine, dentistry, optometry, podiatry, or osteopathy when such doctor of osteopathy is duly licensed and registered and authorized to practice medicine in the state as the case may be, in such other state or country.

M.S.A. §159.10. Classes of service.

Every nonprofit medical service plan corporation may, as determined by its board of directors, or as provided in its articles of incorporation or by-laws, limit the benefits that it will provide, and may divide such benefits as it determines to provide, into various classifications, including general and specific medical, surgical, and dental care benefits and such services and supplies as may be incidental to such medical, surgical and dental care.

M.S.A. §159.12. Service in accordance with prevailing practice.

All medical, surgical, dental, optometric and podiatric care rendered to a subscriber under his contract shall be in accordance with the accepted standards of medical, dental, optometric, podiatric or osteopathic practice prevailing in the community in which such service is rendered.

Laws of Minnesota 1959. chapter 53, p. 81. An act relating to authorizing the county Board of Commissioners of St. Louis County to permit the sheriff of said county to enter into an agreement with any volunteer rescue squad for maintenance and replacement of equipment of said squad.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section I. St. Louis County volunteer rescue squad.

The board of county commissioners of St. Louis County may authorize the sheriff and any volunteer rescue squad of said county to enter into an agreement to aid and assist the sheriff in auto accidents, rescue work, and other duties of a similar nature; to appropriate money and expend same to carry out the purposes of the agreement including maintenance and replacement of equipment used in said service, but the final agreement must be approved by the said county board.

Section 2. The effective date of this act shall be when the county board of commissioners by a majority vote approve same.

M.S.A. §604.05. Good Samaritan Law.

No person, who in good faith and in the exercise of reasonable care renders emergency, is liable for any civil damages as a result of acts or omissions by such person in rendering the emergency care.

For the purpose of this section, the scene of an emergency shall be those areas not within the confines of a hospital or other institution which has hospital facilities, or an office of a person licensed to practice one or more of the healing arts pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Chapters 147, 148, 190A, or 153.

Approved May 6, 1971.

State law as of July 1, 1971.

MISSISSIPPI

Definitions - NONE

Ambulance Services

Mississippi Code Annotated §2997-21. Public ambulance service.

The board of supervisors of any county and the governing authorities of any municipality, city, town, or any political subdivision thereof, either separately or acting in conjunction, in their discretion and upon finding that adequate public ambulance service would not otherwise be available, may own, maintain, and operate as a governmental function a public ambulance service, fix and collect charges therefor, and adopt, promulgate and enforce reasonable rules and regulations for the operation of said service. Any political subdivision, or parts thereof, acting hereunder may contract and otherwise cooperate with any department or agency, of the United States Government or the State of Mississippi, or any county, city, town, or supervisors district of the same, or other counties of the State of Mississippi in carrying out any of the powers herein conferred or otherwise effectuating the purposes of this act and in so doing accept gifts, money, and other property of whatever kind.

Miss. Code Ann. §2997-22. Joint service by counties and municipalities-- contracts--apportionment of ownership of property and costs of operation.

In acting jointly hereunder the board of supervisors of any such county acting for the county or supervisors district of the county, and the mayor and board of aldermen, or city council, or other like governing bodies authorized and empowered to contract with each other, for and on behalf of the political subdivisions or parts thereof which each represents, with respect to any and all things related to the matters and things herein authorized and particularly to apportion and prorate the ownership of the property acquired or to be acquired in such a joint undertaking; to determine the proportionate part of the cost of maintenance, support and operation to be assumed by each.

Miss. Code Ann. §2997-23. Casualty and liability insurance in connection with ambulance service--partial waiver of immunity.

In addition to the foregoing, the government authority of or for any such political subdivision or part thereof shall have the further power and authority to obtain insurance against casualty to the property used or useful in such public ambulance service, or to obtain adequate liability insurance on the ownership, maintenance, and operation of said public ambulance service, or to obtain both types of insurance. Any such governing authority may be sued by anyone affected but the claimant may recover only to the extent of such liability insurance carried. Immunity from suit is waived only to the extent of such liability insurance carried and a

judgement creditor shall have the recourse only to the proceeds or right to proceeds of such liability insurance. No attempt will be made in the trial of any case to suggest the existence of any insurance which covers in whole or in part any judgement or award rendered in favor of a claimant, but if the verdict rendered by the jury exceeds the limit of applicable insurance, the court, on motion, shall reduce the amount of said judgement to a sum equal to the applicable limit stated in the insurance policy.

Miss. Code Ann. §2997-24. Maintenance and operation of ambulance service by certain hospitals.

In addition to other authority specifically conferred on it or arising by necessary implication, the board of commissioners or the board of trustees of any hospital owned separately or jointly by one or more of such counties, cities, towns, or supervisory districts of the same or other such counties as defined in Section 1 (§2997-21), may, in its discretion and upon a finding that adequate ambulance service would not otherwise be available, own, operate, and maintain a public ambulance service as an integral part of its governmental function of operating and maintaining a hospital, and in so doing, shall possess and may exercise and enjoy the same authority, powers, rights, privileges and immunities with respect to the operation and maintenance of said service as it possesses and may exercise and enjoy with respect to the operation and maintenance of other departments of the hospital, including the right to fix and collect charges for such ambulance service, and to adopt, promulgate and enforce reasonable rules and regulations for the operation of said service.

In addition to the foregoing, the board of commissioners or the board of trustees of any such public hospital may, in its discretion and upon a finding that adequate public ambulance service would not otherwise be available, either contract with the governing authority or authorities of one or more other such public hospitals, the governing authority or authorities of one or more private nonprofit hospitals, or with the governing authorities of a combination of both types of hospitals as aforesaid, for the joint ownership, operation and maintenance of a public ambulance service or, upon a further finding that it is necessary or expedient to do so, may, individually or jointly with the governing authority or authorities of either or both types of hospitals as aforesaid, organize and participate in the ownership of a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the State of Mississippi for the specific purpose of providing public ambulance service. Any such contract and any such charter of incorporation shall include specific provisions for retaining majority control in the public hospital or hospitals involved, to preserve and protect the funds and property of the public hospital or hospitals involved and to provide for termination of the arrangement upon reasonable notice by the public hospital or hospitals. (Laws, 1968, ch. 290, §4.)

Miss. Code Ann. §2997-25. Effect of existence of adequate private ambulance service--public subsidies.

If there is in operation an adequate privately run ambulance service, then the governing authorities are hereby prohibited from contracting for ambulance services to be run by the public body, but the governing authorities may subsidize such existing privately run ambulance service, in their discretion, if they deem necessary to keep such service in operation. (Laws, 1968, ch. 290, §5)

Miss. Code Ann. §2997-26. Minimum insurance coverage requirements of ambulance service operators.

Any person, corporation or governing authority providing an ambulance service shall have in effect an insurance policy issued by some insurance company authorized to transact business in this State and conditioned to pay any final judgment against the owner or operator for bodily injury or property damage resulting from or arising out of the use, maintenance or operation of any said ambulance; provided, however, that the amount of the said insurance policy shall in no event be less than Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000) for the death or bodily injury to any one (1) person, and Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000) bodily injury liability for any one (1) accident, and Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000) for property damage for any one (1) accident.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Care Provisions

Mississippi Code Annotated §7129-83. Implied consent to medical treatment where emergency exists.

In addition to any other instances in which a consent is excused or implied at law, a consent to surgical or medical treatment or procedures suggested, recommended, prescribed or directed by a duly licensed physician, will be implied where an emergency exists; there has been no protect or refusal of consent by a person authorized and empowered to consent or, if so, there has been a subsequent change in the condition of the person affected that is material or morbid; and there is no one immediately available who is authorized, empowered, willing and capacitated to consent. For the purposes hereof, an emergency is defined as a situation wherein, in competent medical judgment, the proposed surgical or medical treatment or procedures are immediately or imminently necessary and any delay occasioned by an attempt to obtain a consent would reasonably jeopardize the life, health or limb of the person affected, or would reasonably result in disfigurement or impair facilities.

Definitions

Missouri Statutes Annotated 67.300.

Counties and cities, towns and villages authorized to operate ambulance service - rates may be set - insurance may be purchased.

1. Any county, city, town or village may provide a general ambulance service for the purpose of transporting sick or injured persons to a hospital, clinic, sanatorium or other place for treatment of the illness or injury, and for that purpose may:

(1) Acquire by gift or purchase one or more motor vehicles suitable for such purpose and may supply and equip the same with such materials and facilities as are necessary for emergency treatment, and may operate, maintain, repair and replace such vehicles, supplies and equipment;

(2) Contract with one or more individuals, municipalities, counties, associations or other organizations for the operation, maintenance and repair of such vehicles and for the furnishing of emergency treatment;

(3) Employ any combination of the methods authorized in subdivisions (1) and (2) of this section.

2. The municipality or county shall formulate rules and regulations for the use of the equipment and may fix a schedule of fees or charges to be paid by persons requesting the use of the facilities and provide for the collection thereof.

3. The municipality or county may purchase insurance indemnifying against liability of the county or city and the driver and attendants of the ambulance for the negligent operation of the ambulance or other equipment or supplies or in rendering services incidental to the furnishing of the ambulance service.

Ambulance Services

Missouri Statutes Annotated 304.022. "Emergency vehicle".

1. Upon the immediate approach of an emergency vehicle giving audible signal by siren or while having at least one lighted lamp exhibiting red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of five hundred feet to the front of the vehicle, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as far as possible to the right of the traveled portion of the highway and thereupon stop and remain in such position until the emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police or traffic officer.

2. The motorman of every street car shall immediately stop the car clear of any intersection and keep it in such position until the emergency vehicle has passed, except as otherwise directed by a police or traffic officer.

3. An "emergency vehicle" is a vehicle of any of the following types:

(1) A vehicle publicly owned and operated as an ambulance, or a vehicle publicly owned and operated by the state highway patrol, police or fire department, sheriff, constable or deputy sheriff, traffic officer or coroner;

(2) Any privately owned vehicle operated as an ambulance when responding to emergency calls.

The driver of an emergency vehicle may:

(1) Park or stand irrespective of the provision of sections 304.014 to 304.026;

(2) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation;

(3) Exceed the prima facie speed limit so long as he does not endanger life or property;

(4) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

The exemptions herein granted to an emergency vehicle shall apply only when the driver of any such vehicle while in motion sounds audible signal by bell, siren, or exhaust whistle as may be reasonably necessary, and when the vehicle is equipped with at least one lighted lamp displaying a red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of five hundred feet to the front of such vehicle.

Missouri Statutes Ann. 321.255. Emergency ambulance service, when-tax levy, election-emergency defined.

1. A fire protection district may, in addition to its other powers and duties provide emergency ambulance service within its district if a majority of the voters voting thereon approve a proposition to furnish such service and to levy a tax not to exceed five cents on the one hundred dollars assessed valuation to be used exclusively to supply funds for the operation of an emergency ambulance service. The district shall exercise the same powers and duties in operating an emergency ambulance service as it does in operating its fire protection service.

2. The proposition to furnish emergency ambulance service may be submitted by the board of directors at the next annual election of the members of the board or at a special election called for the purpose, or upon petition by five hundred duly qualified electors of such district. A separate ballot containing the question shall read as follows:

Shall the board of directors ofFire Protection District be authorized to provide emergency ambulance service within the district and be authorized to levy a tax not to exceed five cents on the one hundred dollars assessed valuation to provide funds for such service?

For emergency ambulance service and the levy

Against emergency ambulance service and the levy

Place an X in the square opposite the one for which you wish to vote. If a majority of the qualified voters casting votes thereon be in favor of emergency ambulance service and the levy, the district shall forthwith commence such service.

3. As used in this section "emergency" means a situation resulting from a sudden or unforeseen situation or occurrence that requires immediate action to save life or prevent suffering or disability.

AN ACT relating to the establishment, operation, and dissolution of ambulance districts, with an emergency clause. Effective 17 June 1971.

Section 1. An ambulance district may be created, incorporated and managed as provided in this act and may exercise the powers herein granted or necessarily implied. An ambulance district may include municipalities or territory not in municipalities or both or territory in one or more counties; except, that the provisions of this act are not effective in counties having a population of more than four hundred thousand inhabitants. The territory contained within the corporate limits of an existing ambulance district shall not be incorporated in another ambulance district.

2. When an ambulance district is organized it shall be a body corporate and a political subdivision of the state and shall be known as "...Ambulance District", and in that name may sue and be sued, levy and collect taxes within the limitations of this act and the constitution and issue bonds as provided in this act.

Section 2. Whenever the creation of an ambulance district is desired, a number of legal voters residing in the proposed district equal to ten percent of the vote cast for governor in the proposed district in the next preceding gubernatorial election, may file with the county clerk in which the territory or the greater part thereof is situated, a petition requesting the creation thereof. In case the proposed district which shall be contiguous is situated in two or more counties, the petition shall be filed in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the greater court of the county shall set the petition for public hearing.

PROPOSITION

Shall there be organized in the counties of, state of Missouri, an ambulance district for the establishment and operation of an ambulance service to be located within the boundaries of said proposed district and having the power to impose a property tax not to exceed the annual rate of fifteen cents on the hundred dollars assessed valuation without voter approval, and such additional tax as may be necessary to maintain the ambulance service for the benefit of the inhabitants of the area comprising the district regardless of race, creed or color, and to adopt such reasonable rules and regulations as may be necessary to render the use of the ambulance service of the greatest benefit to the greatest number; to exclude from the use of the ambulance service all persons who wilfully disregard any of the rules and regulations so established; to extend the privileges and use of the ambulance service to persons residing outside the area of the district upon such terms and conditions as the board of directors prescribes by its rules and regulations.

2. The use of any ambulance service of a district shall be subject to the reasonable regulation and control of the district and upon such reasonable terms and conditions as shall be established by its board of directors.

3. A regulatory ordinance of a district adopted under any provision of this section may provide for a suspension or revocation of any rights or privileges within the control of the district for a violation of any regulatory ordinance.

4. To purchase insurance indemnifying against liability of the district and the driver and attendants of the ambulance or other equipment or supplies or in rendering services incidental to the furnishing of the ambulance service.

5. Nothing in this section or in other provisions of this act shall be construed to authorize the district or board to establish or enforce any regulation or rule in respect to the operation or maintenance of the ambulance service within its jurisdiction which is in conflict with any federal or state law or regulation applicable to the same subject matter.

Section 12. 1. For the purpose of purchasing any property or equipment necessary or incidental to the operation of an ambulance service, the board of directors may borrow money and issue bonds for the payment thereof in the manner provided herein.

Section 15. Any person desiring to donate property for the benefit of an ambulance district established pursuant to the provisions of this act, may vest title to the property so donated in the board of directors created pursuant to the provisions of this act, and the board of directors shall hold and control the property so received and accepted according to the terms of the deed, gift, devise or bequest of the property, and shall be a trustee of the property, and shall take title to all property it may acquire in the name of the district and shall control the property for the purposes provided in this act.

Section 16. This act shall be known and may be referred to as "The Ambulance District Law".

Section 17. In any ambulance district created under the provisions of this act, which is not operating an ambulance service and in which the voters of said district have on three separate occasions refused to approve a bond issue to secure the necessary property and equipment to operate the service, the board of the district shall submit to the voters the proposition of the dissolution of the district shall be dissolved and any tax money in the treasury shall be rebated to the original taxpayer on a pro rata basis.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

MONTANA

Definitions - NONE

Ambulance Services

Montana Code Title 69-3602. Methods of operation - rules - fees.

If a county, city or town establishes or maintains such ambulance service it may, acting through its governing board:

- (1) Operate the service itself or contract for such service;
- (2) Buy, rent, lease or otherwise contract for vehicles; equipment, facilities, operators or attendants;
- (3) Adopt rules and establish fees or charges for the furnishing of such ambulance service.

Montana Code Title 69-3601. Establishment of service authorized - costs - petition.

A county, city or town, acting through its governing body, may establish and maintain an ambulance service for such county, city or town. Any county, city or town may contract with any county, city or town to establish and maintain a joint ambulance service and to share the costs, such costs to be apportioned according to the benefits to accrue, the proportion to be paid by each to be fixed in advance by joint resolution by the respective governing bodies, if the governing body has received a petition signed by fifteen per centum (15%) of the electors registered to vote in the county, city or town at the last preceding general election, or in each of the counties, cities or towns wherein a joint ambulance service is being established. In addition to all other levies authorized by law, each county, city or town may levy an annual tax up to one (1) million the dollar of the taxable value of all taxable property within the county, city or town to defray the costs incurred in providing ambulance service.

Montana Code Title 69-3603. Existing service unaffected.

The provisions of this act shall in no way affect county, city or town ambulance service in operation at the time of its passage.

Revised Codes of Montana § 32-21-132. Audible and visible signals on vehicles.

(a) Every authorized emergency vehicle shall, in addition to any other equipment and distinctive markings required by this act, be equipped with a siren, exhaust whistle or bell, capable of giving an audible signal.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Revised Code of Montana § 17-410. Emergency care rendered at scene of accidents.

Any person licensed as a physician and surgeon under the laws of the state of Montana, or any other person, who in good faith renders emergency care of assistance, without compensation, at the scene of an emergency or accident, shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions other than damages occasioned by gross negligence or by wilful or wanton acts or omissions by such person in rendering such emergency care.

NEBRASKA

Definitions - NONE

Ambulance Services

Nebraska Revised Statutes 39-744. Horn; requirements; regulations; police or fire vehicle; ambulance.

(a) Every motor vehicle when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with a horn in good working order capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than two hundred feet; and it shall be unlawful, except as otherwise provided in this section, for any vehicle to be equipped with or for any person to use upon a vehicle any siren, exhaust, compression or spark plug whistle or for any person at any time to use a horn otherwise than as a reasonable warning, or to make any unnecessary or unreasonably loud or harsh sound by means of a horn or other warning device.

(b) Every ambulance used for emergency calls shall be equipped with a bell, siren or exhaust whistle of a type approved by the Department of Motor Vehicles.

N.R.S. §39-745. Speed limit; exemptions; specified vehicles.

The speed limitations set forth in Chapter 39, art. 7, shall not apply (3) to public or private ambulances when traveling in emergencies.

N.R.S. §39-752. Right-of-way; vehicles entering highway from private road; ambulances, law enforcement, Civil Defense and fire department vehicles; care required.

The driver of a vehicle entering a public highway from a private road or drive shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles. The driver of a vehicle upon a highway shall yield the right-of-way to ambulances and Civil Defense rescue vehicles when operated upon official business and the drivers thereof sound audible signal by bell, siren, or exhaust whistle.

R.S.A. §23-343.38. Hospital district; general powers.

Each local hospital district shall have and exercise the following powers (12). To acquire, maintain, and operate ambulances or ambulance services within and without the district.

Laws of Nebraska, Chapter 205, pp. 562-563.

RURAL OR SUBURBAN FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS, AMBULANCE SERVICE

Introduced by J. James Waldron, 42nd District; Ross H. Rasmussen, 15th District.

An act relating to rural and suburban fire protection districts; to allow an incorporated village to join either a rural or suburban fire protection district; to provide procedures; to provide for ambulance service as prescribed; and to declare an emergency.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Nebraska

Section 1. In order to provide for protection of lives and property in incorporated villages against loss or damage by fire, an incorporated village upon approval of the board of trustees of such village and of the board of directors of the district concerned may join with either a rural or suburban fire protection district as is provided for in Chapter 35, article 5, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943, as amended.

Section 2. A rural or suburban fire protection district may provide ambulance service either within or without the district and may enter into under the Interlocal Cooperation Act for the purpose of providing necessary ambulance service, may expend funds of the district and may charge a reasonable fee to the user. Before any such ambulance service is established under the authority of this section, the rural or suburban fire protection district shall hold a public hearing after giving at least ten days' notice thereof, which notice shall include a brief summary of the general plan for providing such ambulance service, including an estimate of the initial cost and the possible continuing cost of operating such service. If the board after such hearing determines that public ambulance service is needed, it may proceed as authorized in this section. The authority granted in this section shall be cumulative and supplementary to any existing powers heretofore granted. Any such fire protection district may pay the cost for such service out of available funds, or may levy a tax for the purpose of providing necessary ambulance service, which levy shall be in addition to any other tax for such fire protection provided by statute; Provided, when such fire protection district levies a tax for the purpose of providing ambulance service the taxpayers of such district shall be exempt from any tax levied under the provisions of Legislative Bill 628, Seventy-seventh Session, Nebraska State Legislature, 1967.

Section 3. Since an emergency exists, this act shall be in full force and take effect, from and after its passage and approval, according to law.

Laws of Nebraska, 1967, Ch. 111, pp. 358-359.

RELATING TO AMBULANCE SERVICES

Introduced by Rick Budd, 2nd District; Calista Cooper Hughes, 1st District; Dale L. Payne, 3rd District.

An Act relating to ambulance service; to provide authority for counties, cities, and villages to provide ambulance service as prescribed; to provide for financing; and to declare an emergency.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Nebraska

Section 1. The county boards of counties, and the governing bodies of cities and villages, may provide ambulance service as a governmental service either within or without the county or municipality, as the case may be, and may enter into agreement under the Interlocal Cooperation Act for the purpose of providing necessary ambulance service, may expend public funds therefor, and may charge a reasonable service fee to the user. Before any such ambulance service is established under the authority of this act, the county board or the governing bodies of cities and villages, shall hold a public

hearing after giving at least ten days' notice thereof, which notice shall include a brief summary of the general plan for providing such ambulance service, including an estimate of the initial cost and the possible continuing cost of operating such service. If the board or governing body after such hearing determines that public ambulance service is needed, it may proceed as authorized in this section. The authority granted in this act shall be cumulative and supplementary to any existing powers heretofore granted. Any county board of counties and the governing bodies of cities and villages may pay their cost for such service out of available general funds, or any levy shall be in addition to all other taxes and shall be in addition to restrictions on the levy of taxes provided by statute.

Section 2. Since an emergency exists this act shall be in full force and take effect, from and after its passage and approval, according to law.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions

Nebraska Revised Statutes §71-2011. Director; maintenance and operation of hospitals and medical facilities; prescribe minimum standards.

The director shall by regulation prescribe minimum standards for the maintenance and operation of hospital and other medical facilities which receive federal aid for construction under the state plan.

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Nebraska Revised Statutes §25-1152. Physicians, surgeons; nurses; emergency care at scene of emergency; relieved of civil liability, when.

No person who renders emergency care at the scene of an emergency gratuitously and in good faith, shall be held liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission by such person in rendering the emergency care or as a result of any act or failure to act to provide or arrange for further medical treatment or care for the injured person.

N.R.S. §35-107. Volunteer firemen; emergency first aid; no liability for furnishing.

No member of a volunteer fire department or of a volunteer first aid, rescue, or emergency squad which provides emergency public first aid and rescue services shall be liable in any civil action to respond in damages as a result of his acts of commissions or omissions arising out of and in the course of his rendering in good faith any such services as such member but such immunity from liability shall not extend to the operation of any motor vehicle in connection with such services. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to grant any such immunity to any person causing damage by his wilful or wanton act of commission or omission.

NEVADA

Definitions

Nevada Revised Statutes 484-245. Authorized emergency vehicles: Definitions; publicly, privately owned.

"Authorized emergency vehicle" means a vehicle permitted to depart from certain traffic laws as provided herein when equipped with an approved red light and an approved siren, and includes:

1. A vehicle publicly owned and operated in the performance of his duty as a member of any of the following organizations:

- (a) Police, fire, and sheriff department vehicles.
- (b) Ambulances of public agencies.
- (c) Lifeguard or lifesaving vehicles.

N.R.S. Chapter 706.15. "Ambulance" defined.

"Ambulance" means a motor vehicle designed and used primarily for the transportation of injured or sick persons or dead bodies on stretchers, cots, beds or other devices for carrying persons in a prone position.

Ambulance Services

Nevada Revised Statutes Chapter 474.180. Acquisition and operation of ambulances; employment of trained personnel.

The board of directors (of a fire protection district) may purchase, acquire by donation or otherwise, lease, operate and maintain ambulances whenever necessary, and may take out liability and other insurance therefor. The board of directors may employ trained personnel to operate these vehicles.

N.R.S. Chapter 202.590. Drivers, attendants on public, private ambulances to possess first aid certificates; required ambulance equipment; exceptions.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2, after January 1, 1962, no person shall drive, or be an attendant on, any public or private ambulance, unless he possesses an advanced first aid certificate issued by the American Red Cross or the United States Bureau of Mines, and no owner of such a vehicle shall permit it to be operated unless:

(a) The driver and all attendants possess first aid certificates as required by this section.

(b) The vehicle carries traction splints and a standard 24-unit first aid kit approved by the American Red Cross

2. The provisions of this section do not apply to:

(a) A volunteer who drives, or acts as an attendant on, an ambulance in an emergency when it is impossible to secure a driver or attendant qualified as required by subsection 1.

(b) Drivers and attendants on ambulances operated in cities and towns having less than 1,000 population.

3. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine or not more than \$500. (Added to N.R.S. by 1961, 673; A1967, 489)

N.R.S. 484.265. Privileges of driver of authorized emergency vehicle; conditions.

1. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm, may exercise the privileges set forth in this section, but subject to the conditions herein stated.

2. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may:

(a) Park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of this chapter.

(b) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation.

(c) Exceed any speed limits so long as he does not endanger life or property.

(d) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

3. The exemptions herein granted to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when such vehicle is making use of audible and visual signals as required by law.

4. The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others. (Added to N.R.S. by 1957, 503).

N.R.S. 484-255. Issuance of authorized emergency vehicle permits to other vehicles; certain vehicles not considered emergency vehicles.

1. The department of motor vehicles may issue authorized emergency vehicle permits to other vehicles required to be operated primarily for the immediate preservation of life or property or for the apprehension of law violators. Such permits shall not be issued to vehicles when there are available comparable emergency type services provided by agencies referred to in N.R.S. 484.245.

2. The issuance of authorized emergency vehicle permits to vehicles under this section shall be limited to:

(d) Ambulances designed and operated exclusively as such.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Nevada Revised Statutes Chapter 41.500. Liability of persons rendering gratuitous emergency care; gross negligence.

Any person in the state, who renders emergency care at the scene of an emergency, gratuitously and in good faith, shall not be held liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission, not amounting to gross negligence, but such person in rendering the emergency care, or as a result of any act or failure to act, not amounting to gross negligence, to provide or arrange for further medical treatment for the injured person.

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Definitions - NONE

Ambulance Services

New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated Chapter 479, Laws of 1971, "An Act to Promote Competent Ambulance Service and Making an Appropriation Therefor."

Emergency Medical Transportation Services

New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated Chapter 151-B:1. Declaration of Policy and Purpose.

I. The general court declares that it is the policy of the state to save lives and speed the healing of persons injured in accidents or otherwise in need of medical service by providing an emergency care system that will bring the injured or sick person under the care of persons properly trained to care for the injured or sick in the shortest practical time, and that will provide safe transportation for the injured or sick person to a treatment center, prepared to receive the injured person.

II. It is the purpose of this chapter to promote this policy by providing the means by which the best possible first aid treatment can be brought to the injured or sick person in the shortest practical time, and by which the injured or sick person can be safely transported to a medical treatment center with proper equipment that is designed to provide supportive care for the injured or sick person and which is able to communicate with the medical treatment center regarding the treatment of the injured or sick person.

III. It is the plan of RSA 515-B to provide help for any scheme of emergency medical service that provides trained personnel, furnishes adequate equipment, and which furnishes emergency medical service to the public.

IV. It is not the intent of this chapter to prevent the operation of any nonprofit ambulance service which meets the minimum standards as provided by this chapter for the training of ambulance personnel and for medical service equipment.

N.H.R.S.A. Chap. 151-B:7. Creation of Ambulance Districts.

I. Any five persons who are qualified as set forth below and who reside in the geographical bounds of an ambulance district as designated by the state board may petition the state board for a charter as an ambulance district board to be created within the ambulance district.

II. The qualifications of members of the board of directors of the ambulance district are that they be representatives of medical facilities, ambulance services, volunteer emergency or rescue units, volunteer first aid units, radio communication units, or any other organization working in the emergency medical care field.

III. If the state board is satisfied that the district board sufficiently represents all of the groups interested in medical transportation in the district who are willing to serve, it shall grant the board the authority to organize an ambulance district. If there is not sufficient representation, the board shall actively seek to get such representation on the board.

N.H.R.S.A. Chap. 151-B:8. Ambulance District Boards; Duties.

I. The ambulance district shall coordinate ambulance services within the district. The district board shall make its decisions based on local conditions and available resources.

II. The board shall foster ambulance services within the district so as to provide emergency medical transportation by trained and qualified persons for any person injured within the district, or within a cooperating district.

III. The district board shall supervise the activities of persons or organizations within the district supplying emergency medical transportation to the extent required of it by any law or regulation.

iv. The district board shall advise the ambulance regional board and the state coordinating board of any local conditions that warrant a change of district boundary lines. The state coordinating board may temporarily change district boundary lines until the end of the next regular session of the general court, at which time the changed boundary lines become permanent.

N.H.R.S.A. Chap. 151-B:9. Ambulance District Boards; Powers.

I. In places where the service is needed to supplement existing services, or in a district where there is no ambulance service, the ambulance district boards may take on the actual operation of ambulance services.

ii. The district board may cooperate with and make agreements with public and private organizations engaged in furnishing ambulance services or related activities, whether the persons or organizations are within the district or not.

N.H.R.S.A. Chap. 151-B:10. Supervision of Ambulance Services.

The director of the division of public health is responsible for the statewide supervision of ambulance services and all equipment and persons coming under the provisions of the chapter. The director of the division of public health may designate, in writing, an individual in the division or public health to exercise the authority granted to the director by RSA 151-B.

Licensing Provisions

N.H.R.S.A. Chap. 151-B:11. Licenses of Ambulances and Ambulance Service.

I. A person shall not engage in the business or service of the transportation of patients upon any public way of the state unless he holds a license issued by the director of public health for engaging in such a business or service issued under RSA 151-B.

II. A person shall not operate an ambulance for ambulance purposes on any public way in the state without being licensed by the director of public health as an attendant-driver or driver under RSA 151-B.

III. A person shall not operate an ambulance on public ways in this state if the ambulance is not licensed by the director of public health under RSA 151-B.

IV. The director of the division of public health shall not issue a license for an ambulance under this chapter unless the ambulance meets the minimum equipment standards established under RSA 151-B.

V. If a major emergency occurs and the licensed ambulances in the state are not sufficient to meet the needs to transport the injured or sick persons, the licensing provisions of this section do not apply during the period of the emergency.

VI. If an ambulance is owned by a nonresident and is licensed as a motor vehicle in another state, it may be operated on the public ways of this state to transport patients who are picked up out of state and brought to treatment centers in the state, without the ambulance, its owners, the driver, the attendant, or the attendant drivers being licensed under RSA 151-B:11.

VII. Any change of ownership of a licensed ambulance or of a business or service engaged in the transportation of patients ends the license concerned. Upon such a change of ownership, the director of public health shall issue a thirty day temporary license upon the application of the new owner for a current license.

VIII. After one year from the effective date of this chapter, all persons engaged in the business or service of the transportation of patients on any public ways in the state; all persons operating an ambulance for ambulance purposes on any public way in the state; and all ambulances operated on public ways in this state shall conform to the minimum standards set by regulations issued under the authority RSA 151-B.

IX. If there is a hardship imposed on any applicant for a license under RSA 151-B:11 because of an unusual circumstance, the applicant may apply to the director for a temporary waiver of the licensing provisions of this section, for good cause shown. The director has the power to waive licensing provisions of RSA 151-B:11 for a period not to exceed ninety days.

N.H.R.S.A. Chap. 151-B:12. Standard for Ambulance License.

Subject to the approval of the ambulance service coordinating board, the director of the division of public health shall issue regulations to govern the standards of suitability of ambulances for the transportation of patients from the standpoint of health, sanitation, safety, communications, maintenance, on board medical equipment, safety equipment, extraction equipment, ambulance markings, garaging conditions, and care and condition of the ambulance and its equipment.

N.H.R.S.A. Chap. 151-B:13. Application for License, Drivers, Attendants, and Driver-Attendants.

III. After one year from the effective date of RSA 151-B, all driver-attendants and attendants shall hold a current certificate of completion of an advanced first aid course approved by the director. The applicant shall also be certified as proficient in external cardiac compression, and in handling emergency child-birth and persons with acute mental conditions.

IV. If there is a hardship imposed upon any applicant for a license under RSA 151-B:13 because of an unusual circumstance, the applicant may apply to the director for a temporary waiver of the licensing provisions of RSA 151-B:13 for good cause shown. The director has the power to waive licensing provisions of RSA 151-B;13 for a period not to exceed ninety days.

N.H.R.S.A. Chap. 151-B:14. Revocation of License.

I. Any license granted under RSA 151-B may be suspended or revoked by the director for a cause, after a hearing before the ambulance service coordinating board. Appeal from a decision of the board may be had under RSA 541.

II. Cause for suspension or revocation of a license is failure to comply with any of the provisions or standards of RSA 151-B or of any regulations of the director issued under authority of RSA 151-B. All inspection reports of the director are rebuttable evidence of the facts or conclusions stated therein as to the compliance or noncompliance with the pertinent laws or regulations involved in the licensing.

III. Before suspending or revoking a license, the director shall give the licensee notice of the particular charge of violation against him. The director shall give the licensee a reasonable time for compliance.

IV. If the licensee fails to correct the deficiencies charged against him, or fails to comply with the law or regulations to the satisfaction of the director, the director shall notify the ambulance service coordinating board of the allegations against the licensee. On receiving the allegations, the board shall notify the licensee of the charges against him, and shall notify the licensee of the time and place of the hearing on the charges. The board shall set a reasonable time to allow a proper defense against the charges. The licensee may be represented by counsel, and may present witnesses in his behalf. The board shall issue a written decision, which shall include findings of fact. The decision shall be sent to the director and to the licensee.

V. If any license is suspended or revoked, the holder shall immediately stop operations authorized by the license.

N.H.R.S.A. Chap. 151-B:15. Powers and Duties of Director of Public Health Toward Ambulance Services.

I. Guidelines. The board and the director of public health shall be guided by the purposes and intent of RSA 151-B in the making of regulations as authorized by RSA 151-B. The director is not authorized to establish any requirement for a necessity of an ambulance service prior to licensing any person or organization to operate an ambulance service. If any voluntary organization wishes to establish an ambulance service within the state it shall conform to the licensing provisions of RSA 151-B. However, the existence of any master plan by the state coordinating board which establishes the optimum location of an ambulance service is not an adequate reason for the denial of a license to operate an ambulance service within the state.

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Travel		
In state	1,000	1,000
Out of state	390	390
Other	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Total	\$9,075	\$9,375
Less estimated federal funds	8,000	8,000
Less license fees	<u>1,075</u>	<u>1,375</u>
Net appropriation	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

The governor is authorized to draw his warrant for said sums of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

N.H.R.S.A. Chap. 479:3. Effective Date. This act shall take effect
September 1, 1971.

Approved July 1, 1971.

Effective date September 1, 1971.

AN ACT

extending the good samaritan law to certain rescue and ambulance squads. Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened: 222:1 rescue and ambulance squads included.

N.H.R.S.A. Chap. 508:12. Emergency Care.

If any person, in good faith renders emergency care at the place of the happening of an emergency, or while in transit in an ambulance or rescue vehicle to a person who is in urgent need of care as a result of the emergency, and if the acts of care are made in good faith and without wilful or wanton negligence, the person who renders the care is not liable in civil damages for his acts or omissions in rendering the care, as long as he receives no compensation for the care from or on behalf of the person cared for, and provided further that any person rendering emergency care shall have the duty to place the injured person under the care of a physician, nurse, or other person qualified to care for such person as soon as possible and to obey the instructions of such qualified person.

N.H.R.S.A. Chap. 222:2. Effective Date. This act shall take effect sixty days after its passage.

Effective date: August 17, 1971

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

II. Standards. The standards used by the board and the director of public health for the issuing of any license under RSA 151-B shall be reasonable and based upon local and statewide conditions. However, the minimum standards imposed between director may be the standards issued by any responsible organization having as its main concern the disposition of injured persons.

III. Coordination with Police and Fire Authority. The director shall plan for the coordination of ambulance services throughout the state with local or state police and fire authorities. Such a plan may be tested by local exercises from time to time in coordination with the police and fire authorities involved.

IV. Major Disasters. The director shall make plans to cooperate in the event of a major disaster of any type within the state. He shall coordinate these plans with any state officials who would be involved in the care of any persons injured in such a disaster.

V. Communication Network. The director shall provide plans for a state, regional and district communication network involving the transportation of injured persons by vehicles licensed under RSA 151-B and hospitals. Under the direction of the state coordinating board, the director may allocate available funds for the establishing and maintenance of communications network involving vehicles, hospitals, and other emergency treating organizations within the state.

VI. Coordination of Dispatching Performance. The director shall develop a plan for the coordinating of ambulance dispatching services within the state. He shall supervise the execution of the plan under the direction of the state coordinating board. The director may base the allocation of any funds available under RSA 151-B upon the degree of cooperation offered between regions and districts established under RSA 151-B.

VII. Regulations. Subject to the approval of the board, the director may issue regulations necessary to bring into effect any of the provisions of RSA 151-B. A public hearing shall be held by the director before issuing any regulations in accordance with RSA 151-B. The director shall give two weeks notice of the public hearings by news releases to the news media of the state. The date of the issuance of the release shall not count as a day of notice.

VIII. Fees. The director may charge a license fee of not over five dollars for a license for an ambulance service; two dollars for a vehicle license; and one dollar for a driver or driver-attendant license.

N.H.R.S.A. Chap. 479:2. Appropriations. There is hereby appropriated for the provisions of this act, in addition to any other sums appropriated for said purposes, the sum of nine thousand seventy-five dollars for fiscal 1972 and nine thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars for fiscal 1973. The sums hereby appropriated are to be expended as follows:

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Personal services		
Other	\$5,485	\$5,785
Current expense	1,200	1,200

Committees/Councils

New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated Chapter 151-B:2. Ambulance Service Coordinating Board.

I. The ambulance service coordinating board is created, consisting of five members appointed as set out in RSA 151-B:2, II.

II. The governor shall appoint persons from a list furnished by the following organizations:

- (a) Two members from the New Hampshire Ambulance Association, one of whom shall represent the interest of a voluntary group that furnishes emergency medical services.
- (b) One member from the New Hampshire Medical Association.
- (c) One member from the New Hampshire Municipal Association.
- (d) One member from the New Hampshire Hospital Association.

III. The term of a member shall be five years, one member to be appointed each year. In the first instance, after the governor has appointed the five members, he shall select the term of each member by lot, so that one members term expires each year for the first five years. Each member appointed by the governor shall serve until his successor is appointed and qualifies for the office. The governor shall fill any vacancy from a new list submitted by the same organization that submitted the name of the person creating the vacancy.

N.H.R.S.A. Chap. 151-B:3. Duties of the Board.

I. The ambulance service coordinating board shall establish a plan for providing acceptable, emergency services, medical transportation throughout the state. The board shall encourage regional emergency care planning programs designed to comply with the state plan. If funds are available, the board may furnish funds to any regional or district emergency medical care group to plan for the establishment of an ambulance region or district.

II. The board shall provide plans to work with hospitals, furnishers of ambulance services, local governments, police departments, fire departments, emergency units, first aid groups, or any other groups that furnish or work with groups that furnish emergency medical transportation services.

III. The board shall plan for and coordinate programs for training ambulance drivers and attendants, and other persons who provide emergency medical care services, including dispatchers. If funds are available, the board may establish matching training grants to aid groups and communities to train people in emergency medical care.

N.H.R.S.A. Chap. 151-B:4. Powers of Coordinating Board.

I. If funds are available, the ambulance coordinating board may make grants to aid in planning for the creation of an ambulance region, or an ambulance district.

II. If funds are available, the board may make grants to ambulance districts which fulfill the qualifications and meet the standards set by the board for equipment other than vehicles.

III. The board shall, in conjunction with the director of the division of public health, establish minimum standards to be met by the cooperating groups in the following areas:

- (a) Licensing by the director of public health;
- (b) Vehicles;
- (c) Equipment for vehicles;
- (d) Personnel;
- (e) Training;
- (f) Communications; and
- (g) Cooperation with other units.

IV. The board is designated as the state agency which determines those political subdivisions or their agents that are eligible to receive federal funds to purchase emergency medical care vehicles and emergency medical care communications equipment. The board shall administer and award these grants to groups whom the board of judges will act in furtherance of the statewide plan for emergency medical care services.

N.H.R.S.A. Chap. 151-B:5. Ambulance Service Regions.

The coordinating board shall designate ambulance service regions in geographical areas that form natural areas of ambulance service coordination. The counties, cities, town, and village precincts within a region, or any of these municipalities in combination, may apply to the coordinating board for a charter to establish a regional ambulance coordinating service agency within the geographical area designated as an ambulance service region by the coordinating board. If the funds are available, the board may allocate funds to any group of municipalities which applies for such a charter, to enable the group to organize and meet the conditions set by the board for a regional service agency.

N.H.R.S.A. Chap. 151-B:6. Ambulance Districts.

The state coordinating board shall set standards to be met by local ambulance service districts which participate in the state emergency vehicle program. The state coordinating board shall recommend to the regional coordinating agencies the specific locations for emergency vehicle installations within a district, and shall state their reasons for such a recommendation, based upon political subdivisions, geographical terrain, population density, hospital locations, road networks, existing emergency vehicle services, response time to the scene of potential accidents, demand rate for ambulance service, probably time elapse before ambulance is back in service after making a call, and other factors which may have a bearing on the location of an ambulance service.

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

NEW JERSEY

Definitions - NONE

Ambulance Services

New Jersey Statutes Annotated 39:1-1.

"Authorized emergency vehicle" means vehicles of the fire department, police vehicles and such ambulances and other vehicles as are approved by the Director of the Division of Motor Vehicles in the Department of Law and Public Safety when operated in response to an emergency call.

N.J.S.A. 39:3-69. Horns and audible warning devices.

Every motor vehicle except a motor-drawn vehicle when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with a horn in good working order and capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than two hundred feet, but no horn or other warning device shall emit an unreasonably loud or harsh sound or a whistle. The driver of a motor vehicle shall, when reasonably necessary to insure safe operation, give audible warning with his horn but shall not otherwise use such horn when upon a highway.

No vehicle shall be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a vehicle any siren, whistle or bell except as otherwise permitted in this section. It is permissible but not required that any commercial vehicle be equipped with a theft alarm signal device which is so arranged that it cannot be used by the driver as an ordinary warning signal. Any emergency vehicle authorized by the commissioner may be equipped with a siren, whistle, or bell capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than five hundred feet and of a type approved by the commissioner, but such siren, whistle or bell shall not be used except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, in which said latter events the driver of such vehicle shall sound said siren, whistle or bell when necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of the approach thereof.

No person shall install or use on the exhaust system of any motor vehicle any device which emits an audible sound unless authorized to do so by the commissioner.

N.J.S.A. 40:5-2. Contributions to first aid and emergency or volunteer ambulance or rescue squad associations.

Any county or municipality may make a voluntary contribution of not more than \$10,000 annually to any duly incorporated first aid and emergency or volunteer ambulance or rescue squad association of the or of any municipality therein, rendering service generally throughout the county or any of the municipalities thereof.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions

Health Care Facilities Act (1971 Regular Session)

An Act concerning the licensing and regulation of health care facilities, transferring certain powers and duties from the Department of Institutions and Agencies to the State Department of Health, and to amend "An Act concerning hospital service corporations and regulating the establishment, maintenance and operation of hospital service plans and supplementing Title 17 of the Revised Statutes by adding thereto a new chapter entitled "Hospital Service Corporations."

It is hereby declared to be the public policy of the State that hospital and related health care services of the highest quality, or demonstrated need, efficiently provided and properly utilized at a reasonable cost are of vital concern to the public health. In order to provide for the protection and promotion of the health of the inhabitants of the State, the State Department of Health, which has been designated as the sole agency in this State for comprehensive health planning under the "Comprehensive Health Planning and Public Health Service Amendments of 1966" (Federal Law 89-749), as amended and supplemented, shall have the central, comprehensive responsibility for the development and administration of the State's policy with respect to health planning, hospital and related health care services, and all public and private institutions, whether State, county, municipal, incorporated or not incorporated.

The Commissioner shall recognize the State Health Planning Council, the comprehensive area-wide health planning agencies and area planning council as the recommending agencies in carrying out the purposes of this act. The State Health Planning Council shall act as the coordinating agency for the comprehensive area-wide health planning agencies and planning councils in all matters, including but not limited to comprehensive studies of requirements in various areas of the State for health care facilities.

Committees/Councils

New Jersey Statutes Annotated 26:3-1. Establishment of local board.

There shall be a board of health in every municipality in this State, except in those municipalities which are included within a consolidated local health district, or a county local health district, which board shall consist of members appointed or designated, or both, as provided by this chapter, except that in any municipality operating under laws establishing a form of government for such municipality under which the full powers of a local board of health cannot be exercised by a local board of health so appointed or designated, the respective functions of a local board of health shall be exercised by such boards, bodies, or officers as may exercise the same according to law.

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

New Jersey Statutes Annotated 2A:53A-12. Members of volunteer first aid, rescue or emergency squads; liability for damages.

No member of a volunteer first aid, rescue or emergency squad which provides emergency public first aid and rescue services shall be liable in any civil action to respond in damages as a result of his acts of commission or omission arising out of and in the course of his rendering in good faith any such services as such member but such immunity from liability shall not extend to the operation of any motor vehicle in connection with such services.

Nothing herein shall be deemed to grant any such immunity to any person causing damage by his wilful or wanton act of commission or omission.

N.J.S.A. 2A:53A-13. Liability of member of volunteer fire company, authorized active volunteer, first aid or rescue squad worker providing emergency services.

No member of a volunteer fire company, which provides emergency public first aid and rescue services or service for the control and extinguishment of fires, or both, and no authorized active volunteer fire company within which the first aid or rescue squad may have been created, doing public first aid or rescue duty, shall be liable in any civil action to respond in damages as a result of his acts of commission or omission arising out of and in the course of his rendering in good faith any such services, but such immunity from liability shall not extend to the operation of any motor vehicle in connection with the rendering of any such services.

Nothing herein shall be deemed to grant any such immunity to any person causing damage by his wilful or wanton act of commission or omission.

N.J.S.A. 2A:62A-1. Emergency care.

Any individual, including a person licensed to practice any method of treatment of human ailments, disease, pain, injury, deformity, mental or physical condition, or licensed to render services ancillary thereto, who in good faith renders emergency care at the scene of an accident or emergency to the victim or victims thereof, shall not be liable for any civil damages as a result of any acts or omissions by such person in rendering the emergency care.

N.J.S.A. 29:102. Speeding by physicians in emergencies.

If a physician's motor vehicle is stopped for exceeding the speed limit while in the act of responding to an emergency call, the registration number of the vehicle and the drivers' license number may be inspected and noted and the physician shall then be allowed to proceed in the vehicle to his destination. Such proceedings may be taken subsequently as would have been proper had the person not been a physician.

N.J.S.A. 2A:170-25.5

Any person who fails to relinquish a telephone party line, consisting of a subscriber line telephone circuit with two or more main telephone stations connected therewith each having a distinctive ring or telephone number after he has been requested so to do to permit another to place a call, in an emergency in which property or human life are in jeopardy and the prompt summoning of aid is essential, to a fire or police department or for medical aid or ambulance service, and any person who shall request

the use of such a party line by falsely stating that the same is needed for any of said purposes knowing said statement to be false, shall be a disorderly person; provided such party line at the time of the request is not being used for any other such emergency call.

NEW MEXICO

Definitions

Laws of New Mexico, 1963, Chapter 59, section 2, pp. 110-111.

Emergency is an unexpected occurrence involving injury or illness to persons, including motor vehicle accidents and collisions, disasters, and other accidents and events of similar nature occurring in public or private places.

Ambulance Services

New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Chapter 12-15-1. Political subdivisions - Ambulance service.

A municipality or county may:

A. Provide ambulance service to transport sick or injured persons to a place of treatment in the absence of an established ambulance service and for a fee as established by the state corporation commission in its New Mexico ambulance tariff rates.

B. Contract with other political subdivisions or with private ambulance services for the operation of its ambulance service.

C. Lease ambulances and other equipment necessary to the operation of its ambulance service.

D. In the course of its operation of an ambulance service, proceed to the scene of a disaster beyond its subdivision boundaries when requested, providing no local established ambulance service is available or if one exists, such local ambulance service deems their capacity inadequate or insufficient for emergency transportation of the disaster victims.

E. Transport sick or injured persons from the subdivision boundaries to any place of treatment.

N.M.S.A. Chap. 64-14-4. Vehicle - Authorized emergency vehicle.

(c) Authorized emergency vehicle. Vehicles of the fire department, police vehicles, ambulances and such emergency vehicles of municipal departments or public service corporations as are designed or authorized by the Commissioner, the chief of the New Mexico state police or the local authorities.

N.M.S.A. Chap. 64-15-5. Authorized emergency vehicles.

A. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call may exercise the privileges set forth in this section subject to the conditions stated. The commissioner and the chief of the New Mexico state police may designate emergency vehicles and revoke the designation. When vehicles are so designated, they are authorized emergency vehicles.

B. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may:

- (1) Park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code;
- (2) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as necessary for safe operation;
- (3) Exceed the maximum speed limits so long as he does not endanger life or property; and
- (4) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

C. The exemptions granted to an authorized emergency vehicle apply only when the driver of the vehicle, while in motion, sounds an audible signal by bell, siren or exhaust whistle as reasonably necessary, and when the vehicle is equipped with at least one lighted lamp displaying a red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of five hundred (500) feet to the front of the vehicle, except that an authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle, need not be equipped with or display a red light visible from in front of the vehicle.

D. This section does not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor does it protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others.

N.M.S.A. Chap. 64-20-43. Horns and warning devices.

(d) Any authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a siren, whistle or bell, capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 500 feet and of a type approved by the division, but such siren shall not be used except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call in which said latter events the driver of such vehicle shall sound said siren when reasonably necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of the approach thereof.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions

Committees/ Councils

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Laws of New Mexico, 1963, Chapter 59, pp. 110-111.

Section 1. No person who shall administer emergency care in good faith at or near the scene of an emergency, as defined herein, shall be held liable for any civil damages as a result of any action or omission by such person in administering said care, except for gross negligence; provided that nothing herein shall apply to the administering of such care where the same is rendered for remuneration or with the expectation of remuneration or is rendered by any person or agent of a principal who was at the scene of the accident or emergency because he or his principal was soliciting business or performing or seeking to perform some services for remuneration.

Section 2. As used in this act "emergency" means an unexpected occurrence involving injury or illness to persons, including motor vehicle accidents and collisions, disasters, and other accidents and events of similar nature occurring in public or private places.

N.M.S.A. Chap. 12-12-3. Persons rendering emergency care - Release from liability.

No person who shall administer emergency care in good faith at or near the scene of an emergency, as defined herein, shall be held liable for any civil damages as a result of any action or omission by such person in administering said care, except for gross negligence; PROVIDED, that nothing herein shall apply to the administering of such care where the same is rendered for remuneration or with the exception of remuneration or is rendered by any person or agent of a principle who was at the scene of the accident or emergency because he was soliciting business or performing or seeking to perform some services for remuneration.

N.M.S.A. Chap. 12-12-5. Blood transfusions - Warranties limited.

Notwithstanding the provision of any other statute, including but not limited to the Uniform Commercial Code, the procurement, processing, distribution or use of whole blood and plasma for the purpose of injecting and transfusing any of them into the human body, for compensation or otherwise, shall not, as to the transmission of serum hepatitis, give rise to any implied warranty of the fitness, quality, suitability or purpose, safety, acceptability to the body of the recipient by each person, firm, corporation or other organization participating in or rendering such medical service. Nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting the liability of any person, firm, corporation or other organization for negligence.

Definitions

Public Health Law 302 . Definitions.

As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Volunteer ambulance service" means:

(a) a non-profit membership corporation (other than a fire corporation) incorporated under or subject to the provisions of the membership corporations law, or any other law, operating its ambulance or ambulances on a non-profit basis for the convenience of the members thereof and their families or of the community or under a contract with a county, city, town or village pursuant to section one hundred twenty-two-b of the general municipal law,

(b) an unincorporated association of persons operating its ambulance or ambulances on a non-profit basis for the convenience of the members and their families or of the community,

(c) an emergency rescue and first aid squad of a city, town, village or fire district fire department,

(d) emergency rescue and first aid squad of a fire corporation located outside a city, village or fire district and subject to the control of town authorities as specified in subdivisions one and two of section one hundred twelve of the membership corporations law; if such above enumerated are engaged in rendering emergency aid and treatment, and transporting sick, disabled or injured persons on a non-profit basis, without a fee or any other charge for its services.

Public Health Law 2801.

The following words or phrases, as used in this article, shall have the following meanings, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Hospital" means a facility or institution engaged principally in providing devices by or under the supervision of a physician for the prevention, diagnosis or treatment of human disease, pain, injury, deformity or physical condition including, but not limited to, a general hospital, public health center, diagnostic center, treatment center, dental clinic, dental dispensary, rehabilitation center other than a facility used solely for vocational rehabilitation, nursing home, tuberculosis hospital, chronic disease hospital, maternity hospital, lying-in asylum, outpatient department, dispensary and a laboratory or central service facility serving one or more such institutions.

3. (a) "Hospital service" means the pre-admission, outpatient, in-patient and post discharge care provided in or by a hospital, and such other items or services as are necessary for such care, which are provided by or under the supervision of a physician for the purpose of prevention, diagnosis or treatment of human disease, pain, injury, disability, deformity, or physical condition, including but not limited to, nursing service, home-care nursing and other paramedical service, ambulance service.

Ambulance Services

Public Health Law 122-b. General ambulance services.

1. Any county, city, town or village may provide a general ambulance service for the purpose of transporting sick or injured persons found within the boundaries of the municipality to a hospital, clinic, sanatorium or other place for treatment of such illness or injury, and for that purpose may:

(a) Acquire by gift or purchase one or more motor vehicles suitable for such purpose and supply and equip the same with such materials and facilities as it may consider necessary for emergency treatment and may operate, maintain, repair and replace such vehicles and such supplies and equipment;

(b) Contract with one or more individuals, municipal corporations, associations, or other organizations, having sufficient training and experienced personnel, for operation, maintenance and repair of such vehicles and for the furnishing of emergency treatment;

(c) Employ any combination of the methods authorized in paragraphs (a) or (b).

2. Such municipality shall formulate rules and regulations relating to the use of such apparatus and equipment and may fix a schedule of fees or charges to be paid by persons requesting the use of such facilities and provide for collection thereof.

3. Such municipality may purchase insurance and indemnifying against liability for the negligent operation of such ambulance and the negligent use of other equipment or supplies incidental to the furnishing of such ambulance service.

Gen. Mun. Law 209-b. Emergency rescue and first aid squads.

1. Emergencies. a. The authorities having control of fire departments and fire companies may organize within such departments or companies emergency rescue and first aid squads composed of firemen who are members of such departments or companies. Such squads, so organized, may render services in case of accidents, calamities or other emergencies in connection with which their services may be required, as well as in case of alarms of fire.

Whether or not such squads have been organized, any fireman may render service in case of accidents, calamities or other emergencies in connection with which the services of firemen may be required, as well as in case of alarms of fire, unless he shall have been duly ordered not to render such service by the authorities having control of the fire department or company of which he is a member. If a request for emergency service is made by, or originates from a doctor or peace officer, and there is any doubt as to whether an emergency exists, the judgment of the doctor or peace officer that there is, in fact, an emergency may be accepted as conclusive by such, squad, or the fireman responding, or who has responded to such call. The person designated to receive calls for such emergency services, for the purpose of dispatching such squads or firemen, shall determine in the first instance from the information furnished to him whether an emergency exists

and his decision, if in good faith, as to whether or not there is an emergency shall be final in relation to dispatching such squads or firemen. Any such preliminary determination shall not be deemed to authorize the rendition of services if, upon arriving at the place to which dispatched, it is found that there is no emergency.

b. The governing board of any city, town, village or fire district which has a fire department but which has not authorized such fire department to render emergency ambulance service, may contract for the furnishing to it of emergency ambulance service with another city, town, village or fire district which has in its fire department an emergency rescue and first aid squad duly authorized to render emergency ambulance service. Before any contract to furnish emergency ambulance service is entered into, the consents of the fire department, the fire company and the emergency rescue and first aid squad to furnish such emergency ambulance service shall be obtained. Each consent shall be evidenced by a copy of a resolution certified respectively by the secretary of the fire department and fire company and by the officer then in command of the emergency rescue and first aid squad.

Vehicle and Traffic Law 1602. Emergency rule.

(a) Whenever a police officer shall deem it advisable during a fire or at the time of any accident or special emergency and only for such period of time as it is necessitated thereby for the public safety or convenience, temporarily or close any street or part thereof to vehicular traffic, or to vehicles of a certain description or to divert traffic thereof, or to divert or break a course of pedestrian traffic, such official shall have power and authority to do so,

General Municipal Law 209-B. Emergency rescue and first aid squads.

Town may own ambulance and hire personnel from another municipal corporation to provide general ambulance service.

A town may not contract for general ambulance service to the area of the town outside a village.

Public Health Law 3021. Volunteer ambulance service and enrolled member; immunity from liability.

1. Notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of any general, special or local law, a volunteer ambulance service described in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of subdivision one of section three thousand twenty of this chapter and any enrolled member of such a service who voluntarily and without the expectation of monetary compensation renders first aid, initial emergency medical aid procedures, or emergency treatment to a person who is unconscious, ill or injured shall not be liable for damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by such person or for damages for the death of such person alleged to have occurred by reason of an act or omission in

the rendering of such first aid, initial emergency medical aid procedures or emergency treatment, unless it is established that such injuries were or such death was caused by gross negligence on the part of such enrolled member.

2. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to relieve any such volunteer ambulance service from liability for damages or injuries or death caused by an act or omission on the part of any person other than an enrolled member acting in behalf of the volunteer ambulance service.

3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to relieve or alter the liability of any such volunteer ambulance service or members for damages or injuries or death rising out of the operation of motor vehicles.

Public Health Law 3022. Duties and powers of the department.

1. The commissioner of the (Public Health Department) shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations establishing standards for courses of study in first aid, emergency medical procedures and emergency treatment designed to qualify members of volunteer ambulance services as enrolled members.

2. The department may certify listings to volunteer ambulance services of approved courses of study which, in the opinion of the department, meet the established standards.

Public Health Law 3000. Declaration of policy and statement of purpose.

The proper performance of ambulance service is a matter of vital concern affecting the public health, safety, and welfare. First aid and the provision of safe handling and transport for the sick, injured and disabled are essential public services. Improper performance of ambulance services may induce an aggravation of injuries or produce delay resulting in permanent disability of even death.

It is the purpose of this article to promote the public health, safety and welfare by requiring the licensure of ambulance services operated for profit, by establishing minimum qualifications for medical emergency technicians and by requiring that ambulance service operated for profit meet minimum equipment and service standards accepted and approved by the department.

Public Health Law 3002. Permits.

1. On or after January first, nineteen hundred sixty-seven no person shall own or operate an ambulance service for profit outside the city of New York unless a valid ambulance service permit therefor has been issued as provided in section three thousand three of this article.

2. On or after January first, nineteen hundred sixty-seven no person shall own or operate an ambulance service for profit within the city of New York unless a valid ambulance service permit therefor has been issued by the health services administration of such city pursuant to the New York City health code or he has otherwise complied with the provisions of that code.

Public Health Law 3003. Issuance of permits.

1. Each permit issued may specify the usual territory for which the ambulance service is to accept primary responsibility for answering calls, and at the time of issuance, and from time to time thereafter, the permit may specify such conditions and terms relating to qualifications of personnel and affiliations with hospital and communication services as the commissioner shall determine to be in the interest of the public health.

2. Application for an ambulance service permit shall be made by the owner of the ambulance service upon forms provided by the department. The application shall state the name of the owner, the names of the medical emergency technicians employed or to be employed by the owner, the primary territory for which the ambulance service permit is sought, the location and physical description of the facility whereby calls for service will be received, the facility wherein vehicles are to be garaged, a description of vehicles and other equipment to be used by the ambulance service, and such other information as the department may require.

3. A permit shall not be issued unless the commissioner finds that the ambulance service is or will be staffed and equipped in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to subdivision three of section three thousand four of this article.

4. A permit shall be valid for the calendar year for which it is issued. The initial application for a permit shall be accompanied by a registration fee of one hundred dollars. Thereafter, an annual registration fee shall be paid according to the schedule of fees established by the department pursuant to section three thousand four of this article.

Public Health Law 3004. Duties and powers of the department .

1. The department may inquire into the operation of ambulance services and may conduct periodic inspections of facilities, communication services, vehicles, methods, procedures, materials, staff and equipment.

2. The department may require ambulance service to submit, in a form prescribed by the department, periodic reports of calls received, services performed, and such other information as the department may require to carry out the provisions of this article. The department may also require ambulance services to submit lists of personnel employed, including but not limited to, medical emergency technicians, and to notify the department promptly of any changes in such personnel and in ownership of the ambulance service.

3. The Commissioner shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations establishing minimum standards for staffing, equipping and operating ambulance services. Such rules and regulations shall establish a schedule of registration fees.

4. The department, within amounts appropriated therefor, may employ inspectors, investigators, assistants and other employees necessary to carry out the provisions of this article, fix their compensation within the limits provided by law, and prescribe their duties.

5. The Commissioner shall prescribe minimum qualifications for medical agencies in all phases of medical emergency technology including but not limited to, communications, first aid, equipment maintenance, emergency room techniques and procedures, patient handling and positioning, and knowledge of procedures and equipment used for obstetrical, respiratory and cardiac emergencies. The Commissioner may appoint one or more advisory committees expert in the major areas of medical emergency procedures to advise him in connection with the qualifications of medical emergency technicians and other personnel employed by ambulance services, the use of ambulance equipment, and the performance of his responsibilities under this article.

Public Health Law 3005. Enforcement.

1. An ambulance service permit may be revoked, suspended, limited or annulled by the department on proof that the permit holder or one or more persons in his employ:

(a) has engaged or attempted to engage in, or represented himself as entitled to perform, any ambulance service not authorized in the permit;

(b) has demonstrated incompetence or has shown himself otherwise unable to provide adequate ambulance services.

Public Health Law 3006. Penalties .

A person who owns or operates an ambulance service after January first, nineteen hundred sixty-seven, and who does not hold a valid permit, issued pursuant to or otherwise complies with the provisions of the article or the New York City health code, as the case may be, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or both such fine and imprisonment.

Vehicle and Traffic Law 101. Authorized emergency vehicle.

Every ambulance and every vehicle operated by a police department, fire department, fire patrol, chief or assistant chief of a fire department, county or deputy county fire coordinator, county or assistant county fire marshall, sheriff, or by a chief, assistant chief, or deputy chief of a police department, a regular paid deputy sheriff or a motor vehicle of the New York City housing authority operated by a member of the housing officer force of such authority when engaged in the performance of duty as a peace officer, or by an authorized public utility company when on emergency calls, every state-owned vehicle operated by a law enforcement officer of the conservation department when engaged in the performance of duty in enforcement of the conservation law, and every vehicle operated by a bridge authority or bridge and tunnel authority when on emergency calls.

Vehicle and Traffic Law 375

2. Any color light, except blue, may be displayed, so as to be visible from a point directly in front of the vehicle, on an ambulance, an omnibus having a seating capacity of more than seven.

5. On and after the first day of July, nineteen hundred sixty-three, an authorized emergency vehicle described in article one of title one of this chapter shall not display a white light which shall cast a constantly moving, oscillating, revolving, rotating or flashing beam of white light visible from a point in front of the vehicle or from any other direction, except a flashing light or lights used as a directional signal or highway hazard warning; provided, however, that the provisions of this subdivision five shall not be deemed to limit the display of a white light pursuant to the provisions of subdivision seven of this paragraph (c), deficiencies, which, in the opinion of the department, may be necessary to meet its requirements.

Vehicle and Traffic Law 1600. Provisions of chapter uniform throughout the state.

The provisions of this chapter shall be applicable and uniform throughout this state and in all political subdivisions and municipalities therein and no local authority shall enact or enforce any local law, ordinance, order, rule or regulation in conflict with the provisions of this chapter unless expressly authorized herein. No local authority shall enact or duplicate any provision of this chapter as a local law, ordinance, order, rule or regulation, except that any local authority authorized to supersede any provision of this chapter may enact any such provision in a modified or amended form.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions

Public Health Law 2801-a. Establishment or incorporation of hospitals.

1. No hospital, as defined in this article, shall be established except with the written approval of the public health council. No certificate of incorporation of a business membership or a not-for-profit corporation shall hereafter be filed which includes among its corporate purposes or powers the establishment or operation of any hospital, as defined in this article, or the solicitation of contributions for any such purpose, or two or more of such purposes, except with the written approval of the public health council, and when otherwise required by law of a justice of the supreme court, endorsed on or annexed to the certificate of incorporation.

2. With respect to the incorporation or establishment of any hospital, as defined in this article, the public health council shall give written approval after all of the following requirements have been met. An application for approval of the proposed certificate of incorporation or establishment shall be filed with the public health council together with such other forms and information as shall be prescribed by, or acceptable to, the public health council. Thereafter, the public health council shall forward a copy of the proposed certificate or application for establishment, and accompanying documents, to the state hospital review and planning council and the regional hospital review and planning council having geographical

jurisdiction of the area where the proposed institution is to be located. The public health council shall act upon such application after the state and regional councils have had a reasonable time to submit their recommendations. The public health council shall act upon such application after the state and regional councils have had a reasonable time to submit their recommendations. The public health council shall not take any action contrary to the advice of either until it affords to either an opportunity to request a public hearing and, if so requested, a public shall be held. If the public health council proposes to disapprove the application it shall afford the applicant an opportunity to request a public hearing. The public health council may hold a public hearing on the application on its own motion. Any public hearing held pursuant to this subdivision may be conducted by the public health council, or by any individual designated by the public health council.

Public Health Law 2805. Approval of hospitals; operating certificates.

1. No hospital shall be operated unless it shall: (a) possess a valid operating certificate issued pursuant to this article, which certificate may specify the kind or kinds of hospital services the facility is authorized to provide; (b) establish and maintain a uniform system of cost analysis approved by the commissioner; and (c) establish and maintain a uniform system of reports and audits meeting the requirements of the commissioner.

a. (b) An operating certificate shall not be issued by the department unless it finds that the premises, equipment, personnel, rules and by-laws, standards of medical care, and hospital service are fit and adequate and that the hospital will be operated in the manner required by this article and rules and regulations thereunder.

(c) In the case of a hospital subject to the jurisdiction of the health services administration of the city of New York an operating certificate shall not be issued by such administration unless it finds that the personnel, premises, equipment, rules and by-laws and standards of medical care and hospital service are fit and adequate and that the hospital will be operated in the manner required by this article and rules and regulations thereunder and by provisions of the New York City hospital code not inconsistent therewith.

Public Health Law 2805-a. Admission of patients.

Every general hospital shall admit any person who is in need of immediate hospitalization with all convenient speed and shall not before admission question the patient or any member of his or her family concerning insurance, credit, or payment of charges, provided however, that the patient or a member of his or her family shall agree to supply such information promptly after the patient's admission.

Insurance Law 252. Permit and license to do business.

1. Corporations subject to the provisions of this article shall not solicit any subscribers or enter into any contract with any subscriber until

it has obtained from the superintendent a permit to do so. Such permit shall be issued by the superintendent upon receipt of an application in a form to be prescribed by the superintendent and upon payment of a fee of ten dollars. Such application shall include a statement of the territory in which the corporation will operate, which, in the case of hospital service corporations, shall not exceed eighteen counties of this state, the services to be rendered by the corporation and the rates to be charged therefor, and shall be accompanied by two copies of each type of contract for service which the corporation proposes to render to subscribers and by a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars conditioned upon return to applicants for subscribers' contracts of any advance payments made if within one year from the date of the issuance of such permit a license to do business as hereafter provided has not been issued.

Lien Law 189. Liens of hospitals.

1. Every corporation incorporated under general law or special act as a charitable institution maintaining a hospital in the state supported in whole or in part by charity, the state university of New York and every county, city, town or village operating and maintaining a hospital shall to the extent hereinafter provided have a lien upon any and all rights of action, suits, claims, counterclaims or demands, of any nature whatsoever, of any person receiving emergency treatment or admitted to any such hospital and receiving treatment, care and maintenance therein, on account of any personal injuries received within a period of one week prior to receiving emergency treatment or admission to the hospital and as the result of the negligence, wrongful act or any other sort, of any other person or persons or corporation, which any such injured person or the legal representative of such injured person, in case of death as the result of such injuries, may or shall have, assert or maintain against any such other person or corporation for damages on account of such injuries, for the amount of the reasonable charges of such hospital, for the treatment, care and maintenance of such injured person at cost rates in such hospital. If such injured person received emergency treatment or was admitted to the hospital on account of personal injuries received within a week prior to such treatment or admission, the state university of any such corporation or such municipal corporation maintaining a hospital to which such person may be transferred for subsequent treatment of the same injuries shall also have a lien as provided herein although such transfer may occur during or after a week from the time when such injuries were received. No such lien shall be effective, however, unless a written notice containing the name and address of the injured person, the date of the accident, the name and location of the hospital and the name of the person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations alleged to be liable to the injured party for the injuries received, shall prior to the payment of any moneys to such injured person, his attorneys, or legal representatives as compensation for such injuries be mailed, registered or certified and postage prepaid, to the person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations, alleged to be liable to the injured party for the injuries sustained prior to the payment to such injured person, his attorneys or legal representatives, as compensation

for such injuries be mailed, registered or certified and postage prepaid, to the person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations, alleged to be liable to the injured party for the injuries sustained prior to the payment to such injured person, his attorneys or legal representatives, as compensation for such injuries. Such hospital shall mail a copy of such notice to any insurance carrier which has insured such person, firm, or corporation against such liability. Such mailing shall be deemed to be effective notwithstanding any unaccuracy or omission therein if the information contained therein shall be significant to enable the person or persons or corporation alleged to be liable by the exercise of reasonable diligence, to identify the injured person, the occurrence upon which the claim for damaged is based and the name and address of the hospital asserting the lien. Any hospital claiming a lien hereunder shall, in addition to the foregoing, file in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the hospital is located and mailed to the person and in the manner above provided after the discharge of any injured person, an additional notice of lien, duly verified, which shall show the total hospital charges which have accrued and no lien hereunder shall exceed this amount.

Public Health and Safety 7301. Admission and treatment of unidentified persons by public hospitals.

In any case where a person is found in an unconscious, seriously ill, or wounded condition, and is brought in such condition to any public hospital in the state, and his identity is unknown, the authorities in charge of such a hospital shall immediately admit such person and render such first aid and emergency treatment as his condition requires. If the safety or health of such person required hospitalization, such hospital shall thereof provide the same and render such further care and treatment as shall be necessary or possible under the circumstances. No delay in treatment, care or hospitalization shall be caused by the hospital authorities because of any endeavor to establish the identity of the person needing care, or any effort by it to secure any statement or data from such person, and any such effort by the hospital authorities may be undertaken ONLY after all treatment immediately necessary for the care and safety of the patient has been rendered. If the case of not suitable for treatment, other than first aid and emergency treatment, in the hospital to which the patient has been admitted, and if the condition of the patient permits, the hospital superintendent shall arrange for his removal to a hospital equipped to provide proper care and treatment.

Public Health and Safety Law 7302

Provides that no person bringing in an unidentified person to a hospital maintained by a county, city, town, or village shall be financially responsible to the hospital for any services rendered the patient.

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

NORTH CAROLINA

Definitions

General Statutes of North Carolina 130-3.

130-3. Definitions, as used in this chapter.

(a) "Ambulance" includes any privately or publicly owned vehicle that is specially designed, constructed, or modified and equipped and is intended to be used for and is maintained or operated for the transportation upon the streets or highways in this State of persons who are sick, injured, wounded or otherwise incapacitated or helpless.

Ambulance Services

General Statutes of North Carolina 130-230. Permit required to operate ambulance.

(a) No person, firm, corporation, or association, either as owner, agent, or otherwise, shall hereafter furnish, operate, conduct, maintain, advertise, or otherwise engage in or profess to be engaged in the business or service of transporting patients upon the streets or highways in North Carolina unless he holds a currently valid permit for each ambulance used in such business or service, issued by the State Board of Health, or a duly authorized representative thereof.

(b) Before a permit may be issued for a vehicle to be operated as an ambulance, its registered owner must apply to the Board for an ambulance permit. Application shall be made upon forms and according to procedures established by the Board. Prior to issuing an original or renewal permit for an ambulance, the Board shall determine that the vehicle for which the permit is issued meets all requirements as to medical equipment and supplies and sanitation as set forth in this article and in the regulations of the Board. Permits issued for ambulances shall be valid for a period specified by the Board, not to exceed one year.

(c) Duly authorized representatives of the Board may issue temporary permits for vehicles not meeting required standards valid for a period not to exceed 60 days, when it determines the public interest will be served thereby.

(d) When a permit has been issued for an ambulance as specified herein, the vehicle for which issued, and records relating to maintenance and operation of such vehicle shall be open to inspection by duly authorized representatives of the Board at all reasonable times.

(e) The issuance of a permit hereunder shall not be construed so as to authorize any person, firm, corporation, or association to provide ambulance services or to operate any ambulances without a franchise in any county or municipality which has enacted an ordinance pursuant to G.S. 153-0 (58) making it unlawful to do so. (1967, c. 343, s.3.)

Gen. Stats of N.C. 130-231. Advisory Committee on Ambulance Service created.

For the purpose of assisting the State Board of Health in developing standards for use in the administration of this article, there is hereby

created the Advisory Committee on Ambulance Service. Such Committee shall be composed of nine members, one each designated by the North Carolina Funeral Directors Association, Inc., the Funeral Directors and Morticians Association of North Carolina, Inc., the North Carolina Ambulance Association, Inc., the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, the North Carolina Hospital Association, the American National Red Cross, the North Carolina State Association of Rescue Squads, Inc., the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners, and the North Carolina League of Municipalities. Each member shall serve at the pleasure of the organization which designated him, and his successor shall be designated in the same manner. The Committee shall choose its own chairman, and shall meet at the call of the chairman or at the call of the State Health Director. (1967, c. 343, s.3.)

Gen. Stats. of N.C. 130-232. State Board of Health to adopt standards for equipment; inspection of medical equipment and supplies required for ambulances.

(a) The Board shall adopt regulations specifying sanitation standards for ambulances. Regulations so adopted shall also require that the interior of the ambulance and the equipment within the ambulance be sanitary and maintained in good working order at all times.

(b) Every ambulance shall be equipped with the medical equipment and supplies specified by the "Minimal Equipment List for Ambulances and Dual Purpose Vehicles Serving as Ambulances" as approved by the Committee on Trauma of the American College of Surgeons on January 14, 1961; provided, however, the State Board of Health, with the approval of the Advisory Committee on Ambulance Service, may require additional equipment or supplies to be aboard ambulances or may delete items of medical equipment or supplies from the required Minimal Equipment List adopted herein by reference.

(c) The Board shall inspect medical equipment and supplies required of ambulances when it deems such inspection is necessary and maintain a record thereof. Upon a determination, based upon an inspection, that required medical supplies or equipment fail to meet the requirements of this article or regulations adopted pursuant hereto, the Board shall suspend the permit for the ambulance concerned, until such requirements are met. (1967, c. 343, s.3.)

Gen. Stats. of N.C. 130-233. Certified ambulance attendant required.

(a) Every ambulance, except those specifically excluded from the operation of this article, when operated on an emergency mission in this State shall be occupied by at least one person who possesses a valid ambulance attendant's certificate from the Board. This section shall not be construed to require a person other than the driver to be aboard if the driver is properly certified by the Board as an ambulance attendant.

(b) The Board shall adopt regulations setting forth the qualifications required for certification of ambulance attendants. Such regulations shall be effective when approved by the Advisory Committee on Ambulance Service.

(c) Persons desiring certification as ambulance attendants shall apply to the Board using forms prescribed by that agency. Upon receipt of such application the Board shall examine the applicant and if it determines the

applicant meets the requirements of its regulations duly adopted Pursuant to this article, it shall issue a certificate to the applicant. Ambulance attendant's certificates so issued shall be valid for a period not to exceed two years and may be renewed after re-examination if the holder meets the requirements set forth in the regulations of the Board. The Board is authorized to cancel a certificate so issued at any time it determines that the holder no longer meets the qualifications prescribed for ambulance attendants.

(d) Duly authorized representatives of the Board may issue temporary certificates with or without examination when it finds that such will be in the public interest. Temporary certificates shall be valid for a period not exceeding 90 days. (1967, c. 343, s.3.)

Gen. Stats. of N.C. 130-234. Exemptions.

The following are exempted from the operation of the provisions in this article:

(1) Privately owned vehicles not ordinarily used in the business of transporting persons who are sick, injured, wounded or otherwise incapacitated or helpless;

(2) A vehicle rendering service as an ambulance in case of a major catastrophe or emergency when the ambulances with permits and based in the locality of the catastrophe or emergency are insufficient to render the services required;

(3) Ambulances based outside this State, except that any such ambulance receiving a patient within this State for transportation to a location within this State shall comply with the provisions of this article;

(4) Ambulances owned and operated by an agency of the United States government;

(5) Vehicles owned and operated by rescue squads chartered by the State of North Carolina as nonprofit corporations or associations or by rescue squads authorized by G.S. 160-191.11 which are not regularly used to transport sick, injured, wounded or otherwise incapacitated or helpless persons except as a part of rescue operations are excluded. (1967, c. 343, s.3; c. 1257, s.2.)

Gen. Stats. of N.C. 130-235. Violation declared misdemeanor.

It shall be the duty of the registered owner of the vehicle concerned to see that the provisions of this article and all regulations adopted hereunder are complied with. Upon the violation of any regulation adopted under authority of this article, the State Board of Health shall have power to revoke or suspend the permits of all vehicles owned or operated by the violator. The operation thereof after any permit has been suspended or revoked, or the operation thereof without having a certified attendant aboard as required by G.S. 130-233, shall constitute a misdemeanor punishable by a fine or imprisonment or both in the discretion of the court.

Gen. State. of N.C. 20-130.1. Use of red lights on front of vehicles prohibited; exceptions.

It shall be unlawful for any person to drive upon the highways of this State any vehicle displaying red lights visible from the front of

said vehicle. The provisions of this section shall not apply to police cars, highway patrol cars, vehicles owned by the Wildlife Resources Commission and operated exclusively for law enforcement purposes, ambulances, paid or voluntary, or vehicles of a voluntary life-saving organization that have been officially approved by the local police authorities.

Gen. Stats. of N.C. 14-111.1. Obtaining ambulance services without intending to pay therefor - Buncombe, Haywood and Madison counties.

Any person who with the intent to defraud shall obtain ambulance services for himself or other persons without intending at the time of obtaining such services to pay a reasonable charge therefor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00), imprisonment for not more than six months, or both. If a person or persons obtaining such services wilfully fails to pay for the services within a period of ninety days after request for payment, such failure shall raise a presumption that the services were obtained with the intention to defraud, and with the intention not to pay therefor.

This section shall apply only to the counties of Buncombe, Haywood and Madison. (1965, c. 976, s.1; 1969, c. 1224, s.4.)

Gen. Stats. of N.C. 14-111.2. Obtaining ambulance services without intending to pay therefor - Alamance and other named counties.

Any person who with intent to defraud shall obtain ambulance services without intending at the time of obtaining such services to pay, if financially able, any reasonable charges therefor shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00), imprisonment for not more than six months, or both. A determination by the court that the recipient of such services has wilfully failed to pay for the services rendered for a period of 90 days after request for payment, and that the recipient is financially able to do so, shall raise a presumption that the recipient at the time of obtaining the services intended to defraud the provider of the services and did not intend to pay for the services.

This section shall apply to Alamance, Anson, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cumberland, Davis, Forsyth, Gaston, Guilford, Orange, Randolph, Rockingham, Stanley, Surry and Wilkes counties only. (1967, c. 964; 1969, cc. 292, 753; c. 1224, s.4.)

Gen. Stats. of N.C. 14-111.3. Making false ambulance request in Buncombe, Haywood and Madison counties.

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to wilfully obtain or attempt to obtain ambulance service that is not needed, or to make a false request or report that an ambulance is needed. Every person convicted of violating this section shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of fifty dollars (\$50.00) or imprisonment not to exceed thirty days or both such fine and imprisonment.

This section shall apply only to the counties of Buncombe, Haywood and Madison. (1965, c. 976, s.2.)

Gen. Stats. of N.C. 14-286.1. Making false ambulance request.

It shall be unlawful for any person to wilfully summon an ambulance or wilfully report that an ambulance is needed when such person does not have good cause to believe that the services of an ambulance are needed. Every person convicted of wilfully violating this section shall upon conviction be punished by a fine not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00) or imprisonment not to exceed 30 days or both such fine and imprisonment.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

NORTH DAKOTA

Definitions - NONE

Ambulance Services

North Dakota Code Annotated Title 23-12-08. Ambulance service authorized.

Any county or municipality of the state of North Dakota, by itself, or in combination with any other county or municipality of the state of North Dakota, may, acting through its governing body, establish, maintain, contract for, or otherwise provide ambulance service for such county or municipality; and for this purpose, out of any funds of such county or municipality not otherwise committed, may buy, rent, lease or otherwise contract for all such vehicles, equipment or other facilities or services which may be necessary to effectuate such purpose.

N.D.C.A. Title 39-01-01 (28)

Authorized emergency vehicle shall mean vehicles of the fire department, police vehicles, and such ambulances and emergency vehicles of municipal departments or public service corporations as are designated or authorized by the local authorities.

N.D.C.A. Title 39-11-25. Horns and warning devices - Regulations governing.

Every ambulance used for emergency calls shall be equipped with a bell, siren, or exhaust whistle of a type approved by the registrar.

N.C.D.A. Title 39-10-26. Operation of vehicles on approach of authorized emergency vehicles.

(1) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle giving an audible signal by bell, siren, or exhaust whistle or displaying a visible flashing red light the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right of way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right-hand edge or curb of the roadway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

(2) Whenever an emergency vehicle is parked or stopped at the scene of an emergency and is displaying a flashing red light approaching traffic shall move to the right-hand edge or curb of the roadway and shall stop but once having stopped traffic may proceed past the scene at its own risk when the roadway is clear, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

(3) This section shall not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

North Dakota Code Annotated Title 43-17-37. Emergency treatment by
resident physician.

Any physician or surgeon licensed under the provisions of this chapter who in good faith renders in this state emergency care at the scene of the emergency shall be expected to render only such emergency care as in his judgement is at the time indicated.

N.D.C.A. Title 43-17-38. Emergency treatment by nonresident physician.

Any physician or surgeon duly licensed to practice his profession in another state of the United States who renders in this state emergency care at the scene of the emergency shall not be deemed to be practicing medicine within this state as contemplated by this chapter.

N.D.C.A. Title 43-12-33. Emergency treatment.

Any nurse licensed and registered under the provisions of this chapter, who, in good faith, renders in this state emergency care at the scene of the emergency shall be expected to render only such emergency care as in her judgement is at the time indicated. (S.L. 1965, Ch. 302, §1).

Definitions - NONEAmbulance Services

Ohio Revised Statutes §505.44.31. Township's contract for ambulance service, context.

In order to obtain ambulance service, or to obtain additional ambulance service in times of emergency, any township may enter into a contract, for a period not to exceed three years, with one or more townships, municipal corporations, or private ambulance owners, regardless of whether such townships, municipal corporations, or private ambulance owners are located within or without the state, upon such terms as are agreed to by them, to furnish or receive ambulance services or the interchange of ambulance services within the several territories of the contracting subdivisions, if such contract is first authorized by respective boards of township trustees or other legislative bodies.

Such contract may provide for a fixed annual charge to be paid at the times agreed upon and stipulated in the contract, or for compensation based upon a stipulated price for each run, call, or emergency, or the elapsed time of service required in such run, call or emergency, or any combination thereof.

O.R.S. §4511.24. Emergency vehicles excepted from speed limitations.

The prima facie speed limitations set forth in section 4511.21 of the Revised Code do not apply to emergency vehicles when they are responding to emergency calls, and when the drivers thereof sound audible signals by bell, siren, or exhaust whistle. This section does not relieve the driver of an emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the street or highway.

O.R.S. §4511.45. Emergency vehicles have right of way.

Upon the approach of an emergency vehicle, equipped with at least one flashing red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of five hundred feet to the front of such vehicle and the driver is giving audible signal by siren, exhaust whistle, or bell, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right of way, immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the edge or curb of the highway clear of any intersection, and stop and remain in such position until the emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

Upon the approach of an emergency vehicle, as stated in the first paragraph of this section, the operator of every streetcar or trackless trolley shall immediately stop such car clear of any intersection and keep it in such position until the emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

This section does not relieve the driver of an emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons and property upon the highway.

O.R.S. §4513.21. Horns, sirens, and warning devices.

Every motor vehicle or trackless trolley when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with a horn which is in good working order and capable of emitting sound audible, under normal conditions, from a distance of not less than two hundred feet.

No motor vehicle or trackless trolley shall be equipped with, nor shall any person use upon a vehicle, any siren, whistle, or bell. Any vehicle may be equipped with a theft alarm signal device which shall be so arranged that it cannot be used as an ordinary warning signal. Every emergency vehicle shall be equipped with a siren, whistle, or bell, capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than five hundred feet and of a type approved by the director of highways. Such equipment shall not be used except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call or is in the immediate pursuit of an actual (or) suspected violator of the law, in which case the driver of the emergency vehicle shall sound such equipment when it is necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of the approach thereof.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions

Ohio Revised Statutes §3701.40. Minimum standards for hospitals receiving federal aid.

The public health council, with the advice and approval of the hospital advisory council, shall by regulation prescribe minimum standards for the maintenance and operation of hospitals which shall receive federal aid for construction under the state plan provided for by section 3701.39 of the Revised Code.

Boards of trustees or directors of institutions shall have the right to select the professional staff members of such institutions and to select and employ interns, nurses, and other personnel, and no rules, regulations, or standards of the director of health, the public health council, or the hospital advisory council adopted or promulgated severally or jointly shall be valid which, if enforced, would interfere in such selection or employment.

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Ohio Revised Statutes §2305.23. Liability of Emergency Care.

No person shall be liable in civil damages for administering emergency care or treatment at the scene of an emergency outside of a hospital, doctor's office, or other place having proper medical equipment, for acts performed at the scene of such emergency, unless the acts constitute wilful or wanton misconduct.

OKLAHOMA

Definitions - NONE

Ambulance Services

Oklahoma Revised Statutes Annotated Title 21 §1214. Radio sets.

It is not unlawful for an ambulance driver, Doctor of Medicine to own or operate a radio receiving set capable of receiving FCC frequencies.

Okla. R.S.A. Title 21 §1211. Following of emergency vehicles unlawful.

It shall be unlawful for the driver of any vehicle other than one on official business to follow any emergency vehicle or to purposely drive to any location on or near a highway where a disaster area exists.

Emergency Hospital Care Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Oklahoma Sessions Laws Chapter 87, p. 117.

(1) Any person licensed to practice any method of treatment of human ailments, disease, pain, injury, deformity, mental or physical condition, or licensed to render services ancillary, thereto, who in good faith renders or attempts to render emergency care at the scene of an accident or an emergency to the victim or victims thereof, shall not be liable for any civil damages as a result of any acts or omissions by such person rendering or attempting to render the emergency care.

Definitions

Oregon Revised Statutes Annotated § 441.125

483.002. "Authorized emergency vehicle".

(1) "Authorized emergency vehicle" means vehicles of the fire department or fire patrol, police vehicles, emergency vehicles of municipal departments or public service corporations and ambulances while being used for emergency purposes and displaying the required lights and sounding a siren or other audible warning.

Ambulance Services

Oregon R.S.A. § 441.320. Powers of hospital districts.

Any corporation proclaimed under ORS 441.260 shall have all the powers necessary to carry out the purposes of ORS 441.205 to 441.410 including, but not confined to, the following: (9) to provide ambulance service by contracting for such service or by acquiring the equipment and personnel necessary for the operation of such service.

Oregon R.S.A. § 483.121. Record required when ambulance used: preservation.

(1) When an ambulance is used as an authorized emergency vehicle, the driver shall within 24 hours after such use, cause to be made and signed by him a record of so much of the following as becomes known to him:

- (a) The time of day and the date when ambulance service was requested.
- (b) The name of the ambulance driver or chauffeur.
- (c) The name and address of any individual to be transported.
- (d) Any reason to believe the life of the individual is jeopardized by delay of the ambulance.
- (e) The location from which the individual is to be transported.
- (f) The name and address of any person who requested the ambulance service.
- (g) The time of day when service for the individual is begun or ended.

(2) The driver or chauffeur of an ambulance shall cause any record made pursuant to subsection (1) of this section to be preserved for not less than seven years. (3) Upon demand of any district attorney the custodian of any record made pursuant to subsection (1) of this section shall make the record available to that district attorney for the purpose of investigating any alleged violation of ORS 483.120 by a driver or chauffeur of an ambulance.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions

Oregon R.S.A. § 441.125. Hospital and medical facility survey.

The State Board of Health, upon recommendation of the advisory council, shall make a survey of the physical facilities within the State now existing and which may be necessary to provide necessary physical facilities for furnishing necessary hospital, clinic, medical facility and similar services

to all people of the state. This survey shall include: (2) An evaluation of the sufficiency of such hospitals and medical facilities for furnishing adequate hospital, clinical, medical facility and similar services to all the people of the state.

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Oregon Revised Statutes Annotated §483.208. Stopping to permit emergency vehicle to pass.

(1) Upon the approach of any authorized emergency vehicle giving audible signal by bell, siren or exhaust whistle, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right of way and immediately drive to a position as near as possible and parallel to the right-hand edge or curb of the highway, clear of any intersection of highways, and shall stop and remain in such position unless otherwise directed by a police officer until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed.

This section does not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway, nor does it protect the driver of any such vehicle from the consequences of an arbitrary exercise of such right-of-way.

PENNSYLVANIA

Definitions

Title 12 Pennsylvania Statutes § 1642. "Good faith".

"Good faith" shall include, but is not limited to, a reasonable opinion that the immediacy of the situation is such that the rendering of care should not be postponed until the patient is hospitalized.

Ambulance Services

Title 81 P.S. § 37403. Specific powers.

In addition to other powers granted by this act, the council of each city shall have power by ordinance: (51) To acquire, by gift or bequest, and to operate and maintain a motor ambulance for the purposes of conveying sick and injured persons in the city and the vicinity to and from hospitals, and, for such purposes, to appropriate and expend moneys of the city.

ANTHRACITE COAL MINE ACT

Article IX Ambulances, Hospitals, Care of the Injured

Title 52 P.S. § 70-901. Operator or superintendent to provide ambulance

The operator or superintendent of every mine, except as hereinafter provided, shall provide and keep at such mine a motor ambulance, and at least two stretchers, for the purpose of conveying to their places of abode, or to a hospital, any person or persons who may be injured while in the discharge of his or their work at such mine.

Title 52 P.S. § 70-902. Motor Ambulance Construction.

The said motor ambulance shall be constructed upon good, substantial and easy springs. It shall be covered and closed, and shall have windows on the sides or ends. It shall be of sufficient size to convey at least two injured persons with two attendants, at one time, and shall be provided with spring mattresses or other comfortable bedding to be placed on roller frames, together with sufficient covering and protection for convenient movement of the injured. It shall also be provided with seats for the attendants. The stretchers shall be constructed of such material and in such manner as to afford the greatest ease and comfort in the carriage of the injured persons. The motor ambulance shall at all times be properly heated.

Title 75 P.S. § 820. Horns and warning devices.

(a) Every motor vehicle, when operated upon a highway, shall be equipped with a horn, or other warning device, in good working order, capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than two hundred (200) feet, and it shall be unlawful, except as otherwise provided in this act, for any vehicle to be equipped with, or for any person to use upon a vehicle, any siren, bell, compression or spark plug whistle, or for any person at any time to use a horn or other warning devices otherwise than as a reasonable warning, or to make any

unnecessary or unreasonably loud or harsh sound by means of a horn or other warning device.

Title 12 P.S. § 1643. Firemen, policemen, ambulance or rescue squads.

Any fireman, policeman, or member of a volunteer ambulance or rescue squad who renders emergency care, first aid or rescue while in the performance of his duties at the scene of an emergency, or moves the person receiving such care, first aid and rescue to a hospital or other place of medical care, shall not be liable to such person for any civil damages as a result of any acts or omissions in rendering the emergency care. In order for any fireman, policeman or member of a volunteer ambulance or rescue squad to receive the benefit of the exemption from civil liability provided for in this act, he must first have taken and successfully completed a standard first aid course recognized or approved by the American Red Cross and further he shall have a valid certification from the American Red Cross that he has successfully completed any necessary training or refresher courses, or shall have successfully completed a first aid course having standards at least equal to a first aid course recognized or approved by the American Red Cross.

Title 53 P.S. § 56534. Motor ambulances.

To acquire and to operate and maintain a motor ambulance for the purposes of conveying sick and injured persons of such township and the vicinity to and from hospitals, and, for such purposes, to appropriate and expend moneys of the township or to appropriate money annually towards a non-profit community ambulance service.

Title 52 P.S. § 70-903. Injured persons removed by ambulance.

Whenever any person or persons employed in or about a mine shall receive such injury, by accident or otherwise while so employed, as would render him or them unable to walk to his or their place of abode, the operator or superintendent of such mine shall immediately cause such person or persons to be removed in said motor ambulance to his or their place of abode or to a hospital, as the case may require.

Title 52 P.S. § 70-904. Exceptions to requirements of ambulance.

It is provided, however, that the operator or superintendent of any mine shall be excepted from the requirement of a motor ambulance, as aforesaid, if a community ambulance is available at all times for use in case of need at the mine.

Title 75 P.S. § 820

Every police, fire department vehicle and ambulance in accordance with a statement filed with the Pennsylvania State Police prior thereto, uses the same for answering fire or emergency calls, may be equipped with a bell, siren, compression or spark plug whistle, of a type approved by the secretary (of the Department of Motor Vehicles.)

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions

Title 91 Pennsylvania Statutes § 46202. Specific powers.

The powers of the borough shall be vested in the corporate authorized. Among the specific powers of the borough shall be the following, and in the exercise of any of such powers involving the enactment of any ordinance of the making of any regulation, restriction, or prohibition, the borough may provide for the enforcement thereof and may prescribe penalties, for the violation thereof or for the failure to conform thereto: (64) Hospital appropriations. To appropriate moneys for the support of any incorporated hospital which is engaged in charitable work and extends treatment and medical attentions to residents of such borough, but no such appropriation shall exceed in any year the cost of free service extended to residents of the borough which is in excess of any amount paid by the Commonwealth towards such free services.

Title 52 P.S. § 70-906. Mine hospital supplies.

It shall be unlawful to operate any anthracite mine unless said mine is provided with a sufficient quantity of linseed or olive oil, bandages, linens, splints, woolen and water-proof blankets. Said articles shall be stored in rooms erected at a convenient place in the mine and on the surface, which rooms shall not be less than eight by twelve feet, and sufficiently furnished, lighted, clean and ventilated, so that therein medical treatment may be given injured employees in case of emergency. The furnishings shall be sufficient to accommodate two or more persons in a reclining and sitting posture.

Title 52 P.S. § 70-909. Mine inspector to examine hospitals each two months.

It shall be the duty of the mine inspector to visit each of the medical rooms in his district at least once in two months; see that the law is complied with; examine records of the medical room. He shall notify the county coroner of any neglect or noncompliance with the provisions of this act by any operator which information shall be regarded as evidence on any inquest that may be held on employees dying from injuries while working in such anthracite mine.

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Title 12 Pennsylvania Statutes § 1641. Physicians, other practitioners and nurses, civil liability.

Any physician or any other practitioner of the healing arts or any registered nurse, licensed by any one of the United States, who happens by chance upon the scene of an emergency by reason of serving on an emergency call panel or similar committee of a county medical society or who is called to the scene of an emergency by the police or other duly constituted officers of the State or a political subdivision, or who is present when an emergency occurs and who, in good faith renders emergency care at the scene of the emergency, shall not be liable for any civil

damages as a result of any acts or omissions by such physician or practitioner or registered nurse in rendering the emergency care, except any acts or omissions intentionally designed to harm or any grossly negligent acts or omissions which result in harm to the person receiving emergency care.

Title 75 P.S. § 1015. What to do on approach of ambulance, police and fire department vehicle.

(a) Upon the approach of any police, fire department vehicle, ambulance in accordance with a statement filed with the Pennsylvania State Police prior thereto uses the same for answering fire or emergency calls, giving audible signal, the driver of every other vehicle shall immediately drive the same to a position as near as possible, and parallel to, the right-hand edge or curb of the highway, clear of any intersection of highways, and shall stop and remain in such position, unless otherwise directed by a peace officer, until such vehicle shall have passed.

Penalty - Any person violating any of the provisions of the section, shall, upon summary conviction before a magistrate, be sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars (\$10.00) and costs of prosecution, and, in default of the payment thereof, shall undergo imprisonment for not more than five (5) days.

Title 75 P.S. § 1015. Vehicles must stop at through highways and stop intersections:

(d) This section shall not apply to vehicles, when operated with due regard for safety, nor to fire departments or fire patrol vehicles responding to a fire alarm, nor to ambulances when traveling in emergencies. The exemption, however, shall not protect the driver of any such vehicle from the reckless disregard of the safety of others.

Penalty - Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon summary conviction before a magistrate, be sentenced to pay a cost of five dollars and costs of prosecution, and, in default of payment thereof, shall undergo imprisonment for not more than three (3) days.

RHODE ISLAND

Definitions - NONE

Ambulance Services

General Laws of Rhode Island §31-1-3 (k) Authorized emergency vehicle.

Vehicles of the fire department and such ambulances and emergency vehicles of municipal departments or public service corporations as are designated or authorized by the registrar.

Gen. Laws of R.I. §31-12-8. Warning signals given by emergency vehicles.

The exemptions herein granted to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when the driver of any said vehicle while in motion sounds audible signal by bell, siren or exhaust whistle as may be reasonably necessary, and when the vehicle is equipped with at least one (1) lighted lamp displaying a red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of five hundred (500) feet to the front of such vehicle, except that an authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle need not be equipped with or display a red light visible from in front of the vehicle.

Gen. Laws of R.I. §31-12-9. Due care by emergency vehicles.

The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others.

Gen. Laws of R.I. §32-12-6. Emergency vehicles - Times when entitled to special privileges.

The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call or when in the pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law or when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm, may exercise the privileges set forth in §31-12-7, but subject to the conditions stated in §31-12-8 and 31-12-9.

Gen. Laws of R.I. §31-12-7. Privileges allowed emergency vehicles.

The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may:

- (1) Park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of any law;
- (2) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign; but only after down as may be necessary for safe operation;
- (3) Exceed the prima facie speed limits so long as he does not endanger life or property;
- (4) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions

General Laws of Rhode Island §23.15.1. Short title.

This chapter may be cited as the "Health facilities construction act."

Gen. Laws of R.I. §23.15.2. Federal funds for survey and planning.

Except where a single state agency is otherwise designated or established in accordance with any other state law, the Rhode Island department of health is hereby designated to be the sole agency of the state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations to establish and administer any state-wide plan for the construction, equipment, maintenance or operation of any facility for the provision of care, treatment, diagnosis, rehabilitation, training or related services, which plan is now, or may hereafter be, required as a condition to the eligibility for benefits to receive, administer, and expend any funds that may be available under any federal act or from any other source, public or private, for such purposes.

Committees/Councils

General Laws of Rhode Island §23-15-3. State advisory council.

The governor shall establish a state advisory council or councils and appoint appropriate representatives, including such representatives as are required as a condition of eligibility for benefits under the appropriate federal act or acts, to consult with the director of the state department of health in carrying out the purposes of this chapter.

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

General Laws of Rhode Island. Immunity from civil damages.

Physicians duly licensed in any of the United States are granted immunity from civil damages when rendering emergency medical assistance to those in need, if this aid is given gratuitously and voluntarily. Exception, gross, willful or wanton negligence, or where services normally rendered.

SOUTH CAROLINA

A bill to provide for the Licensing and Regulation of Ambulance Attendants.

To Provide Penalties for violation; and to Provide for an Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council.

Effective January 1, 1972.

Section 1. "Ambulance" means any motor vehicle used for the transportation of patients.

2. "Ambulance attendant" means any trained and qualified person responsible for the operation of an ambulance and the care of patients whether or not the attendant also serves as driver.

3. "Patient" means any person who is ill, injured, or otherwise incapacitated.

4. "Board" means the South Carolina Board of Health.

Section 2. No person shall act as an ambulance attendant in this State without first securing a certificate from the State Board of Health. Upon receipt of an application therefor the board shall issue a certificate to the applicant which shall be valid for one year from the date of issuance. No fee shall be required for the certificate which shall be renewed annually.

Section 3. Commencing July 1, 1972 each medical attendant shall be required to complete an American First Aid course or its equivalent and a training program for emergency medical technicians.

Section 4. No rules and regulations shall be promulgated by the board to implement the provisions of this act.

Section 5. If the governing body of any county or the majority of a County Legislative Delegation residing in the county determines that it would not be in the best interest of the county to comply with the provisions of this act, the ambulance attendants of such county shall be exempted therefrom.

Section 6. The board may establish an Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council for the purpose of assisting and advising the board in the implementation of this act. Composition of the council shall include representatives from professional, medical, business and civic organizations throughout the State.

Section 7. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or be imprisoned for not more than 30 days.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Definitions - NONE

Ambulance Services

South Dakota Compiled Laws Annotated §32-14-1.

(a) "Authorized emergency vehicle", vehicles of the fire department, police vehicles and such ambulances and emergency vehicles of municipal departments or public service corporations as are designated or authorized by the commissioner.

S.D. Compiled Laws Ann. §34-11-1. Service provided by counties and municipalities - Agreements for service - Licensing and regulation.

Counties and municipalities are authorized to provide ambulance service within their boundaries and within a radius of fifty miles thereof, to enter into agreements with other governmental subdivisions and with other persons for such services, and to appropriate funds for such purposes, or in lieu thereof said county or municipality may enter into agreement with such other governmental subdivision or any competent person to furnish funds for such purposes on an annual basis as may mutually be agreed upon, and to be paid to such person or political subdivision when a claim has been duly filed, audited and allowed by the county or municipality, and to license and regulate persons providing such services.

S.D. Compiled Laws Ann. §32-3101. Circumstances under which emergency vehicle may disregard traffic regulations.

The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call or when in the pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law or when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm, may exercise the privileges set forth in §32-31-2, but subject to the conditions stated in §§32-31-3 and 32-31-5.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

South Dakota Laws, Chapter 137, p. 155.

No physician or surgeon licensed under the appropriate provisions of the South Dakota Code who in good faith renders, in this State, emergency care at the scene of the emergency, shall be liable for any civil damages as a result of any acts or omissions by such person in rendering the emergency care.

TENNESSEE

Definitions

Tennessee Code Title 6-642. "Ambulance service" defined.

For the purpose of § 6-642-6.645 the term "ambulance service" shall mean the use of any privately or publicly owned motor vehicle for the transportation of injured or infirm persons on an emergency or non-emergency basis.

Ambulance Services

Tennessee Code Title 6-643. Provided by county or city as a public service.

The governing body of any county or city of the state of Tennessee may provide and maintain and do all things necessary to provide ambulance service as a public service.

Tenn. Code Title 6-644. Provision of private or nonprofit ambulance service - Regulations.

The governing body of any county or city may license, franchise or contract for private operators or nonprofit general welfare corporations to provide ambulance service. In order to protect the public health and welfare, any county or city may adopt and enforce reasonable regulations to control the provision of private or nonprofit ambulance service.

Tenn. Code Title 6-645. Service outside boundaries - Approval - Joint or cooperative action.

No county may provide and maintain, license, franchise, or contract for ambulance service within the boundaries of a city or another county, and no city may provide and maintain, license, franchise, or contract for ambulance service outside its corporate boundaries, without the approval of the governing body of the area to be served. Any two (2) or more counties and municipalities may enter into agreements for joint or cooperative action to provide for ambulance service as authorized in § 6-642-645.

Tenn. Code Title 59-808. Authorized emergency vehicles.

(a) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call may exercise the privileges set forth in this section, but subject to the conditions herein stated.

(b) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may:

- (1) Park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of this chapter;
- (2) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation;
- (3) Exceed the speed limits so long as he does not endanger life or property;
- (4) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

(c) The exemptions herein granted to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when such vehicle is making use of audible and visual signals meeting the requirements of the applicable laws of this state, except that an authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle need not be equipped with or display a red light visible from in front of the vehicle.

(d) The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Definitions - NONE

Ambulance Services

Vernon's Texas Revised Civil Statutes Article 4590 (b) Regulation of public and private emergency ambulances; permits.

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall operate or cause to be operated in the State of Texas, any emergency ambulance, public or private, or any other vehicle commonly used for the transportation of the sick or injured, without first securing a permit therefor from the State Board of Health as herein provided.

Section 2. Every ambulance, before a permit is issued therefore, shall be equipped with and, when in service, carry as minimum equipment the following:

- (a) A first aid kit.
- (b) Traction splints for the proper transportation of fractures of the extremities.

Section 3. Every ambulance when in service shall be accompanied by at least one person who has acquired theoretical or practical knowledge in first aid as prescribed and certified by the American Red Cross, evidence by a certificate issued to such person by the State Board of Health.

Provided, however, that after the passage of this Act, firms or establishments operating ambulances will be given sixty days in which to furnish such Red Cross First Aid Course as specified herein; and further that in the future, new employees employed for the purpose of operating ambulances will be given 60 days in which to complete said first aid course.

Section 4. Application for a permit to operate any such ambulance ... on the streets of any city, on the highways of this State, shall be made on a form prescribed by the State Board of Health.

Each permit shall be posted in the interior of the ambulance. Any such permit may be subject to revocation by the State Board of Health. Upon the finding by a public health officer of any political subdivision that said permittee has failed to comply with the provisions of this Act or the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health.

T.R.C.S. Art. 6701 d. Section 2 (d). Authorized emergency vehicle.

Vehicles of the fire department (fire patrol), police vehicles, public and private ambulances for which permits have been issued by the State Board of Health, emergency vehicles of municipal departments or public service corporations as are designated or authorized by the governing body of an incorporated city, and private vehicles operated by volunteer firemen while answering a fire alarm."

Section 131 "(c) Flashing lights are prohibited except on an authorized emergency vehicle or ..."

Section 133 "(d) Any authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a whistle, siren or bell capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 500 feet and of a type approved by the department, but such siren shall not be used except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Vernon's Texas Revised Civil Statutes Article 791. Exceptions to speed law.

"Section 8 (of Art. 827A amended) relating to the speed of motor vehicles, shall not apply to ... ambulances responding to emergency calls; provided that incorporated cities and towns may by ordinance regulate the speed of ambulances."

Definitions - NONE

Ambulance Services

Utah Code Annotated Title 41-6-3. Authorized emergency vehicle.

(a) "Authorized Emergency Vehicle." Vehicles of the fire department, police vehicles, and such ambulances and emergency vehicles of municipal departments or public service corporations as are designed or authorized through the department or local authorities.

Utah Code Title 41-6-14. Applicability and exemptions.

(a) The provision of this act applicable to the drivers of vehicles upon the highways shall apply to the drivers of all vehicles owned or operated by the United States, this state or any county, city, town, district, of (or) any other political subdivision of the state, including authorized emergency vehicles; provided, however, that such authorized emergency vehicles shall be exempt from the driving restrictions imposed under sections 41-6-20 to and including 41-6-28, 41-6-46 to and including 41-6-82 and 41-6-91 to and including 41-6-106 of this act when driven under the following conditions:

- (1) Said exemption shall apply whenever any said vehicle is being driven in response to an emergency call or when responding to but not returning from a fire alarm.
- (2) Said exemption herein granted to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when the driver of any said vehicle while in motion sounds audible signal by bell, siren or exhaust whistle as may be reasonably necessary, and when the vehicle is equipped with at least one lighted lamp displaying a red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of 500 feet to the front of such vehicle, except that an authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle need not be equipped with or display a red light visible from in front of the vehicle.

(b) The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with the due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of an arbitrary exercise of the privileges declared in this section.

(c) The provisions of this act shall not apply to persons, teams, motor vehicles and other equipment while actually engaged in work upon the surface of a highway, but shall apply to such persons and vehicles when traveling to or from such work.

Utah Code Title 41-6-146. Horns and warning devices - Emergency vehicles.

(c) Any authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a siren, whistle, or bell, capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 500 feet and of a type approved by the state road commission, but such siren shall not be used except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call in which said latter events the driver of such vehicle shall sound said siren when necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of the approach thereof.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions

Utah Code Title 26-15-58. Licenses - Minimum requirements.

After enactment of this act, no person or governmental unit, acting severally or jointly with any other person or governmental unit shall establish, conduct, or maintain a hospital in this state without a license under this law.

In order to qualify as a licensed hospital, the following minimum requirements must be met:

(1) The building or buildings shall be suitably constructed, sanitary, with proper heating, ventilation and fire protection. The hospital must provide written proof of a satisfactory rating by the local fire department.

(2) Nursing care shall be immediately available at all times.

(3) Suitable clinical, surgical, laboratory and X-ray facilities shall be available.

(4) Each patient shall have a clinical record which shall include: detailed clinical history, description of physical examinations, reports of laboratory tests and of pathology and X-ray examinations, admission (previsional) and prerogative diagnosis, clear description of treatments given, including all operative procedures, postoperative diagnosis, progress notes by the physician, final complete diagnosis, and results of treatment at the time of discharge from the hospital and other reports as specified by the department in regulations. These records shall be properly indexed and filed in the hospital.

Utah Code Title 26-15-61. Time for compliance with rules, regulations, and minimum standards.

Any hospital which is in operation at the time of promulgation of any applicable rules or regulations or minimum standards under this act shall be given a reasonable time, under the particular circumstances not to exceed one year from the date of such promulgation, within which to comply with such rules and regulations and minimum standards.

Committees/Councils

Utah Code Title 26-15-60.

With approval of the hospital advisory council, the department is authorized to deny, suspend, or revoke a license in any case in which it finds that there has been a substantial failure to comply with the requirements established under this law, or: aiding, abetting or permitting the commission of any illegal act, or conduct adverse to the public health, morals, welfare, and safety of the people of the state of Utah in the maintenance and operation of the premises for which a license is issued. Whenever any person is injured by any action or inaction of the department, he may have a hearing if requested.

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Utah Code Title 26-15-1. Board of health within department of health and welfare - Creation - Powers and authority.

There is created within the department of health and welfare a board of health which, except as otherwise provided in this act, shall assume all of the policy-making functions, powers, duties, rights and respon-

sibilities of the state board of health and the state department of health, together with all functions, powers, duties, rights and responsibilities granted to the board of health of this act. The board of health shall be the policy-making body of the division of health. Except as otherwise provided in this act, whenever reference is made in Title 26, or any other provision of law, to the state board of health or the state department of health, it shall be construed as referring to the board of health where such reference pertains to policy-making functions, powers, duties, rights and responsibilities; but in all other instances such reference shall be construed as referring to the division of health.

Utah Code Title 26-15-2.1. Division of health - Creation - Powers and authority.

There is created the division of health, which shall be within the department of health and welfare under the administration and general supervision of the coordinating council of health and welfare and under the policy direction of the board of health. The division of health shall be the health authority for the state of Utah, shall assume all of the functions, powers, duties, rights and responsibilities of the state board of health and the state department of health, except those which are assumed by the board of health under this act, and is vested with such other functions, powers, duties, rights, and responsibilities as provided in this act and other law.

Utah Code Title 26-15-2.2. Division of health - Agency for administering health planning functions under federal law.

The division of health is hereby designated the single state agency for administering or supervising the administration of the state health planning functions under provisions of Public Law 89-749 as now or hereafter amended. The division of health shall consult with all agencies of government, private organizations, professional, charitable or otherwise, having an interest in health matters in the implementation of this section under the federal act and is authorized and directed to appoint such advisory committees as is deemed necessary to ensure broad consideration to the health needs of the people of the state. The division shall consider all parts of any comprehensive plan evolved from such studies in programming its activities and in the expenditure of all funds appropriated or granted to it.

Utah Code Title 58-12-23. No civil liability for emergency care rendered by license.

No person licensed under this chapter or under chapter 31 of Title 58, Laws of Utah, who in good faith renders emergency care at the scene of the emergency, shall be liable for any civil damages as a result of any acts or omissions by such person in rendering the emergency care.

Utah Code Title 58-12-39. Medical Practice Act - "Good Samaritan Statute" to apply.

The provisions of section 58-12-23, Utah Code Annotated 1953, as enacted by chapter 135, section 1, Laws of Utah 1961, commonly known as the "Good Samaritan Statute" shall apply to all persons licensed under the provisions of this act.

Utah Code Title 58-12-40.

Nothing in this title shall be construed to prohibit service rendered by a physician's assistant who is acting under the supervision and direction of a physician licensed in this state to practice medicine and surgery in all branches thereof, and which physician's assistant is in actual training in or who has successfully completed a physician's assistant training program approved by the council on scientific education of the Utah state medical association. The physician shall supervise and direct the activities of the assistant and shall be liable for his acts or omissions.

VERMONT

Definitions

Title 27 Vermont Statutes Annotated § 2651.

As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Ambulance" means any motor vehicle or aircraft, specially constructed or equipped, which is used or maintained for the purpose of transporting sick or injured persons.
- (2) "Ambulance district" means a political subdivision established to facilitate ambulance services within a given area.
- (3) "Ambulance services" means the transporting of one or more sick or injured persons by ambulance.
- (4) "District board" means the board of directors of a district elected under section 2653 of this title.
- (5) "Person" means any person, firm, partnership, volunteer rescue squad or unit, association, corporation, municipality or political subdivision, including ambulance districts as provided for in this subchapter.
- (6) "State board" means the state board of health. - Added 1969, No. 112, § 1, eff. April 22, 1969.

Title 24, V.S.A. § 2652. Creation of districts.

The state board of health with the approval of the commissioner of motor vehicles may divide the state into ambulance districts, the number, size and boundaries of which shall be determined by the board in the interest of affording adequate and efficient ambulance services throughout the state. - Added 1969, No. 112, § 1, eff. April 22, 1969.

Ambulance Services

Title 24 Vermont Statutes Annotated § 2653. Election of directors.

(a) Each ambulance district shall elect a board of seven directors, composed of representatives of medical facilities and allied services operating within the district, to serve for a term of four years each or until their successors are elected. The district board election shall be arranged so that no more than four directors' terms shall expire in any year, and for this purpose directors may be elected for terms of less than four years at the time of the election of the initial board of directors. The district board may appoint a director to fill any vacancy on the board of directors for the balance of an unexpired term. No ambulance unit or service in a district shall have more than one director providing candidates from other units are nominated.

(b) Elections under this section shall be held during the month of March in odd numbered years, and shall be warned by the commissioner of health by publication of a notice thereof in a newspaper of general circulation in the district, stating the time, date and place of the meeting. Persons residing in the district qualified to vote in the town or city of their residence may vote at such meetings, in person only. One

of the directors shall be designated as clerk of the district, and he shall certify all elections of directors to the secretary of state. - Added 1969, No. 112, § 1, eff. April 22, 1969; amended 1969, No. 179 (Adj Sess.), § 1, eff. July 1, 1970.

Title 24 V.S.A. § 2654. Recording determination of districts.

The state board shall cause to be recorded in the office of the secretary of state a certificate containing its determination of ambulance districts. - Added 1969, No. 112, § 1, eff. April 22, 1969.

Title 24 V.S.A. § 2655. Meetings of directors; election of officers.

(a) The board of directors shall hold an annual meeting on or before May 1 in each year, at which a chairman and a treasurer shall be elected to serve until the next annual meeting. A vice-chairman may be elected if the directors so vote. The directors shall also meet at such other times as they deem advisable.

(b) Each district clerk shall cause to be recorded in the office of the secretary of state the names of the elected district officers.

(c) Meetings shall be called by the clerk on request of the chairman or any two directors. However, in the event that no annual meeting is held on or before March 1 in any year, such a meeting may be called by any director. Five days written notice of all meetings shall be given to each director, unless waived in writing.

(d) A majority of the directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting. - Added 1969, No. 112, § 1, eff. April 22, 1969; amended 1969, No. 179 (Adj. Sess.), § 2, eff. July 1, 1970.

Title 24 V.S.A. § 2656. Duties and powers of officers and directors.

(a) The board of directors shall have full power to manage, control and supervise the conduct of the district and to exercise in the name of the district all powers and functions belonging to the district, subject to such laws or regulations as may be applicable.

(b) The chairman of the board of directors shall preside at meetings of directors, and shall perform such other duties as the directors may delegate to him.

(c) The treasurer shall have the custody of all monies belonging to the district, and shall keep accurate and complete books of account. Prior to assuming his duties, the treasurer shall execute a bond in favor of the district, conditioned on the faithful performance of his duties, in such sum and with such sureties as the directors approve.

(d) The clerk shall keep minutes of meetings of directors and of the district, and shall record all votes.

(e) The vice-chairman, if one is elected, shall perform the duties of the chairman in the chairman's absence. - Added 1969, No. 112, § 1, eff. April 22, 1969.

Title 24 V.S.A. § 2657. Purposes and powers of ambulance districts.

(a) It shall be the function of each ambulance district to foster and coordinate ambulance services within the district, in the interest of affording adequate ambulance services within the district. In furtherance of these purposes each district is authorized to:

- (1) Operate and maintain ambulance services.
 - (2) Buy, acquire, lease, maintain and improve land, building, fixtures and equipment.
 - (3) Apply for, receive and accept gifts, bequests, grants-in-aid, state, federal and local aid, and other forms of financial assistance.
 - (4) Cooperate with and make agreements with agencies of federal, state and local government, and with public and private organizations engaged in furnishing ambulance services or related activities, and supervise the activities of such organizations to the extent that the same are by law or regulation made subject to its supervision.
 - (5) Appoint and employ agents and employees.
 - (6) Administer and participate in local highway safety programs approved by the governor as part of the state's highway safety program, and receive funds available for such purposes subject to applicable laws and regulations and the approval of the governor.
 - (7) Impose and collect reasonable charges or fees for its services.
- (b) An ambulance district may cooperate with a similar municipality or organization in a contiguous state.
- (c) Two or more contiguous ambulance districts by a majority vote of the district board in each of the districts concerned may change the mutual boundaries of their ambulance districts. The district boards shall report all changes in district boundaries to the state board.
- (d) Property given to or delivered into the possession of a volunteer rescue squad by an ambulance district shall be and remain the property of the organization to which it is given or delivered. - Added 1969, No. 112, § 1, April 22, 1969, No. 207 (Adj. Sess.), § 9, eff. March 24, 1970.

Title 24 V.S.A. § 2681. License required.

A person furnishing ambulance services shall obtain a license to furnish ambulance services under this subchapter. - Added 1969, No. 112, § 1, eff. April 22, 1969.

Title 24 V.S.A. § 2682. Powers of state board.

- (a) The state board shall administer this subchapter and shall have power to:
- (1) Issue licenses under this subchapter.
 - (2) Revoke or suspend upon due notice and opportunity for hearing, the license of any person who violates or fails to comply with any provision of this subchapter, or any rule or requirement adopted under its authority.
 - (3) Make, adopt, amend and revise, as it deems necessary or expedient, reasonable rules, standards and requirements in order to promote and protect the health, safety and welfare of members of the public using, served by, or in need of, ambulance services, subject to the approval of the district board for each district in which such rules are to take effect. Such rules, standards or requirements may cover or relate to:

- (A) Age, training and physical requirements for ambulance drivers and attendants.
- (B) Design and equipping of ambulances.
- (C) Cooperation with hospitals and organizations in other related fields, and participation in central communications procedures.

(D) Any other matters properly within the purposes of this chapter.

(b) No fee or other payment shall be required of an applicant for a license. - Added 1969, No. 112, §1, eff. April 22, 1969.

Title 24 V.S.A. § 2683. Term of license.

Licenses shall be issued on forms to be prescribed by the state board for a period of one year beginning on January 1, or for the balance of any such year. - Added 1969, No. 112, §1, eff. April 22, 1969.

Title 24 V.S.A. §2684. Penalty.

A person who violates this subchapter shall be fined not more than \$100.00. - Added 1969, No. 112, §1, eff. April 22, 1969.

Title 24 V.S.A. §2685. Liability for cost of services.

A person who receives emergency ambulance services shall be liable in contract to the person providing such services for the reasonable and necessary cost of the services, whether or not he has agreed or consented to such liability. - Added 1969, No. 112, §1, eff. April 22, 1969.

Title 24 V.S.A. §2686. False requests for ambulance service.

A person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor if he requests ambulance service from a person or organization engaged in providing such service without actual need for an ambulance, knowing that the request is false or baseless. A person who violates this section shall be fined not more than \$200.00 or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both. - Added 1969, No. 179 (Adj. Sess.), §3, eff. July 1, 1970.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Title 12 Vermont Statutes Annotated §519. Emergency medical care.

(a) A person who knows that another is exposed to grave physical harm shall, to the extent that the same can be rendered without danger or peril to himself or without interference with important duties owed to others, give reasonable assistance to the exposed person unless that assistance or care is being provided by others.

(b) A person who provides reasonable assistance in compliance with subsection (a) of this section shall not be liable in civil damages unless his acts constitute gross negligence or unless he will receive or expects to receive remuneration. Nothing contained in this subsection shall alter existing law with respect to tort liability of a practitioner of the healing arts for acts committed in the ordinary course of his practice.

(c) A person who wilfully violates subsection (a) of this section shall be fined not more than \$100.00.

Title 24 V.S.A. § 2604. Joint action by municipalities.

A municipality may appropriate a sum of money to secure a licensed physician or a registered nurse, or both, or provide ambulance service, and may join with adjacent municipalities in providing these services.

Definitions

Code of Virginia Annotated § 46.1-225.

As used in this chapter, the term "rescue vehicle" is defined as any vehicle designed or utilized for the principal purposes of supplying resuscitation or other emergency relief where human life is endangered.

Code of Va. Ann: § 32-310.1 (b).

(b) As used in this chapter, "ambulance" shall mean any privately or publicly owned vehicle that is specially designed, constructed, or modified and equipped and is intended to be used for an is maintained or operated for the transportation upon the streets or highways in this State of persons who are sick, injured, wounded or otherwise incapacitated or helpless. Vehicles designed primarily for rescue operations and which do not ordinarily transport persons upon the streets or highways are excluded.

Ambulance Services

Code of Virginia Annotated § 32-310.1. Permit required.

(a) On and after January one, nineteen hundred sixty-nine, no person, firm, corporation or association, either as owner, agent, or otherwise, shall hereafter furnish, operate, conduct, maintain, advertise, or otherwise engage in or profess to be engaged in the business or service of transporting patients upon the streets or highways in Virginia unless he holds a currently valid permit for each ambulance used in such business or service, issued by authority of the State Board of Health.

(c) Before a permit may be issued for a vehicle to be operated as an ambulance, its registered owner must apply to the Board for an ambulance permit. Application shall be made upon forms, and according to procedures established by the Board. Prior to issuing an original or renewal permit for an ambulance, it shall be determined that the vehicle for which the permit is issued meets all requirements as to medical equipment and supplies and sanitation as set forth in this chapter and in the regulations of the Board. Permits issued for ambulances shall be valid for a period specified by the Board, not to exceed two years.

(d) The Board may authorize the issuance of temporary permits for vehicles not meeting required standards valid for a period not to exceed sixty days when the public interest will be served thereby.

(e) When a permit has been issued for an ambulance as specified herein, the vehicle for which issued, and records relating to maintenance and operation of such vehicle shall be open at all reasonable times to such inspection as the Board may require.

(f) The issuance of a permit hereunder shall not be construed so as to authorize any person, firm, corporation, or association to provide ambulance services or to operate any ambulances without a franchise or permit in any county or municipality which has enacted an ordinance pursuant to § 32-310.8 making it unlawful to do so.

Code of Va. Ann. §32-310.3. Sanitation standards for ambulances; medical equipment and supplies.

(a) The Board shall adopt regulations specifying sanitation standards for ambulances. Regulations so adopted shall also require that the interior of the ambulance and the equipment within the ambulance be sanitary and maintain in good working order at all times.

(b) Every ambulance shall be equipped with the medical supplies and equipment specified by the Minimal Equipment List for Ambulances as adopted by the Committee on Trauma of the American College of Surgeons and in effect on June twenty-eight, nineteen hundred sixty-eight; provided, however, the State Board of Health, with the approval of the Advisory Committee on Emergency Services, may require additional equipment or supplies to be aboard ambulances or may delete items of medical equipment or supplies from the required Minimal Equipment List adopted herein by reference.

(c) The Board shall cause to be inspected medical equipment and supplies required of ambulances when it deems such inspection is necessary and shall have maintained a record thereof. Upon a determination, based upon an inspection, that required medical supplies or equipment fail to meet the requirements of this chapter or regulations adopted pursuant hereto, the permit for the ambulance concerned shall be suspended until such requirements are met.

Code of Va. Ann. § 32-310.4. Emergency medical care attendant's certificate.

(a) On and after January 1, nineteen hundred sixty-nine every ambulance, except those specifically excluded from the operation of this chapter, when operated on an emergency mission in this State shall be occupied by at least one person who possesses a valid emergency medical care attendant's certificate issued by authority of the Board. This section shall not be construed to require a person other than the driver to be aboard if the driver is properly certified as an emergency medical care attendant.

(b) The Board shall adopt regulations setting forth the qualifications required for certification of such attendants. Such regulations shall be effective when approved by the Advisory Committee on Emergency Services.

(c) Persons desiring certification as emergency care attendants shall apply to the Board using forms prescribed by the Board. Upon receipt of such application the Board shall cause the applicant to be examined and if it is determined that the applicant meets the requirements of its regulations duly adopted pursuant to this chapter, it shall issue a certificate to the applicant. Emergency medical care attendants' certificates so issued shall be valid for a period not to exceed two years and may be renewed after re-examination if the holder meets the requirements set forth in the regulations of the Board. Any certificate so issued may be suspended at any time it is determined that the holder no longer meets the qualifications prescribed for such attendants.

(d) The Board may authorize the issuance of temporary certificates with or without examination when it finds that such will be in the public interest. Temporary certificates shall be valid for a period not exceeding ninety days.

Code of Va. Ann. § 32-310.8. Powers of governing bodies of counties, cities and towns.

(a) Upon finding as fact, after notice and public hearing, that exercise of the powers enumerated below is necessary to assure the provision of adequate and continuing ambulance services and that exercise of the powers enumerated below are necessary to preserve, protect and promote the public health, safety and general welfare, the governing bodies of the cities and counties, within their respective jurisdiction, are hereby empowered to:

- (1) Enact an ordinance making it unlawful to provide ambulance services or to operate ambulances without having been granted a franchise or permit to do so;
- (2) Grant franchises or permits to ambulance operators, based within or without the city or county; provided, that any ambulance operator providing ambulance services in any county or city upon June twenty-eight, nineteen hundred sixty-eight and who continues to provide such services up to and including the effective date of any ordinance adopted pursuant to this section, and who submits to the governing body of any such city or county evidence satisfactory to it of such continuing service, shall be entitled to a franchise or permit to serve at least that part of such city or county in which such service has been continuously provided, and the governing body of any such city or county shall, upon finding that all other requirements of this chapter are met, grant such franchise or permit;
- (3) Limit the number of ambulances to be operated within the county, and by any operator;
- (4) Determine and prescribe areas of franchised or permitted service within the county;
- (5) Fix and change from time to time reasonable charges for franchised or permitted ambulance services;
- (6) Set minimum limits of liability insurance coverage for ambulances;
- (7) Contract with franchised or permitted ambulance operators for transportation to be rendered upon call of a county or municipal agency or department and for transportation of bona fide indigents or persons certified by the local board of public welfare to be public assistance recipients;
- (8) Establish other necessary regulations not inconsistent with statutes or regulations of the State Board of Health relating to ambulance service.

(b) In addition to the powers set forth above, the governing body of any city or county is hereby authorized to provide, or cause to be provided, ambulance services and such city or county shall have the power to own, operate and maintain ambulances, to provide and to make reasonable charges for ambulance services, or to contract with any public or private agency, person, firm, corporation or association, including public and private hospitals, for the rendering of ambulance services.

(c) Any incorporated town may exercise, within its corporate limits only, all those powers enumerated in subsections (a) and (b) of this section either upon the request of a town to the board of county supervisors, and upon the adoption by the board of county supervisors of a

resolution permitting such exercise, or after one hundred eighty days written notice to the board of county supervisors if the county is not exercising such powers at the end of such one hundred eighty day period.

(d) No county ordinance enacted, or other county action taken, pursuant to powers granted herein shall be effective within an incorporated town which is at the time exercising such powers until one hundred eighty days after written notice to the governing body of the town.

(e) Nothing herein shall be construed so as to authorize any county to regulate in any manner ambulances owned and operated by a town, or to authorize any town to regulate in any manner ambulances owned and operated by a county.

(f) Any ambulance operated by a city, county or town under authority of this section shall be subject to the provisions of §32-310.1 through § 32-310.7 and to the regulations of the State Board of Health adopted thereunder.

Code of Va. Ann. § 46.1-46. Vehicles of volunteer fire departments, etc; used for lifesaving, first aid or rescue activities.

No person shall be required to obtain an annual registration certificate and license plates or to pay the fee prescribed therefor pursuant to the provisions of this chapter for ambulances or other vehicles owned or used exclusively by such volunteer fire departments or volunteer lifesaving or first aid crews or rescue squads; provided that any such vehicle is used exclusively as an ambulance or lifesaving and first aid vehicle and is not rented, leased or loaned to any private individual, firm or corporation, and no charges are made by such organizations for the use of such vehicles. Such equipment must be painted a distinguishing color and conspicuously display in letters and figures, not less than three inches in height, the identity of the volunteer fire department, lifesaving or first aid crew or rescue squad having control of its operation, provided, however, that such equipment be used exclusively for lifesaving, first aid or rescue activities. Before such equipment may be operated upon the highways of the state without license plates, there must be filed with the Division of Motor Vehicles and the Department of State Police, on forms furnished by the Division of Motor Vehicles, a certification by the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which such equipment is based, certifying a description of the equipment and the name of the volunteer fire department or association, lifesaving or first aid crew, or rescue squad.

Code of Va. Ann. § 46.1-225. Approach of police or fire department vehicles, rescue vehicles or ambulances; violation as failure to yield right-of-way.

(a) Upon the approach of any police vehicle, fire department vehicle, vehicle owned or operated by a member of a volunteer fire company, rescue vehicle or ambulance, giving audible signal by siren, exhaust whistle, or air horn designed to give automatically intermittent signals, the driver of every other vehicle shall immediately drive the same to a position as near as possible and parallel to the right-hand edge or curb, clear of any intersection of highways, and shall stop and remain in such position

unless otherwise directed by a police or traffic officer, until the police or fire department vehicle or vehicles owned or operated by a member of a volunteer fire company, rescue vehicle or ambulance shall have passed. This provision shall not operate to relieve the driver of a police or fire department vehicle, or vehicle owned or operated by a member of a volunteer fire company, rescue vehicle or ambulance from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway, nor shall it protect the driver of any such vehicle from the consequences of an arbitrary exercise of such right-of-way.

Code of Va. Ann. §32-310.7. Duty of registered owner of vehicles; penalties for violations; issuance of permits and certificates to rescue squads, fire departments, etc.

It shall be the duty of the registered owner of the vehicle concerned to see that the provisions of this chapter and all regulations adopted hereunder are complied with. Upon the violation of any regulation adopted under authority of this chapter, the State Board of Health shall have power to revoke or suspend the permits of all vehicles owned or operated by the violator. The operation of an ambulance without a valid permit therefor, or the operation thereof after any permit has been suspended or revoked, or the operation thereof without having a certified attendant aboard as required, shall constitute a misdemeanor punishable as provided in §18.109; provided, however, that an original permit for an ambulance required in §32-10.2 (§32-310.1) and an original certificate for personnel as provided for in §32-310.4 shall be issued by the Board without regard to the requirements of these sections, to all ambulances and personnel of any rescue unit operated by any rescue squad, fire department, police department or any political subdivision if organized and engaged in rendering the service contemplated under this chapter on July one, nineteen hundred sixty-eight and if certified by their local governing body that the equipment is adequate and the member performing the service is properly trained to carry on the duties required of him.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils

Code of Virginia Annotated §32-310.5. Authority of State Health Commissioner.

For the purpose of assisting the State Board of Health and the Advisory Committee on Emergency Services in the performance of their duties under the provisions of this chapter, the State Health Commissioner shall be deemed the authorized agent of the Board and Committee for the purposes of this chapter and he may designate within the State Department of Health such personnel as may be required for the purposes of this chapter.

Code of Va. Ann. §32-310.2. Advisory Committee on Emergency Services.

For the purpose of assisting the State Board of Health in developing standards for use in the administration of this chapter, there is hereby created the Advisory Committee on Emergency Services. Such Committee

shall be composed of nine members appointed by the Governor so as to give representation to the League of Virginia Counties, Virginia Municipal League, Medical Society of Virginia, Virginia Hospital Association, Virginia Funeral Directors Association, Virginia Association of Rescue Squads, Inc., the American Red Cross and Virginia State Firemen's Association through appointments made from lists of nominees submitted by such organizations and so as to represent commercial ambulance services. Initially, four members shall be appointed for terms of two years and five for terms of four years, and thereafter appointments shall be made for terms of four years in a manner to preserve insofar as possible the representation of the aforesaid organizations.

The Committee shall choose its own chairman and shall meet at the call of the chairman or the State Health Commissioner.

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Code of Virginia Annotated § 46.1.226. Police, fire-fighting and rescue vehicles and ambulances exempt from regulations in certain emergencies; exceptions and additional requirements.

(a) The operator of (3) any vehicle owned by a political subdivision of the Commonwealth for rescue purposes when traveling in response to a fire alarm or an emergency call, or (4) any ambulance or rescue or life-saving vehicle designed or utilized for the principal purposes of supplying resuscitation or emergency relief where human life is endangered, whether such vehicle is publicly owned or operated by a nonprofit corporation or association, when such vehicle is being used in the performance of public services, and when such vehicle is operated under emergency conditions, may, without subjecting himself to criminal prosecution:

- (1) Proceed past red signal, light, stop sign or device indicating moving traffic shall stop if the speed and movement of the vehicle is reduced and controlled so that it can pass a signal, light or device with due regard to the safety of persons and property;
- (2) Park or stand notwithstanding the provision of this chapter;
- (3) Disregard regulations governing a direction of movement of vehicles turning in specified direction so long as the operator does not endanger life or property;
- (4) Pass or overtake, with due regard to the safety of persons and property.

(b) These exemptions, hereinbefore granted to such a moving vehicle, shall apply only when the operator of such vehicle displays a flashing, blinking or alternating red light and sounds a siren, bell, exhaust whistle or air horn designed to give automatically intermittent signals, as may be reasonably necessary, and, only when there is in force an effect for such vehicle standard automobile liability insurance covering injury or death of any person in the sum of at least fifty thousand dollars because of bodily injury to or death of one person in any one accident and, subject to the limit for one person, to a limit of three hundred thousand dollars because of bodily injury to or death of two or more persons in any one

accident, and to a limit of five thousand dollars because of injury to or destruction of property of others in any one accident. Such exemptions shall not, however, protect the operator of any such vehicle from criminal prosecution for conduct constituting reckless disregard of the safety of persons and property. Nothing in this section shall be construed to release the operator of any such vehicle from civil liability for failure to use reasonable care in such operation.

Code of Va. Ann. § 54.276.9. Licensed doctor or dentist rendering emergency care at scene of accident exempt from liability.

No person licensed to practice medicine or dentistry in this State, who in good faith renders emergency care to any person injured as a result of a roadside or highway accident, at the scene of such accident, shall be liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission in rendering such emergency care; provided, however, that no established doctor-patient relationship between practitioner and injured person pre-existed such emergency treatment.

WASHINGTON

Definitions

Revised Code of Washington Annotated Title 46.04.040.

"Authorized emergency vehicle" means any vehicle of any fire department, police department, sheriff's office, Washington state patrol, ambulance service, public or private, which need not be classified, registered or authorized by the state commission on equipment, or any other vehicle authorized in writing by the state commission on equipment. (L. 1961, Ch. 12 § 46-04-040, p. 240)

Ambulance Services

Revised Code of Washington Annotated Title 70.54.060. Ambulances and drivers.

(1) The drivers of all ambulances shall be required to take the advanced first aid course as prescribed by the American Red Cross.

(2) All ambulances must be at all times equipped with first aid equipment consisting of leg and arm splints and standard twenty-four unit first aid kit as prescribed by the American Red Cross.

R.C. of Wash. Title 70.54.065. Penalty.

Any person violating any of the provisions herein shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

R.C. of Wash. Title 35.24.306. Additional powers - Ambulances and first aid equipment.

In incorporated cities of the third class where commercial ambulance service is not readily available, the city shall have the power to:

(1) To authorize the operation of municipally-owned ambulances which may serve the city and may serve for emergencies surrounding rural areas;

(2) To authorize the operation of other municipally-owned first aid equipment which may serve the city and surrounding rural areas;

(3) To contract with the county or with another municipality for emergency use of city-owned ambulances or other first aid equipment:

Provided, That the county or other municipality shall contribute at least the cost of maintenance and operation of the equipment attributable to its use thereof; and

(4) To provide that such ambulance service may be used to transport persons in need of emergency hospital care to hospitals beyond the city limits.

The council may, in its discretion, make a charge for the service authorized by this section: Provided, That such ambulance service shall not enter into competition or competitive bidding where private ambulance service is available.

R.C. of Wash. Title 46.37.380. Horns and warning devices.

(1) Every motor vehicle when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with a horn in good working order and capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than two hundred feet, but no horn or other warning device shall emit an unreasonably

loud or harsh sound or a whistle. The driver of a motor vehicle shall when reasonably necessary to insure safe operation give audible warning with his horn but shall not otherwise use such horn when upon a highway.

(2) No vehicle shall be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a vehicle any siren, whistle or bell, except as otherwise permitted in this section.

(3) Any authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a siren, whistle or bell, capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than five hundred feet and of a type approved by the state commission on equipment, but such siren shall not be used except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions

Revised Code of Washington Annotated Title 70.40.030. Section of hospital and medical facility survey and construction established - Duties.

There is hereby established in the state department of health a "section of hospital and medical facility survey and construction" which shall be administered by a full time salaried head under the supervision and direction of the director. The state department of health, through such section, shall constitute the sole agency of the state for the purpose of:

(1) Making an inventory of existing hospitals and medical facilities surveying the need for construction of hospitals and medical facilities, and developing a program of hospital and medical facility construction; and

(2) Developing and administering a state plan for the construction of public and other nonprofit hospitals and medical facilities as provided in this chapter.

R.C. of Wash. Title 70.44.160. Medical management - Hospital standards.

The medical management shall be subject to approval of the medical staff. All hospitals operated by public hospital districts shall be operated in compliance with the standards set by the council on medical education and hospitals of the American Medical Association.

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Section 1. Section 14, chapter 192, Laws of 1909 as last amended by section 18, chapter 199, Laws of 1969 ex. sess. and RCW 18.71.020 are each amended to read as follows:

Any person who shall practice or attempt to practice or hold himself out as practicing medicine and surgery in this state, without having, at the time of so doing, a valid, unrevoked certificate as provided in this chapter, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prohibit or penalize emergency

life-saving service rendered by a physician's trained mobile intensive care paramedic, as defined in section 2 of this 1971 amendatory act, if such emergency life-saving service be rendered under the responsible supervision and control of a licensed physician. In each such conviction the fine shall be paid, when collected, to the state treasurer: Provided, That all fees, fines, forfeitures and penalties collected or assessed by a justice court because of the violation of a state law shall be remitted as provided in chapter 3.62 RCW as now exists or is later amended. The director of licenses is authorized to prosecute all persons guilty of a violation of the provisions of this chapter.

New Section. Sec. 2. There is added to chapter 192, Laws of 1909 and to chapter 18.71 RCW a new section to read as follows:

As used in section 1 of this 1971 amendatory act, "physician's trained mobile intensive care paramedic" means a person who:

(1) has successfully completed an advanced first aid course equivalent to the advanced industrial first aid course prescribed by the Division of Safety, Department of Labor and Industries; and

(2) is trained by a licensed physician:

(a) to carry out all phases of cardio-pulmonary resuscitation;

(b) to administer drugs under written or oral authorization of a licensed physician; and

(c) to administer intravenous solutions under written or oral authorization of a licensed physician; and

(3) has been examined and certified as a physician's trained mobile intensive care paramedic by a county health officer or by the University of Washington's School of Medicine or by their designated representatives.

New Section. Sec. 3. There is added to chapter 192, Laws of 1909 and to chapter 18.71 RCW a new section to read as follows:

No act or omission of any physician's trained mobile intensive care paramedic, as defined in section 2 of this 1971 amendatory act, done or omitted in good faith while rendering emergency lifesaving service under the responsible supervision and control of a licensed physician to a person who is in immediate danger of loss of life shall impose any liability upon the trained mobile intensive care paramedic, the supervising physician, any hospital, the officers, members of the staff, nurses, or other employees of a hospital or upon a federal, state, county, city or other local governmental unit or upon other employees of such a governmental unit: Provided, That this section shall not relieve a physician or a hospital of any duty otherwise imposed by law upon such physician or hospital for the designation or training of a physician's trained mobile intensive care paramedic or for the provision or maintenance of equipment to be used by the physician's trained mobile intensive care paramedics.

New Section. Sec. 4

No physician or hospital licensed in this state shall be subject to civil liability, based solely upon failure to obtain consent in rendering emergency, medical, surgical, hospital, or health services to any individual

regardless of age where its patient is unable to give his consent for any reason and there is no other person reasonably available who is legally authorized to consent to the providing of such care: Provided, That such physician or hospital has acted in good faith and without knowledge of facts negating consent.

New Section. Sec. 5

This 1971 amendatory act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions and shall take effect immediately.
(Approved May 20, 1971)

R.C. of Wash. Title 18.71.030. Licensing exemptions of physicians and surgeons.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit service in the case of emergency, or the domestic administration of family remedies, or the practice of midwifery; nor shall this chapter apply to any commissioned medical officer in the United States army, navy, or marine hospital service, in the discharge of his official duties; nor to any person serving a period of training, not exceeding three years, in any hospital licensed under chapter 70.41 RCW; nor to any person serving a period of training at the University of Washington School of Medicine; nor to any licensed dentist when engaged exclusively in the practice of dentistry; nor shall this chapter apply to any practitioner from any other state or territory in which he resides: Provided, That such practitioner shall not open an office or appoint a place of meeting patients or receive calls within the limits of this state. This chapter shall not be construed to apply in any manner to the practice of osteopathy or to any drugless method of treating the sick or afflicted, or to apply to or interfere in any way with the practice of religion or any kind of treatment by prayer; nor to any person now holding a license for any system of drugless practice issued pursuant to chapter 18.36 RCW; nor to any person licensed under any law to practice any of the other healing arts if such practice is by the methods and means permitted by his license.

Party Line Telephones - Emergency Calls

R.C. of Wash. Title 70.85.020. Refusal to yield line - Penalty.

Any person who shall wilfully refuse to yield or surrender the use of a party line to another person for the purpose of permitting such other person to report a fire or summon police, medical or other aid in case of emergency, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

R.C. of Wash. Title 70.85.030. Request for line on pretext of emergency - Penalty.

Any person who shall ask or request the use of a party line on pretext that an emergency exists, knowing that no emergency in fact exists, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

WEST VIRGINIA

Definitions

West Virginia Annotated Code §1721 (248)

"(6) Authorized Emergency Vehicle means vehicles of the fire department, police vehicles and such ambulances and emergency vehicles of municipal departments or public service corporations as are designated or authorized by the commissioner or the chief of police of an incorporated city, and such privately owned ambulances and emergency vehicles as are designated by the commissioner."

Ambulance Services

West Virginia Annotated Code §17c-2-5-1951. Authorized emergency vehicles.

(b) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may:

1. Park or stand irrespective of provisions of chapter.
2. Proceed past stop signals or sign of the slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation.
3. Exceed speed limits so long as he does not endanger life or property.
4. Disregard regulations governing direction of movement.

(c) Exemptions granted in motion provided lights and siren are used as needed.

(d) Driver must drive with due regard for safety.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions

West Virginia Annotated Code §26-8-1. Continuation; management; superintendents.

The hospitals heretofore established and known, respectively, as Welch hospital number one, McKendree hospital number two and Fairmont hospital number three, shall be continued and known, respectively, as Welch emergency hospital, McKendree emergency hospital and Fairmont emergency hospital. The Chief executive officer of each of said hospitals shall be the superintendent, who shall be a legally qualified physician of at least six years experience in the practice of his profession and shall be a person of good executive ability.

Committees/Councils

West Virginia Annotated Code §16-1-14.

Board of health authorized to cooperate with federal government in hospital and other health facility programs; advisory council.

The State board of health is hereby designated as the sole State agency to cooperate with the federal government in its programs for construction of public or private hospitals.

The governor shall have authority to appoint such an advisory council to consult with the State board of health as may be necessary under federal law to effectuate the purposes of this section.

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

West Virginia Annotated Code §55-7-15. Immunity from civil liability.

No person, including a person licensed to practice medicine or dentistry, who in good faith renders emergency care at the scene of an accident without remuneration, shall be liable for any civil damages as the result of any act or omission in rendering such emergency care.

WISCONSIN

Definitions - NONE

Ambulance Services

Wisconsin Statutes Annotated §340.01.

(3) Authorized emergency vehicles means any of the following:

(d) Privately owned motor vehicles being used by deputy state fire marshals or by personnel of a full-time or part-time fire department or by members of a volunteer fire department while en route on an emergency call pursuant to orders of their chief or other commanding officer;

(e) Such emergency vehicles of municipal or county departments or public service corporations as are designated or authorized by the local authorities to be authorized emergency vehicles;

(g) Such ambulances, whether publicly or privately owned, as are designated or authorized by local authorities to be authorized by local authorities to be authorized emergency vehicles.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils

Wisconsin Statutes Annotated §140.27. Standards.

(1) The board with the advice of the advisory committee, shall establish such standards for hospitals as shall be necessary for the adequate care of individuals in hospitals. The board shall not have authority under 140.23 to 140.29 to establish standards relating to the following:

(a) Professional personnel.

(b) Administration of hospitals except insofar as necessary for the adequate care of individuals who are hospitalized.

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Wisconsin Statutes Annotated §140.05. Powers and duties.

(1) The department shall have general supervision throughout the state of the health and life of citizens, and shall study especially the vital statistics of the state and endeavor to put the same to profitable use. It shall make sanitary investigations into the causes of disease, especially epidemics, the causes of mortality, and the effect on health of localities, employments, conditions, habits and circumstances, and make sanitary inspections and surveys in all parts of the state. It may, upon due notice, enter upon and inspect private property. It shall have power to execute what is reasonable and necessary for the prevention and suppression of disease. It shall voluntarily or when required, advise public boards or officers in regard to heating and ventilation of any public building or institution. It may investigate the cause and circumstances of any special

or unusual disease or mortality, or inspect any public building; and shall have full authority to do any act necessary therefor. The department shall possess all powers necessary to fulfill the duties prescribed in the statutes and to bring action in the courts for the enforcement of health laws and health rules. It may empower the state health officer to act for the department upon such matters as it determines in issuing and enforcing orders in compliance with law and rules adopted by the department. Whenever anyone feels aggrieved by any order of a state health officer, he may appeal to the department.

(2) The department shall disseminate such health information as it deems proper. It shall recommend from time to time works of hygiene for use in the public schools and shall cooperate with the several educational institutions and the school system of this state in disseminating information to the general public in all matters pertaining to health, and shall use the research facilities of the University of Wisconsin for the preservation and improvement of the public health under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon with the regents of the university, and facilitate the special instruction of students in sanitation, hygiene and vital statistics in any school or department of the university in manner not inconsistent with and not interfering with the orderly and efficient administration of the public health work.

(3) The department shall have power to make and enforce such rules, regulations, and orders governing the duties of all health officers and health boards, and relating to any subject matter under its supervision, as shall be necessary to provide efficient administration and to protect health, and any person violating such rule, regulation or order shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each offense, unless penalty be specially provided.

(4) The department may administer oaths, certify to official acts, issue subpoenas, compel the attendance of witnesses, and production of papers, books, documents and testimony. Witness fees and mileage shall be paid by the state and charged to the appropriation for the department, but no witness subpoenaed at the instance of parties other than the department shall be entitled to fees or mileage from the state, unless the department certifies that his testimony was material.

(5) The department shall keep a full and complete record of proceedings before it on any investigation, and have all testimony taken by its stenographer.

(6) Repealed by L. 1969, c. 366, §59, eff. Feb. 15, 1970.

(9) The department may establish, equip and operate a state branch laboratory of hygiene in a city accessible to physicians and health officers in the northern part of the state for the conducting of bacteriological and chemical examinations of material from the various contagious and infectious diseases or material from suspected contagious and infectious diseases of men and animals when public health is concerned; on condition that suitable quarters for such laboratory shall be offered to the state free of charge for rent, light, heat and janitor service. The department may also establish and aid in maintaining in conjunction with the cities of the state not more than 7 state cooperative laboratories. All such cooperative laboratories shall be operated in such manner and under such conditions as the department may determine in its rules and regulations governing the state public health laboratories.

(12) The department may make transcripts of its records for governmental agencies upon their request and payment of the fees mutually agreed upon.

(13) Repealed by L. 1969, c. 366, §59, eff. Feb. 15, 1970.

(14) The department may conduct investigations, studies, experiments and research pertaining to any public health problems which are a cause or potential cause of morbidity or mortality and methods for the prevention or amelioration of such public health problems. For the conduct of such investigations, studies, experiments and research, the department may on behalf of the state accept funds from any public or private agency, organization or person. It may conduct such investigations, studies, experiments and research independently or by contract or in cooperation with any public or private agency, organization or person including any political subdivision of the state.

WYOMING

Definitions - NONE

Ambulance Services

Wyoming Statutes Annotated §31-78. Authorized emergency vehicles.

Vehicles of the fire department...and such ambulances and emergency vehicles of municipal departments or public service corporations as are designated or authorized by the director or the chief of police or town marshall of an incorporated city or town, private ambulances...and funeral cars are hereby declared.

Wyo. Stat. Ann. §31-195. Special restrictions generally.

"(c)" Flashing lights are prohibited except on an authorized emergency vehicle.

Wyo. Stat. Ann. §31-204. "Horns and warning devices".

"(d)" Any authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a siren, whistle or bell capable of emitting sound under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 500 feet...but such shall not be used except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call.

Emergency Hospital Services Provisions - NO LEGISLATION

Committees/Councils - NO LEGISLATION

Miscellaneous Emergency Medical Care Provisions

Wyoming Statutes Annotated §33-343.1. Persons rendering emergency assistance exempt from civil liability.

Any person licensed as a physician and surgeon under the laws of the State of Wyoming, or any other person, who in good faith renders emergency care or assistance without compensation at the place of an emergency or accident, shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions in good faith.

MODEL ACT FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

The following model act on emergency medical services is designed to be implemented by a State Health Department or equivalent administering agency. The State Department of Health is empowered to establish a Division of Emergency Medical Services which will seek recommendations on all phases of emergency health services from local government agencies and other local groups involved in the delivery of this kind of care.

The Division of Emergency Medical Services in a State Department of Health will recommend guidelines to be followed primarily by ambulance services, hospital emergency departments, and other medically-oriented programs in an emergency health care system. However, the internal operation of the services will be maintained at the local level.

MODEL ACT FOR
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

1. There is established within the State Department of Health a Division of Emergency Medical Services which is responsible for creating, coordinating and directing a Statewide system of emergency medical services.
2. The Division may not pre-empt the authority of any established agency of a political subdivision of the State which is providing adequate emergency medical services, except when it is determined that any such agency, including a county or city agency is no longer providing such services which meet the standards adopted by the Division. The Director of the Division shall be responsible for the availability of emergency medical services within the area formerly served by the agency.

DUTIES OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

The Director shall:

1. Promulgate rules and regulations necessary for the operation of the Division and for carrying out the purposes of this Act.
2. Adopt ambulance equipment and personnel standards and provide for the licensing of ambulances and the certification of the personnel.
3. Be responsible for correlating existing emergency communications services and for implementing such additional services as he may deem necessary to provide an adequate Statewide emergency medical services communications system.
4. In cooperation with the director of the State comprehensive health planning authority, prepare and revise annually if necessary, a State plan to meet the need for emergency medical services throughout the State.
5. Adopt standards for equipping and staffing emergency receiving centers and provide for the licensing of the centers.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICES
(CREATION OF AMBULANCE COORDINATING COMMISSION)

1. The Governor of the State shall appoint persons from a list furnished by the following organizations.
 - a. Two members from the State Ambulance Association, one of whom shall represent the interest of a voluntary group that furnishes emergency medical services.

- b. One member from the State Medical Association.
- c. One member from the State Hospital Association.

DUTIES OF THE AMBULANCE COORDINATING COMMISSION

1. The Ambulance Service Coordinating Commission shall establish a plan to provide acceptable emergency medical transportation throughout the State. The Commission shall encourage regional emergency medical care planning designed to comply with the State plan. If funds are available, the Commission may furnish funds to any regional or district emergency medical care group to plan for the establishment of an ambulance district.
2. The Commission shall provide plans to work with hospitals, furnishers of ambulance services, local governments, police departments, fire departments, emergency units, first aid groups, or any other groups that furnish emergency medical transportation services.
3. The State Coordinating Commission shall set standards to be met by local ambulance service districts which participate in the State emergency vehicle program. The State Coordinating Commission shall recommend to the regional coordinating agencies the specific locations for emergency vehicle installations within a district, and shall state their reasons for such a recommendation, based upon population density, political subdivisions, hospital locations, existing emergency vehicle services, and other factors which may have a bearing on the location of an ambulance service.

REGISTRATION OF AMBULANCES

1. Each ambulance used by an ambulance service shall be registered with the Department of Motor Vehicles. Before issuing a certificate of registration for any ambulance to be used by an ambulance service, employees of the Department of Motor Vehicles shall inspect it to determine whether it meets the minimum standards prescribed by the Ambulance Coordinating Commission. Each such vehicle so registered with said Department shall be inspected annually.
2. Revocation or Suspension of Ambulance Registration. The Department of Motor Vehicles may revoke or suspend the certificate of registration of any vehicle inspected which does not meet the minimum standards of safety and equipment prescribed by the Commission.

AMBULANCES AND DRIVERS

1. The drivers of all ambulances shall be required to take the advanced first aid course as prescribed by the American College of Surgeons 80-hour training course.

2. All ambulances must be at all times equipped with first aid equipment consisting of leg and arm splints and the standard twenty-four unit first aid kit as prescribed by the American Red Cross.

AMBULANCE EQUIPMENT

1. Resuscitation Requirements for Ambulances. Notwithstanding by other provision of the law, every ambulance which is operated in this State by any public or private agency, including but not limited to any emergency ambulance which is operated by the State or any district, shall be equipped at all times with a resuscitator.

ACCIDENT REPORTS

1. Each ambulance service shall report to the Commission any accident resulting in personal injury or involving public safety, which was or may have been connected with or due to the operation of its or his property, as soon as may be reasonably possible after the occurrence of such accident. Any person or company failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars for each offense.

PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT

1. Every hospital required to be licensed by the Department of Public Health pursuant to the Hospital Licensing Act which provides general medical and surgical hospital services shall provide a hospital emergency service in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the Department of Public Health and shall furnish such hospital emergency services to any applicant who applies for the same in case of injury or acute medical condition where the injury and condition is liable to cause death or severe injury or serious illness.
2. A hospital is authorized to participate in conjunction with one or more other hospitals, in a community or areawide plan for the furnishing of hospital emergency service on a community or areawide basis, provided each participating in such a plan shall furnish such hospital emergency services which shall be made available by each of the participating hospitals. All such plans shall be submitted to the Department of Public Health for approval prior to such plan becoming effective. The Department of Public Health shall approve such plan for community or areawide hospital emergency service if it finds that the implementation of the proposed plan would provide an adequate hospital emergency service for the people of the community or area to be served.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS

1. Every general hospital shall admit any person who is in need of immediate hospitalization with all convenient speed and shall not before admission question the patient or any member of his or her family concerning insurance, credit or payment of charges, provided however, that the patient or a member of his or her family shall agree to supply such information promptly after the patient's admission.

PHYSICIAN'S TRAINED MOBILE INTENSIVE CARE PARAMEDIC

1. As used in this chapter a "physician's trained mobile intensive care paramedic" means a person who:
 - a. Has successfully completed an advanced first aid course equivalent to the advanced industrial first aid course prescribed by the Department of Labor and Industries; and
 - b. Is trained by a licensed physician:
 - (1) To carry out all phases of cardiopulmonary resuscitation;
 - (2) To administer drugs under written or oral authorization of a licensed physician; and
 - (3) To administer intravenous solutions under written or oral authorization of a licensed physician.
 - c. Has been examined and certified as a physician's trained mobile intensive care paramedic by a county health officer.
2. No act or omission of any physician's trained mobile intensive care paramedic, as defined in the above section, done or omitted in good faith while rendering emergency lifesaving service under the responsible supervision and control of a licensed physician to a person who is in immediate danger of loss of life shall impose any liability upon the trained mobile intensive care paramedic, the supervising physician, any hospital, the officers, members of the staff, nurses, or other employees of a hospital or upon a Federal, State, county, city or other local governmental unit or upon other employees of such a governmental unit. This section shall not relieve a physician or a hospital of any duty otherwise imposed by law upon such physician or hospital for the designation or training of a physician's trained mobile intensive care paramedic or for the provision or maintenance of equipment to be used by the physician's trained mobile intensive care paramedics.

In addition, no physician or hospital licensed in this State shall be subject to civil liability based solely upon failure to obtain consent in rendering emergency, medical, surgical, hospital, or health services

to any individual regardless of age where its patient is unable to give his consent for any reason and there is no other person reasonably available who is legally authorized to consent to the providing of such care. Provided, that the physician or hospital has acted in good faith and without knowledge of facts negating consent.

CENTRAL COMMUNICATIONS

1. The Director of the Division of Emergency Medical Services of the health department shall assist in establishing a coordinated, centralized system which has the capacity of providing for the intercommunication of any or all ambulances, ambulance services and dispatchers of emergency receiving wards or centers.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS

1. Refusal to yield party line in emergency. Any person who wilfully refuses to yield or surrender the use of a party line to another person for the purpose of permitting such other person to summon medical or other aid in case of an emergency is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$800 or imprisoned in the county jail for a period not exceeding ninety days or both such fine and imprisonment.

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