SENATE AMENDMENT NO.

| Offere | d by of | |
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| Amend | | |
| 2 | of said page, by inserting immediately after said line the | |
| 3 | following: | |
| 4 | "99.848. $1.$ Notwithstanding subsection 1 of section | |
| 5 | [99.847] 99.845, any district or county imposing a property tax | |
| 6 | for the purposes of providing emergency services pursuant to | |
| 7 | chapter 190 or 321 shall be entitled to reimbursement from the | |
| 8 | special allocation fund in the amount of at least fifty percent | |
| 9 | [nor] but not more than one hundred percent of the district's tax | |
| 10 | increment. This section shall not apply to tax increment | |
| 11 | financing projects or districts approved prior to August 28, | |
| 12 | 2004. | |
| 13 | 2. Beginning August 28, 2018, an ambulance district board | |
| 14 | operating under chapter 190, a fire protection district board | |
| 15 | operating under chapter 321, or the governing body of a county | |
| 16 | operating a 911 center providing emergency or dispatch services | |
| 17 | under chapter 190 or chapter 321 shall annually set the | |
| 18 | reimbursement rate under subsection 1 of this section prior to | |
| 19 | the time the assessment is paid into the special allocation fund. | |
| 20 | If the redevelopment plan, area, or project is amended by | |
| 21 | ordinance or by other means after August 28, 2018, the ambulance | |
| 22 | or fire protection district board or the governing body of a | |
| 23 | county operating a 911 center providing emergency or dispatch | |

services under chapter 190 or chapter 321 shall have the right to recalculate the reimbursement rate under this section.

135.090. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

- (1) "Homestead", the dwelling in Missouri owned by the surviving spouse and not exceeding five acres of land surrounding it as is reasonably necessary for use of the dwelling as a home. As used in this section, "homestead" shall not include any dwelling which is occupied by more than two families;
- officer, capitol police officer, parole officer, probation officer, correctional employee, water patrol officer, park ranger, conservation officer, commercial motor vehicle enforcement officer, emergency medical technician, emergency medical responder, as defined in section 190.100, first responder, or highway patrolman employed by the state of Missouri or a political subdivision thereof who is killed in the line of duty, unless the death was the result of the officer's own misconduct or abuse of alcohol or drugs;
- (3) "Surviving spouse", a spouse, who has not remarried, of a public safety officer.
- 2. For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, a surviving spouse shall be allowed a credit against the tax otherwise due under chapter 143, excluding withholding tax imposed by sections 143.191 to 143.265, in an amount equal to the total amount of the property taxes on the surviving spouse's homestead paid during the tax year for which the credit is claimed. A surviving spouse may claim the credit authorized under this section for each tax year beginning the year of death

of the public safety officer spouse until the tax year in which the surviving spouse remarries. No credit shall be allowed for the tax year in which the surviving spouse remarries. If the amount allowable as a credit exceeds the income tax reduced by other credits, then the excess shall be considered an overpayment of the income tax.

- 3. The department of revenue shall promulgate rules to implement the provisions of this section.
- 4. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2007, shall be invalid and void.
 - 5. Pursuant to section 23.253 of the Missouri sunset act:
- (1) The program authorized under this section shall expire on December 31, 2019, unless reauthorized by the general assembly; and
- (2) This section shall terminate on September first of the calendar year immediately following the calendar year in which the program authorized under this section is sunset; and
- (3) The provisions of this subsection shall not be construed to limit or in any way impair the department's ability to redeem tax credits authorized on or before the date the

program authorized under this section expires or a taxpayer's ability to redeem such tax credits.

190.094. 1. Any ambulance licensed in this state, when used as an ambulance and staffed with volunteer staff, shall be staffed with a minimum of one emergency medical technician and one other crew member who may be a licensed emergency medical technician, registered nurse, physician, or someone who has a [first] emergency medical responder certification.

- 2. When transporting a patient, at least one licensed emergency medical technician, registered nurse, or physician shall be in attendance with the patient in the patient compartment at all times.
- 3. For purposes of this section, "volunteer" shall mean an individual who performs hours of service without promise, expectation or receipt of compensation for services rendered. Compensation such as a nominal stipend per call to compensate for fuel, uniforms, and training shall not nullify the volunteer status.
- 190.100. As used in sections 190.001 to 190.245, the following words and terms mean:
- (1) "Advanced emergency medical technician" or "AEMT", a person who has successfully completed a course of instruction in certain aspects of advanced life support care as prescribed by the department and is licensed by the department in accordance with sections 190.001 to 190.245 and rules and regulations adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;
- (2) "Advanced life support (ALS)", an advanced level of care as provided to the adult and pediatric patient such as

defined by national curricula, and any modifications to that curricula specified in rules adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;

- [(2)] (3) "Ambulance", any privately or publicly owned vehicle or craft that is specially designed, constructed or modified, staffed or equipped for, and is intended or used, maintained or operated for the transportation of persons who are sick, injured, wounded or otherwise incapacitated or helpless, or who require the presence of medical equipment being used on such individuals, but the term does not include any motor vehicle specially designed, constructed or converted for the regular transportation of persons who are disabled, handicapped, normally using a wheelchair, or otherwise not acutely ill, or emergency vehicles used within airports;
- [(3)] (4) "Ambulance service", a person or entity that provides emergency or nonemergency ambulance transportation and services, or both, in compliance with sections 190.001 to 190.245, and the rules promulgated by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;
- [(4)] (5) "Ambulance service area", a specific geographic area in which an ambulance service has been authorized to operate;
- [(5)] (6) "Basic life support (BLS)", a basic level of care, as provided to the adult and pediatric patient as defined by national curricula, and any modifications to that curricula specified in rules adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;
- [(6)] (7) "Council", the state advisory council on emergency medical services;

[(7)] (8) "Department", the department of health and senior services, state of Missouri;

- [(8)] (9) "Director", the director of the department of health and senior services or the director's duly authorized representative;
- [(9)] (10) "Dispatch agency", any person or organization that receives requests for emergency medical services from the public, by telephone or other means, and is responsible for dispatching emergency medical services;
- [(10)] (11) "Emergency", the sudden and, at the time, unexpected onset of a health condition that manifests itself by symptoms of sufficient severity that would lead a prudent layperson, possessing an average knowledge of health and medicine, to believe that the absence of immediate medical care could result in:
- (a) Placing the person's health, or with respect to a pregnant woman, the health of the woman or her unborn child, in significant jeopardy;
 - (b) Serious impairment to a bodily function;
 - (c) Serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part;
 - (d) Inadequately controlled pain;
- [(11)] (12) "Emergency medical dispatcher", a person who receives emergency calls from the public and has successfully completed an emergency medical dispatcher course, meeting or exceeding the national curriculum of the United States Department of Transportation and any modifications to such curricula specified by the department through rules adopted pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;
 - (13) "Emergency medical responder", a person who has

successfully completed an emergency first response course meeting or exceeding the national curriculum of the U.S. Department of

Transportation and any modifications to such curricula specified by the department through rules adopted under sections 190.001 to 190.245 and who provides emergency medical care through employment by or in association with an emergency medical response agency;

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- [(12)] (14) "Emergency medical response agency", any person that regularly provides a level of care that includes first response, basic life support or advanced life support, exclusive of patient transportation;
- [(13)] (15) "Emergency medical services for children (EMS-C) system", the arrangement of personnel, facilities and equipment for effective and coordinated delivery of pediatric emergency medical services required in prevention and management of incidents which occur as a result of a medical emergency or of an injury event, natural disaster or similar situation;
- [(14)] (16) "Emergency medical services (EMS) system", the arrangement of personnel, facilities and equipment for the effective and coordinated delivery of emergency medical services required in prevention and management of incidents occurring as a result of an illness, injury, natural disaster or similar situation;
- [(15)] (17) "Emergency medical technician", a person licensed in emergency medical care in accordance with standards prescribed by sections 190.001 to 190.245, and by rules adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;
- [(16)] (18) "Emergency medical technician-basic" or "EMT-B", a person who has successfully completed a course of

instruction in basic life support as prescribed by the department and is licensed by the department in accordance with standards prescribed by sections 190.001 to 190.245 and rules adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;

- [(17)] (19) "Emergency medical technician-community paramedic", "community paramedic", or "EMT-CP", a person who is certified as an emergency medical technician-paramedic and is certified by the department in accordance with standards prescribed in section 190.098;
- [(18) "Emergency medical technician-intermediate" or "EMT-I", a person who has successfully completed a course of instruction in certain aspects of advanced life support care as prescribed by the department and is licensed by the department in accordance with sections 190.001 to 190.245 and rules and regulations adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;]
- [(19)] (20) "Emergency medical technician-paramedic" or "EMT-P", a person who has successfully completed a course of instruction in advanced life support care as prescribed by the department and is licensed by the department in accordance with sections 190.001 to 190.245 and rules adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;
- [(20)] (21) "Emergency services", health care items and services furnished or required to screen and stabilize an emergency which may include, but shall not be limited to, health care services that are provided in a licensed hospital's emergency facility by an appropriate provider or by an ambulance service or emergency medical response agency;
 - [(21) "First responder", a person who has successfully

completed an emergency first response course meeting or exceeding the national curriculum of the United States Department of Transportation and any modifications to such curricula specified by the department through rules adopted pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245 and who provides emergency medical care through employment by or in association with an emergency medical response agency;]

- (22) "Health care facility", a hospital, nursing home, physician's office or other fixed location at which medical and health care services are performed;
- (23) "Hospital", an establishment as defined in the hospital licensing law, subsection 2 of section 197.020, or a hospital operated by the state;
- (24) "Medical control", supervision provided by or under the direction of physicians [to providers by written or verbal communications], or their designated registered nurse, including both online medical control, instructions by radio, telephone, or other means of direct communications, and offline medical control through supervision by treatment protocols, case review, training, and standing orders for treatment;
- (25) "Medical direction", medical guidance and supervision provided by a physician to an emergency services provider or emergency medical services system;
- (26) "Medical director", a physician licensed pursuant to chapter 334 designated by the ambulance service or emergency medical response agency and who meets criteria specified by the department by rules pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;
- (27) "Memorandum of understanding", an agreement between an emergency medical response agency or dispatch agency and an

ambulance service or services within whose territory the agency operates, in order to coordinate emergency medical services;

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- (28) "Patient", an individual who is sick, injured, wounded, diseased, or otherwise incapacitated or helpless, or dead, excluding deceased individuals being transported from or between private or public institutions, homes or cemeteries, and individuals declared dead prior to the time an ambulance is called for assistance;
- (29) "Person", as used in these definitions and elsewhere in sections 190.001 to 190.245, any individual, firm, partnership, copartnership, joint venture, association, cooperative organization, corporation, municipal or private, and whether organized for profit or not, state, county, political subdivision, state department, commission, board, bureau or fraternal organization, estate, public trust, business or common law trust, receiver, assignee for the benefit of creditors, trustee or trustee in bankruptcy, or any other service user or provider;
- (30) "Physician", a person licensed as a physician pursuant to chapter 334;
- (31) "Political subdivision", any municipality, city, county, city not within a county, ambulance district or fire protection district located in this state which provides or has authority to provide ambulance service;
- (32) "Professional organization", any organized group or association with an ongoing interest regarding emergency medical services. Such groups and associations could include those representing volunteers, labor, management, firefighters, EMT-B's, nurses, EMT-P's, physicians, communications specialists

and instructors. Organizations could also represent the interests of ground ambulance services, air ambulance services, fire service organizations, law enforcement, hospitals, trauma centers, communication centers, pediatric services, labor unions and poison control services;

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- (33) "Proof of financial responsibility", proof of ability to respond to damages for liability, on account of accidents occurring subsequent to the effective date of such proof, arising out of the ownership, maintenance or use of a motor vehicle in the financial amount set in rules promulgated by the department, but in no event less than the statutory minimum required for motor vehicles. Proof of financial responsibility shall be used as proof of self-insurance;
- (34) "Protocol", a predetermined, written medical care guideline, which may include standing orders;
- (35) "Regional EMS advisory committee", a committee formed within an emergency medical services (EMS) region to advise ambulance services, the state advisory council on EMS and the department;
- (36) "Specialty care transportation", the transportation of a patient requiring the services of an emergency medical technician-paramedic who has received additional training beyond the training prescribed by the department. Specialty care transportation services shall be defined in writing in the appropriate local protocols for ground and air ambulance services and approved by the local physician medical director. The protocols shall be maintained by the local ambulance service and shall define the additional training required of the emergency medical technician-paramedic;

(37) "Stabilize", with respect to an emergency, the provision of such medical treatment as may be necessary to attempt to assure within reasonable medical probability that no material deterioration of an individual's medical condition is likely to result from or occur during ambulance transportation unless the likely benefits of such transportation outweigh the risks;

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- (38) "State advisory council on emergency medical services", a committee formed to advise the department on policy affecting emergency medical service throughout the state;
- (39) "State EMS medical directors advisory committee", a subcommittee of the state advisory council on emergency medical services formed to advise the state advisory council on emergency medical services and the department on medical issues;
- (40) "STEMI" or "ST-elevation myocardial infarction", a type of heart attack in which impaired blood flow to the patient's heart muscle is evidenced by ST-segment elevation in electrocardiogram analysis, and as further defined in rules promulgated by the department under sections 190.001 to 190.250;
- (41) "STEMI care", includes education and prevention, emergency transport, triage, and acute care and rehabilitative services for STEMI that requires immediate medical or surgical intervention or treatment;
- (42) "STEMI center", a hospital that is currently designated as such by the department to care for patients with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarctions;
- (43) "Stroke", a condition of impaired blood flow to a patient's brain as defined by the department;
 - (44) "Stroke care", includes emergency transport, triage,

- and acute intervention and other acute care services for stroke that potentially require immediate medical or surgical intervention or treatment, and may include education, primary prevention, acute intervention, acute and subacute management, prevention of complications, secondary stroke prevention, and rehabilitative services;
- (45) "Stroke center", a hospital that is currently designated as such by the department;

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- (46) "Trauma", an injury to human tissues and organs resulting from the transfer of energy from the environment;
- (47) "Trauma care" includes injury prevention, triage, acute care and rehabilitative services for major single system or multisystem injuries that potentially require immediate medical or surgical intervention or treatment;
- (48) "Trauma center", a hospital that is currently designated as such by the department.
- medical services from each of the EMS regions shall be elected by that region's EMS medical directors to serve as a regional EMS medical director. The regional EMS medical directors shall constitute the state EMS medical director's advisory committee and shall advise the department and their region's ambulance services on matters relating to medical control and medical direction in accordance with sections 190.001 to 190.245 and rules adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245. The regional EMS medical director shall serve a term of four years. The southwest, northwest, and Kansas City regional EMS medical directors shall be elected to an initial two-year term. The central, east central, and southeast regional EMS

medical directors shall be elected to an initial four-year term. All subsequent terms following the initial terms shall be four years. The state EMS medical director shall be the chair of the state EMS medical director's advisory committee, and shall be elected by the members of the regional EMS medical director's advisory committee, shall serve a term of four years, and shall seek to coordinate EMS services between the EMS regions, promote educational efforts for agency medical directors, represent Missouri EMS nationally in the role of the state EMS medical director, and seek to incorporate the EMS system into the health care system serving Missouri.

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- 2. A medical director is required for all ambulance services and emergency medical response agencies that provide: advanced life support services; basic life support services utilizing medications or providing assistance with patients' medications; or basic life support services performing invasive procedures including invasive airway procedures. The medical director shall provide medical direction to these services and agencies in these instances.
- 3. The medical director, in cooperation with the ambulance service or emergency medical response agency administrator, shall have the responsibility and the authority to ensure that the personnel working under their supervision are able to provide care meeting established standards of care with consideration for state and national standards as well as local area needs and resources. The medical director, in cooperation with the ambulance service or emergency medical response agency administrator, shall establish and develop triage, treatment and transport protocols, which may include authorization for standing

orders. Emergency medical technicians shall only perform those medical procedures as directed by treatment protocols approved by the local medical director or when authorized through direct communication with online medical control.

- 4. All ambulance services and emergency medical response agencies that are required to have a medical director shall establish an agreement between the service or agency and their medical director. The agreement will include the roles, responsibilities and authority of the medical director beyond what is granted in accordance with sections 190.001 to 190.245 and rules adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245. The agreement shall also include grievance procedures regarding the emergency medical response agency or ambulance service, personnel and the medical director.
- 5. Regional EMS medical directors and the state EMS medical director elected as provided under subsection 1 of this section shall be considered public officials for purposes of sovereign immunity, official immunity, and the Missouri public duty doctrine defenses.
- 6. The state EMS medical director's advisory committee shall be considered a peer review committee under section 537.035.
- 7. Regional EMS medical directors may act to provide online telecommunication medical direction to <u>AEMTs</u>, EMT-Bs, [EMT-Is,] EMT-Ps, and community paramedics and provide offline medical direction per standardized treatment, triage, and transport protocols when EMS personnel, including <u>AEMTs</u>, EMT-Bs, [EMT-Is,] EMT-Ps, and community paramedics, are providing care to special needs patients or at the request of a local EMS agency or medical

director.

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- 8. When developing treatment protocols for special needs patients, regional EMS medical directors may promulgate such protocols on a regional basis across multiple political subdivisions' jurisdictional boundaries, and such protocols may be used by multiple agencies including, but not limited to, ambulance services, emergency response agencies, and public health departments. Treatment protocols shall include steps to ensure the receiving hospital is informed of the pending arrival of the special needs patient, the condition of the patient, and the treatment instituted.
- 9. Multiple EMS agencies including, but not limited to, ambulance services, emergency response agencies, and public health departments shall take necessary steps to follow the regional EMS protocols established as provided under subsection 8 of this section in cases of mass casualty or state-declared disaster incidents.
- 10. When regional EMS medical directors develop and implement treatment protocols for patients or provide online medical direction for patients, such activity shall not be construed as having usurped local medical direction authority in any manner.
- 11. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, when regional EMS medical directors are providing either online telecommunication medical direction to <u>AEMTs</u>, EMT-Bs, [EMT-Is,] EMT-Ps, and community paramedics, or offline medical direction per standardized EMS treatment, triage, and transport protocols for patients, those medical directions or treatment protocols may include the administration of the

patient's own prescription medications.

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190.105. 1. No person, either as owner, agent or otherwise, shall furnish, operate, conduct, maintain, advertise, or otherwise be engaged in or profess to be engaged in the business or service of the transportation of patients by ambulance in the air, upon the streets, alleys, or any public way or place of the state of Missouri unless such person holds a currently valid license from the department for an ambulance service issued pursuant to the provisions of sections 190.001 to 190.245.

2. No ground ambulance shall be operated for ambulance purposes, and no individual shall drive, attend or permit it to be operated for such purposes in the state of Missouri unless the ground ambulance is under the immediate supervision and direction of a person who is holding a currently valid Missouri license as an emergency medical technician. Nothing in this section shall be construed to mean that a duly registered nurse or a duly licensed physician be required to hold an emergency medical technician's license. Each ambulance service is responsible for assuring that any person driving its ambulance is competent in emergency vehicle operations and has a safe driving record. Each ground ambulance shall be staffed with at least two licensed individuals when transporting a patient, except as provided in section 190.094. In emergency situations which require additional medical personnel to assist the patient during transportation, [a first] an emergency medical responder, firefighter, or law enforcement personnel with a valid driver's license and prior experience with driving emergency vehicles may drive the ground ambulance provided the ground ambulance service

stipulates to this practice in operational policies.

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- 3. No license shall be required for an ambulance service, or for the attendant of an ambulance, which:
- (1) Is rendering assistance in the case of an emergency, major catastrophe or any other unforeseen event or series of events which jeopardizes the ability of the local ambulance service to promptly respond to emergencies; or
- (2) Is operated from a location or headquarters outside of Missouri in order to transport patients who are picked up beyond the limits of Missouri to locations within or outside of Missouri, but no such outside ambulance shall be used to pick up patients within Missouri for transportation to locations within Missouri, except as provided in subdivision (1) of this subsection.
- 4. The issuance of a license pursuant to the provisions of sections 190.001 to 190.245 shall not be construed so as to authorize any person to provide ambulance services or to operate any ambulances without a franchise in any city not within a county or in a political subdivision in any county with a population of over nine hundred thousand inhabitants, or a franchise, contract or mutual-aid agreement in any other political subdivision which has enacted an ordinance making it unlawful to do so.
- 5. Sections 190.001 to 190.245 shall not preclude the adoption of any law, ordinance or regulation not in conflict with such sections by any city not within a county, or at least as strict as such sections by any county, municipality or political subdivision except that no such regulations or ordinances shall be adopted by a political subdivision in a county with a

population of over nine hundred thousand inhabitants except by the county's governing body.

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- 6. In a county with a population of over nine hundred thousand inhabitants, the governing body of the county shall set the standards for all ambulance services which shall comply with subsection 5 of this section. All such ambulance services must be licensed by the department. The governing body of such county shall not prohibit a licensed ambulance service from operating in the county, as long as the ambulance service meets county standards.
- 7. An ambulance service or vehicle when operated for the purpose of transporting persons who are sick, injured, or otherwise incapacitated shall not be treated as a common or contract carrier under the jurisdiction of the Missouri division of motor carrier and railroad safety.
- 8. Sections 190.001 to 190.245 shall not apply to, nor be construed to include, any motor vehicle used by an employer for the transportation of such employer's employees whose illness or injury occurs on private property, and not on a public highway or property, nor to any person operating such a motor vehicle.
- 9. A political subdivision that is authorized to operate a licensed ambulance service may establish, operate, maintain and manage its ambulance service, and select and contract with a licensed ambulance service. Any political subdivision may contract with a licensed ambulance service.
- 10. Except as provided in subsections 5 and 6, nothing in section 67.300, or subsection 2 of section 190.109, shall be construed to authorize any municipality or county which is located within an ambulance district or a fire protection

district that is authorized to provide ambulance service to promulgate laws, ordinances or regulations related to the provision of ambulance services. This provision shall not apply to any municipality or county which operates an ambulance service established prior to August 28, 1998.

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- 11. Nothing in section 67.300 or subsection 2 of section 190.109 shall be construed to authorize any municipality or county which is located within an ambulance district or a fire protection district that is authorized to provide ambulance service to operate an ambulance service without a franchise in an ambulance district or a fire protection district that is authorized to provide ambulance service which has enacted an ordinance making it unlawful to do so. This provision shall not apply to any municipality or county which operates an ambulance service established prior to August 28, 1998.
- 12. No provider of ambulance service within the state of Missouri which is licensed by the department to provide such service shall discriminate regarding treatment or transportation of emergency patients on the basis of race, sex, age, color, religion, sexual preference, national origin, ancestry, handicap, medical condition or ability to pay.
- 13. No provision of this section, other than subsections 5, 6, 10 and 11 of this section, is intended to limit or supersede the powers given to ambulance districts pursuant to this chapter or to fire protection districts pursuant to chapter 321, or to counties, cities, towns and villages pursuant to chapter 67.
- 14. Upon the sale or transfer of any ground ambulance service ownership, the owner of such service shall notify the department of the change in ownership within thirty days of such

sale or transfer. After receipt of such notice, the department shall conduct an inspection of the ambulance service to verify compliance with the licensure standards of sections 190.001 to 190.245.

- 190.131. 1. The department shall accredit or certify training entities for [first] emergency medical responders, emergency medical dispatchers, and emergency medical [technicians-basic, emergency medical technicians-intermediate, and emergency medical technicians-paramedic] technicians, for a period of five years, if the applicant meets the requirements established pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245.
- 2. Such rules promulgated by the department shall set forth the minimum requirements for entrance criteria, training program curricula, instructors, facilities, equipment, medical oversight, record keeping, and reporting.
- 3. Application for training entity accreditation or certification shall be made upon such forms as prescribed by the department in rules adopted pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245. The application form shall contain such information as the department deems reasonably necessary to make a determination as to whether the training entity meets all requirements of sections 190.001 to 190.245 and rules promulgated pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245.
- 4. Upon receipt of such application for training entity accreditation or certification, the department shall determine whether the training entity, its instructors, facilities, equipment, curricula and medical oversight meet the requirements of sections 190.001 to 190.245 and rules promulgated pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245.

5. Upon finding these requirements satisfied, the department shall issue a training entity accreditation or certification in accordance with rules promulgated by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245.

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- 6. Subsequent to the issuance of a training entity accreditation or certification, the department shall cause a periodic review of the training entity to assure continued compliance with the requirements of sections 190.001 to 190.245 and all rules promulgated pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245.
- 7. No person or entity shall hold itself out or provide training required by this section without accreditation or certification by the department.
- 190.142. 1. (1) For applications submitted before the recognition of EMS personnel licensure interstate compact under sections 190.900 to 190.939 takes effect, the department shall, within a reasonable time after receipt of an application, cause such investigation as it deems necessary to be made of the applicant for an emergency medical technician's license.
- personnel licensure interstate compact under sections 190.900 to 190.939 takes effect, an applicant for initial licensure as an emergency medical technician in this state shall submit to a background check by the Missouri state highway patrol and the Federal Bureau of Investigation through a process approved by the department of health and senior services. Such processes may include the use of vendors or systems administered by the Missouri state highway patrol. The department may share the results of such a criminal background check with any emergency

- services licensing agency in any member state, as that term is defined under section 190.900, of the recognition of EMS personnel licensure interstate compact. The department shall not issue a license until the department receives the results of an applicant's criminal background check from the Missouri state highway patrol and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but, notwithstanding this subsection, the department may issue a temporary license as provided under section 190.143. Any fees due for a criminal background check shall be paid by the applicant.
 - (3) The director may authorize investigations into criminal records in other states for any applicant.
 - 2. The department shall issue a license to all levels of emergency medical technicians, for a period of five years, if the applicant meets the requirements established pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245 and the rules adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245. The department may promulgate rules relating to the requirements for an emergency medical technician including but not limited to:
 - (1) Age requirements;

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- (2) Emergency medical technician and paramedic education and training requirements based on respective [national curricula of the United States Department of Transportation] National

 Emergency Medical Services Education Standards and any modification to such curricula specified by the department through rules adopted pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;
- (3) <u>Paramedic accreditation requirements. Paramedic</u>

 <u>training programs shall be accredited by the Commission on</u>

 Accreditation of Allied Health Education Program (CAAHEP) or hold

a CAAHEP letter of review;

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- (4) Initial licensure testing requirements. Initial EMT-P licensure testing shall be through the national registry of EMTs [or examinations developed and administered by the department of health and senior services];
- [(4)] (5) Continuing education and relicensure requirements; and
- [(5)] (6) Ability to speak, read and write the English language.
 - 3. Application for all levels of emergency medical technician license shall be made upon such forms as prescribed by the department in rules adopted pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245. The application form shall contain such information as the department deems necessary to make a determination as to whether the emergency medical technician meets all the requirements of sections 190.001 to 190.245 and rules promulgated pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245.
 - 4. All levels of emergency medical technicians may perform only that patient care which is:
 - (1) Consistent with the training, education and experience of the particular emergency medical technician; and
 - (2) Ordered by a physician or set forth in protocols approved by the medical director.
 - 5. No person shall hold themselves out as an emergency medical technician or provide the services of an emergency medical technician unless such person is licensed by the department.
 - 6. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated

in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2002, shall be invalid and void.

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- 190.143. 1. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the department may grant a ninety-day temporary emergency medical technician license to all levels of emergency medical technicians who meet the following:
- (1) Can demonstrate that they have, or will have, employment requiring an emergency medical technician license;
- (2) Are not currently licensed as an emergency medical technician in Missouri or have been licensed as an emergency medical technician in Missouri and fingerprints need to be submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to verify the existence or absence of a criminal history, or they are currently licensed and the license will expire before a verification can be completed of the existence or absence of a criminal history;
- (3) Have submitted a complete application upon such forms as prescribed by the department in rules adopted pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;
- (4) Have not been disciplined pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245 and rules promulgated pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;
 - (5) Meet all the requirements of rules promulgated pursuant

to sections 190.001 to 190.245.

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- 2. A temporary emergency medical technician license shall only authorize the license to practice while under the immediate supervision of a licensed emergency medical [technician-basic, emergency medical technician-intermediate, emergency medical technician-paramedic] technician, registered nurse, or physician who is currently licensed, without restrictions, to practice in Missouri.
- 3. A temporary emergency medical technician license shall automatically expire either ninety days from the date of issuance or upon the issuance of a five-year emergency medical technician license.
- 190.147. 1. Emergency medical technician paramedics (EMT-Ps):
- (1) Who have completed a standard crisis intervention training course as endorsed and developed by the state EMS medical director's advisory committee;
- (2) Who have been authorized by their ground or air ambulance service's administration and medical director under subsection 3 of section 190.103; and
- (3) Whose ground or air ambulance service has developed and adopted standardized triage, treatment, and transport protocols under subsection 3 of section 190.103, which address the challenge of treating and transporting behavioral health patients who present a likelihood of serious harm to themselves or others as the term "likelihood of serious harm" is defined under section 632.005 or who are significantly incapacitated by alcohol or drugs; provided, that such protocls shall be reviewed and approved by the state EMS medical director's advisory committee

and that such protocols shall direct the EMT-P regarding the proper use of patient restraint and coordination with area law enforcement. Patient restraint protocols shall be based upon current applicable national guidelines;

may make a good faith determination that such patients shall be placed into a temporary hold for the sole purposes of transport to the nearest appropriate facility; provided, that such determination shall be made in cooperation with at least one other EMT-P or other medical professional involved in the transport. Once in a temporary hold, the patient shall be treated with humane care in a manner that preserves human dignity, consistent with applicable federal regulations and nationally-recognized guidelines regarding the appropriate use of temporary holds and restraints in medical transport.

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- 2. In any instance in which a good faith determination for a temporary hold of a patient has been made, such hold shall be made in a clinically appropriate and adequately justified manner, and shall be documented and attested to in writing. The writing shall be retained by the ambulance service and included as part of the patient's medical file.
- 3. EMT-Ps who have made a good faith decision for a temporary hold of a patient as authorized by this section shall no longer have to rely on the common law doctrine of implied consent and therefore shall not be civilly liable for a good faith determination made in accordance with this section and shall not have waived any sovereign immunity defense, official immunity defense, or Missouri public duty doctrine defense if employed at the time of the good faith determination by a government employer.

| 4. Any ground or air ambulance service that adopts the | | |
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| authority and protocols provided for by this section shall have a | | |
| memorandum of understanding with applicable local law enforcement | | |
| agencies in order to achieve a collaborative and coordinated | | |
| | | |
| response to patients displaying symptoms of either a likelihood | | |
| of serious harm to themselves or others or significant | | |
| incapacitation by alcohol or drugs, which require a crisis | | |
| intervention response. The memorandum of understanding shall | | |
| include, but not be limited to, the following: | | |

- (1) Administrative oversight, including coordination between ambulance services and law enforcement agencies;
- (2) Patient restraint techniques and coordination of agency responses to situations in which patient restraint may be required;
- (3) Field interaction between paramedics and law enforcement, including patient destination and transportation; and
 - (4) Coordination of program quality assurance.
- 5. The physical restraint of a patient by an emergency medical technician under the authority of this section shall be permitted only in order to provide for the safety of bystanders, the patient, or emergency personnel due to an imminent or immediate danger, or upon approval by local medical control through direct communications. Restraint shall also be permitted 2.5 through cooperation with on-scene law enforcement officers. All incidents involving patient restraint used under the authority of this section shall be reviewed by the ambulance service physician medical director.
 - 190.165. 1. The department may refuse to issue or deny

renewal of any certificate, permit or license required pursuant to sections 190.100 to 190.245 for failure to comply with the provisions of sections 190.100 to 190.245 or any lawful regulations promulgated by the department to implement its provisions as described in subsection 2 of this section. The department shall notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for the refusal and shall advise the applicant of his or her right to file a complaint with the administrative hearing commission as provided by chapter 621.

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- 2. The department may cause a complaint to be filed with the administrative hearing commission as provided by chapter 621 against any holder of any certificate, permit or license required by sections 190.100 to 190.245 or any person who has failed to renew or has surrendered his or her certificate, permit or license for failure to comply with the provisions of sections 190.100 to 190.245 or any lawful regulations promulgated by the department to implement such sections. Those regulations shall be limited to the following:
- (1) Use or unlawful possession of any controlled substance, as defined in chapter 195, or alcoholic beverage to an extent that such use impairs a person's ability to perform the work of any activity licensed or regulated by sections 190.100 to 190.245;
- (2) Being finally adjudicated and found guilty, or having entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, in a criminal prosecution under the laws of any state or of the United States, for any offense reasonably related to the qualifications, functions or duties of any activity licensed or regulated pursuant to sections 190.100 to 190.245, for any offense an

essential element of which is fraud, dishonesty or an act of violence, or for any offense involving moral turpitude, whether or not sentence is imposed;

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- (3) Use of fraud, deception, misrepresentation or bribery in securing any certificate, permit or license issued pursuant to sections 190.100 to 190.245 or in obtaining permission to take any examination given or required pursuant to sections 190.100 to 190.245;
- (4) Obtaining or attempting to obtain any fee, charge, tuition or other compensation by fraud, deception or misrepresentation;
- (5) Incompetency, misconduct, gross negligence, fraud, misrepresentation or dishonesty in the performance of the functions or duties of any activity licensed or regulated by sections 190.100 to 190.245;
- (6) Violation of, or assisting or enabling any person to violate, any provision of sections 190.100 to 190.245, or of any lawful rule or regulation adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.100 to 190.245;
- (7) Impersonation of any person holding a certificate, permit or license or allowing any person to use his or her certificate, permit, license or diploma from any school;
- (8) Disciplinary action against the holder of a license or other right to practice any activity regulated by sections 190.100 to 190.245 granted by another state, territory, federal agency or country upon grounds for which revocation or suspension is authorized in this state;
- (9) For an individual being finally adjudged insane or incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction;

(10) Assisting or enabling any person to practice or offer to practice any activity licensed or regulated by sections 190.100 to 190.245 who is not licensed and currently eligible to practice pursuant to sections 190.100 to 190.245;

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- (11) Issuance of a certificate, permit or license based upon a material mistake of fact;
- (12) Violation of any professional trust, confidence, or legally protected privacy rights of a patient by means of an unauthorized or unlawful disclosure;
- (13) Use of any advertisement or solicitation which is false, misleading or deceptive to the general public or persons to whom the advertisement or solicitation is primarily directed;
- (14) Violation of the drug laws or rules and regulations of this state, any other state or the federal government;
- (15) Refusal of any applicant or licensee to respond to reasonable department of health and senior services' requests for necessary information to process an application or to determine license status or license eligibility;
- (16) Any conduct or practice which is or might be harmful or dangerous to the mental or physical health or safety of a patient or the public;
- (17) Repeated acts of negligence or recklessness in the performance of the functions or duties of any activity licensed or regulated by sections 190.100 to 190.245.
- 3. If the department conducts investigations, the department, prior to interviewing a licensee who is the subject of the investigation, shall explain to the licensee that he or she has the right to:
 - (1) Consult legal counsel or have legal counsel present;

(2) Have anyone present whom he or she deems to be necessary or desirable[, except for any holder of any certificate, permit, or license required by sections 190.100 to 190.245]; and

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- (3) Refuse to answer any question or refuse to provide or sign any written statement.
- The assertion of any right listed in this subsection shall not be deemed by the department to be a failure to cooperate with any department investigation.
- 4. After the filing of such complaint, the proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 621. Upon a finding by the administrative hearing commission that the grounds, provided in subsection 2 of this section, for disciplinary action are met, the department may, singly or in combination, censure or place the person named in the complaint on probation on such terms and conditions as the department deems appropriate for a period not to exceed five years, or may suspend, for a period not to exceed three years, or revoke the license, certificate or permit. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the department shall be authorized to impose a suspension or revocation as a disciplinary action only if it first files the requisite complaint with the administrative hearing commission. The administrative hearing commission shall hear all relevant evidence on remediation activities of the licensee and shall make a recommendation to the department of health and senior services as to licensure disposition based on such evidence.
- 5. An individual whose license has been revoked shall wait one year from the date of revocation to apply for relicensure.

Relicensure shall be at the discretion of the department after compliance with all the requirements of sections 190.100 to 190.245 relative to the licensing of an applicant for the first time. Any individual whose license has been revoked twice within a ten-year period shall not be eligible for relicensure.

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- 6. The department may notify the proper licensing authority of any other state in which the person whose license was suspended or revoked was also licensed of the suspension or revocation.
- 7. Any person, organization, association or corporation who reports or provides information to the department pursuant to the provisions of sections 190.100 to 190.245 and who does so in good faith shall not be subject to an action for civil damages as a result thereof.
- 8. The department of health and senior services may suspend any certificate, permit or license required pursuant to sections 190.100 to 190.245 simultaneously with the filing of the complaint with the administrative hearing commission as set forth in subsection 2 of this section, if the department finds that there is an imminent threat to the public health. The notice of suspension shall include the basis of the suspension and notice of the right to appeal such suspension. The licensee may appeal the decision to suspend the license, certificate or permit to the department. The appeal shall be filed within ten days from the date of the filing of the complaint. A hearing shall be conducted by the department within ten days from the date the appeal is filed. The suspension shall continue in effect until the conclusion of the proceedings, including review thereof, unless sooner withdrawn by the department, dissolved by a court

of competent jurisdiction or stayed by the administrative hearing commission.

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- 190.173. 1. All complaints, investigatory reports, and information pertaining to any applicant, holder of any certificate, permit, or license, or other individual are confidential and shall only be disclosed upon written consent of the person whose records are involved or to other administrative or law enforcement agencies acting within the scope of their statutory authority. However, no applicant, holder of any certificate, permit, or license, or other individual shall have access to any complaints, investigatory reports, or information concerning an investigation in progress until such time as the investigation has been completed as required by subsection 1 of section 190.248.
- 2. Any information regarding the identity, name, address, license, final disciplinary action taken, currency of the license, permit, or certificate of an applicant for or a person possessing a license, permit, or certificate in accordance with sections 190.100 to 190.245 shall not be confidential.
- 3. Any information regarding the physical address, mailing address, phone number, fax number, or email address of a licensed ambulance service or a certified training entity, including the name of the medical director and organizational contact information, shall not be confidential.
- 4. This section shall not be construed to authorize the release of records, reports, or other information which may be held in department files for any holder of or applicant for any certificate, permit, or license that is subject to other specific state or federal laws concerning their disclosure.

5. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the department from releasing aggregate information in accordance with section 192.067.

- 190.196. 1. No employer shall knowingly employ or permit any employee to perform any services for which a license, certificate or other authorization is required by sections 190.001 to 190.245, or by rules adopted pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245, unless and until the person so employed possesses all licenses, certificates or authorizations that are required.
- 2. Any person or entity that employs or supervises a person's activities as [a first] an emergency medical responder, emergency medical dispatcher, emergency medical [technician-basic, emergency medical technician-intermediate, emergency medical technician-paramedic] technician, registered nurse, or physician shall cooperate with the department's efforts to monitor and enforce compliance by those individuals subject to the requirements of sections 190.001 to 190.245.
- 3. Any person or entity who employs individuals licensed by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245 shall report to the department within seventy-two hours of their having knowledge of any charges filed against a licensee in their employ for possible criminal action involving the following felony offenses:
 - (1) Child abuse or sexual abuse of a child;
 - (2) Crimes of violence; or
 - (3) Rape or sexual abuse.
- 4. Any licensee who has charges filed against him or her for the felony offenses in subsection 3 of this section shall

report such an occurrence to the department within seventy-two hours of the charges being filed.

- 5. The department will monitor these reports for possible licensure action authorized pursuant to section 190.165.
- 190.246. 1. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:
- (1) "Eligible person, firm, organization or other entity", an ambulance service or emergency medical response agency, [a certified first] an emergency medical responder, [emergency medical technical-basic] or an emergency medical [technician-paramedic] technician who is employed by, or an enrolled member, person, firm, organization or entity designated by, rule of the department of health and senior services in consultation with other appropriate agencies. All such eligible persons, firms, organizations or other entities shall be subject to the rules promulgated by the director of the department of health and senior services;
 - (2) "Emergency health care provider":
- (a) A physician licensed pursuant to chapter 334 with knowledge and experience in the delivery of emergency care; or
- (b) A hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 197 that provides emergency care.
- 2. Possession and use of epinephrine auto-injector devices shall be limited as follows:
- (1) No person shall use an epinephrine auto-injector device unless such person has successfully completed a training course in the use of epinephrine auto-injector devices approved by the director of the department of health and senior services.

 Nothing in this section shall prohibit the use of an epinephrine

auto-injector device:

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- (a) By a health care professional licensed or certified by this state who is acting within the scope of his or her practice; or
 - (b) By a person acting pursuant to a lawful prescription;
- (2) Every person, firm, organization and entity authorized to possess and use epinephrine auto-injector devices pursuant to this section shall use, maintain and dispose of such devices in accordance with the rules of the department;
- (3) Every use of an epinephrine auto-injector device pursuant to this section shall immediately be reported to the emergency health care provider.
- 3. (1) Use of an epinephrine auto-injector device pursuant to this section shall be considered first aid or emergency treatment for the purpose of any law relating to liability.
- (2) Purchase, acquisition, possession or use of an epinephrine auto-injector device pursuant to this section shall not constitute the unlawful practice of medicine or the unlawful practice of a profession.
- (3) Any person otherwise authorized to sell or provide an epinephrine auto-injector device may sell or provide it to a person authorized to possess it pursuant to this section.
- 4. Any person, firm, organization or entity that violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a class B misdemeanor."; and

Further amend said bill, page 19, section 190.335, line 16 of said page, by inserting immediately after said line the following:

"190.900. 1. The "Recognition of EMS Personnel Licensure

Interstate Compact" (REPLICA) is hereby enacted into law and entered into with all other jurisdictions legally joining therein, in the form substantially as follows in sections 190.900 to 190.939.

- 2. As used in sections 190.900 to 190.939, the following terms mean:
- (1) "Advanced emergency medical technician" or "AEMT", an individual licensed with cognitive knowledge and a scope of practice that corresponds to that level in the National EMS Education Standards and National EMS Scope of Practice Model;
- (2) "Adverse action", any administrative, civil, equitable, or criminal action permitted by a state's laws that may be imposed against licensed EMS personnel by a state EMS authority or state court including, but not limited to, actions against an individual's license such as revocation, suspension, probation, consent agreement, monitoring or other limitation, or encumbrance on the individual's practice, letters of reprimand or admonition, fines, criminal convictions, and state court judgments enforcing adverse actions by the state EMS authority;
- (3) "Certification", the successful verification of entrylevel cognitive and psychomotor competency using a reliable, validated, and legally defensible examination;
- (4) "Commission", the national administrative body of which all states that have enacted the compact are members;
- (5) "Emergency medical technician" or "EMT", an individual licensed with cognitive knowledge and a scope of practice that corresponds to that level in the National EMS Education Standards and National EMS Scope of Practice Model;
 - (6) "EMS", emergency medical services;

"Home state", a member state where an individual is 1 2 licensed to practice emergency medical services; 3 "License", the authorization by a state for an 4 individual to practice as an EMT, AEMT, paramedic, or a level in 5 between EMT and paramedic; 6 (9) "Medical director", a physician licensed in a member 7 state who is accountable for the care delivered by EMS personnel; 8 (10) "Member state", a state that has enacted this compact; 9 (11) "Paramedic", an individual licensed with cognitive 10 knowledge and a scope of practice that corresponds to that level 11 in the National EMS Education Standards and National EMS Scope of 12 Practice Model; 13 (12) "Privilege to practice", an individual's authority to 14 deliver emergency medical services in remote states as authorized 15 under this compact; 16 (13) "Remote state", a member state in which an individual 17 is not licensed; 18 (14) "Restricted", the outcome of an adverse action that 19 limits a license or the privilege to practice; 20 (15) "Rule", a written statement by the interstate 21 commission promulgated under section 190.930 of this compact that 22 is of general applicability; implements, interprets, or 23 prescribes a policy or provision of the compact; or is an 24 organizational, procedural, or practice requirement of the 25 commission and has the force and effect of statutory law in a 26 member state and includes the amendment, repeal, or suspension of 27 an existing rule; 28 (16) "Scope of practice", defined parameters of various

duties or services that may be provided by an individual with

specific credentials. Whether regulated by rule, statute, or

court decision, it tends to represent the limits of services an

individual may perform;

(17) "Significant investigatory information":

(a) Investigative information that a state EMS authority,

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- (a) Investigative information that a state EMS authority, after a preliminary inquiry that includes notification and an opportunity to respond if required by state law, has reason to believe, if proven true, would result in the imposition of an adverse action on a license or privilege to practice; or
- (b) Investigative information that indicates that the individual represents an immediate threat to public health and safety, regardless of whether the individual has been notified and had an opportunity to respond;
- (18) "State", any state, commonwealth, district, or territory of the United States;
- (19) "State EMS authority", the board, office, or other agency with the legislative mandate to license EMS personnel.
- 190.903. 1. Any member state in which an individual holds a current license shall be deemed a home state for purposes of this compact.
- 2. Any member state may require an individual to obtain and retain a license to be authorized to practice in the member state under circumstances not authorized by the privilege to practice under the terms of this compact.
- 3. A home state's license authorizes an individual to practice in a remote state under the privilege to practice only if the home state:
- (1) Currently requires the use of the National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians (NREMT) examination as a condition

| 1 | of ignuing initial liganoses at the EMT and paramodic lavels. |
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| 1 | of issuing initial licenses at the EMT and paramedic levels; |
| 2 | (2) Has a mechanism in place for receiving and |
| 3 | investigating complaints about individuals; |
| 4 | (3) Notifies the commission, in compliance with the terms |
| 5 | herein, of any adverse action or significant investigatory |
| 6 | <pre>information regarding an individual;</pre> |
| 7 | (4) No later than five years after activation of the |
| 8 | compact, requires a criminal background check of all applicants |
| 9 | for initial licensure, including the use of the results of |
| 10 | fingerprint or other biometric data checks compliant with the |
| 11 | requirements of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with the |
| 12 | exception of federal employees who have suitability determination |
| 13 | in accordance with 5 CFR 731.202 and submit documentation of such |
| 14 | as promulgated in the rules of the commission; and |
| 15 | (5) Complies with the rules of the commission. |
| 16 | 190.906. 1. Member states shall recognize the privilege to |
| 17 | practice of an individual licensed in another member state that |
| 18 | is in conformance with section 190.903. |
| 19 | 2. To exercise the privilege to practice under the terms |
| 20 | and provisions of this compact, an individual shall: |
| 21 | (1) Be at least eighteen years of age; |
| 22 | (2) Possess a current unrestricted license in a member |
| 23 | state as an EMT, AEMT, paramedic, or state-recognized and |
| 24 | licensed level with a scope of practice and authority between EMT |
| 25 | and paramedic; and |
| 26 | (3) Practice under the supervision of a medical director. |
| 27 | 3. An individual providing patient care in a remote state |
| 28 | under the privilege to practice shall function within the scope |
| 29 | of practice authorized by the home state unless and until |

modified by an appropriate authority in the remote state, as may be defined in the rules of the commission.

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- 4. Except as provided in subsection 3 of this section, an individual practicing in a remote state shall be subject to the remote state's authority and laws. A remote state may, in accordance with due process and that state's laws, restrict, suspend, or revoke an individual's privilege to practice in the remote state and may take any other necessary actions to protect the health and safety of its citizens. If a remote state takes action, it shall promptly notify the home state and the commission.
- 5. If an individual's license in any home state is restricted, suspended, or revoked, the individual shall not be eligible to practice in a remote state under the privilege to practice until the individual's home state license is restored.
- 6. If an individual's privilege to practice in any remote state is restricted, suspended, or revoked, the individual shall not be eligible to practice in any remote state until the individual's privilege to practice is restored.
- 190.909. An individual may practice in a remote state under a privilege to practice only in the performance of the individual's EMS duties as assigned by an appropriate authority, as defined in the rules of the commission, and under the following circumstances:
- (1) The individual originates a patient transport in a home state and transports the patient to a remote state;
- (2) The individual originates in the home state and enters a remote state to pick up a patient and provides care and transport of the patient to the home state;

(3) The individual enters a remote state to provide patient care or transport within that remote state;

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- (4) The individual enters a remote state to pick up a patient and provides care and transport to a third member state; or
- (5) Other conditions as determined by rules promulgated by the commission.
- 190.912. Upon a member state's governor's declaration of a state of emergency or disaster that activates the Emergency

 Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), all relevant terms and provisions of EMAC shall apply, and to the extent any terms or provisions of this compact conflict with EMAC, the terms of EMAC shall prevail with respect to any individual practicing in the remote state in response to such declaration.
- military service member, or member of the National Guard and
 Reserves separating from an active duty tour, or a spouse
 thereof, who holds a current, valid, and unrestricted NREMT
 certification at or above the level of the state license being
 sought as satisfying the minimum training and examination
 requirements for such licensure.
- 2. Member states shall expedite the process of licensure applications submitted by veterans, active military service members, or members of the National Guard and Reserves separating from an active duty tour, or their spouses.
- 3. All individuals functioning with a privilege to practice under this section remain subject to the adverse action provisions of section 190.918.
 - 190.918. 1. A home state shall have exclusive power to

impose adverse action against an individual's license issued by
the home state.

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- 2. If an individual's license in any home state is restricted, suspended, or revoked, the individual shall not be eliqible to practice in a remote state under the privilege to practice until the individual's home state license is restored.
- (1) All home state adverse action orders shall include a statement that the individual's compact privileges are inactive.

 The order may allow the individual to practice in remote states with prior written authorization from both the home state and the remote state's EMS authority.
- (2) An individual currently subject to adverse action in the home state shall not practice in any remote state without prior written authorization from both the home state and remote state's EMS authority.
- 3. A member state shall report adverse actions and any occurrences that the individual's compact privileges are restricted, suspended, or revoked to the commission in accordance with the rules of the commission.
- 4. A remote state may take adverse action on an individual's privilege to practice within that state.
- 5. Any member state may take adverse action against an individual's privilege to practice in that state based on the factual findings of another member state, so long as each state follows its own procedures for imposing such adverse action.
- 6. A home state's EMS authority shall coordinate investigative activities, share information via the coordinated database, and take appropriate action with respect to reported conduct in a remote state as it would if such conduct had

occurred within the home state. In such cases, the home state's law shall control in determining the appropriate adverse action.

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- 7. Nothing in this compact shall override a member state's decision that participation in an alternative program may be used in lieu of adverse action and that such participation shall remain nonpublic if required by the member state's laws. Member states shall require individuals who enter any alternative programs to agree not to practice in any other member state during the term of the alternative program without prior authorization from such other member state.
- 190.921. A member state's EMS authority, in addition to any other powers granted under state law, is authorized under this compact to:
- (1) Issue subpoenas for both hearings and investigations
 that require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the
 production of evidence. Subpoenas issued by a member state's EMS
 authority for the attendance and testimony of witnesses or the
 production of evidence from another member state shall be
 enforced in the remote state by any court of competent
 jurisdiction according to that court's practice and procedure in
 considering subpoenas issued in its own proceedings. The issuing
 state's EMS authority shall pay any witness fees, travel
 expenses, mileage, and other fees required by the service
 statutes of the state where the witnesses or evidence is located;
 and
- (2) Issue cease and desist orders to restrict, suspend, or revoke an individual's privilege to practice in the state.
- 190.924. 1. The compact states hereby create and establish a joint public agency known as the "Interstate Commission for EMS

Personnel Practice".

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- (1) The commission is a body politic and an instrumentality of the compact states.
- (2) Venue is proper and judicial proceedings by or against the commission shall be brought solely and exclusively in a court of competent jurisdiction where the principal office of the commission is located. The commission may waive venue and jurisdictional defenses to the extent it adopts or consents to participate in alternative dispute resolution proceedings.
- (3) Nothing in this compact shall be construed to be a waiver of sovereign immunity.
- 2. Each member state shall have and be limited to one delegate. The responsible official of the state EMS authority or his or her designee shall be the delegate to this compact for each member state. Any delegate may be removed or suspended from office as provided by the law of the state from which the delegate is appointed. Any vacancy occurring in the commission shall be filled in accordance with the laws of the member state in which the vacancy exists. In the event that more than one board, office, or other agency with the legislative mandate to license EMS personnel at and above the level of EMT exists, the governor of the state shall determine which entity shall be responsible for assigning the delegate.
- (1) Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote with regard to the promulgation of rules and creation of bylaws, and shall otherwise have an opportunity to participate in the business and affairs of the commission. A delegate shall vote in person or by such other means as provided in the bylaws. The bylaws may provide for delegates' participation in meetings by telephone or

| 1 | other means of communication. |
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| 2 | (2) The commission shall meet at least once during each |
| 3 | calendar year. Additional meetings shall be held as set forth in |
| 4 | the bylaws. |
| 5 | (3) All meetings shall be open to the public, and public |
| 6 | notice of meetings shall be given in the same manner as required |
| 7 | under the rulemaking provisions in section 190.930. |
| 8 | (4) The commission may convene in a closed, nonpublic |
| 9 | meeting if the commission must discuss: |
| 10 | (a) Noncompliance of a member state with its obligations |
| 11 | under the compact; |
| 12 | (b) The employment, compensation, discipline or other |
| 13 | personnel matters, practices, or procedures related to specific |
| 14 | employees, or other matters related to the commission's internal |
| 15 | personnel practices and procedures; |
| 16 | (c) Current, threatened, or reasonably anticipated |
| 17 | <u>litigation;</u> |
| 18 | (d) Negotiation of contracts for the purchase or sale of |
| 19 | goods, services, or real estate; |
| 20 | (e) Accusing any person of a crime or formally censuring |
| 21 | any person; |
| 22 | (f) Disclosure of trade secrets or commercial or financial |
| 23 | information that is privileged or confidential; |
| 24 | (g) Disclosure of information of a personal nature if |
| 25 | disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of |
| 26 | personal privacy; |
| 27 | (h) Disclosure of investigatory records compiled for law |
| 28 | enforcement purposes; |
| 29 | (i) Disclosure of information related to any investigatory |

reports prepared by or on behalf of or for use of the commission
or other committee charged with responsibility of investigation
or determination of compliance issues pursuant to the compact; or

(j) Matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal or member state statute.

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- this section, the commission's legal counsel or designee shall certify that the meeting may be closed and shall reference each relevant exempting provision. The commission shall keep minutes that fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in a meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken and the reasons therefor, including a description of the views expressed. All documents considered in connection with an action shall be identified in such minutes. All minutes and documents of a closed meeting shall remain under seal, subject to release by a majority vote of the commission or order of a court of competent jurisdiction.
- 3. The commission shall, by a majority vote of the delegates, prescribe bylaws and rules to govern its conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes and exercise the powers of the compact including, but not limited to:
 - (1) Establishing the fiscal year of the commission;
 - (2) Providing reasonable standards and procedures:
- (a) For the establishment and meetings of other committees; and
- (b) Governing any general or specific delegation of any authority or function of the commission;
- (3) Providing reasonable procedures for calling and conducting meetings of the commission, ensuring reasonable

advance notice of all meetings, and providing an opportunity for attendance of such meetings by interested parties, with enumerated exceptions designed to protect the public's interest, the privacy of individuals, and proprietary information, including trade secrets. The commission may meet in closed session only after a majority of the membership votes to close a meeting in whole or in part. As soon as practicable, the commission shall make public a copy of the vote to close the meeting revealing the vote of each member with no proxy votes allowed;

- (4) Establishing the titles, duties and authority, and reasonable procedures for the election of the officers of the commission;
- (5) Providing reasonable standards and procedures for the establishment of the personnel policies and programs of the commission. Notwithstanding any civil service or other similar laws of any member state, the bylaws shall exclusively govern the personnel policies and programs of the commission;
- (6) Promulgating a code of ethics to address permissible and prohibited activities of commission members and employees;
- (7) Providing a mechanism for winding up the operations of the commission and the equitable disposition of any surplus funds that may exist after the termination of the compact after the payment or reserving of all of its debts and obligations;
- (8) The commission shall publish its bylaws and file a copy thereof, and a copy of any amendment thereto, with the appropriate agency or officer in each of the member states, if any;
 - (9) The commission shall maintain its financial records in

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| accordance | with | the | bvlaws: | and |

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- (10) The commission shall meet and take such actions as are consistent with the provisions of this compact and the bylaws.
 - 4. The commission shall have the following powers:
- (1) To promulgate uniform rules to facilitate and coordinate implementation and administration of this compact.

 The rules shall have the force and effect of law and shall be binding on all member states;
- (2) To bring and prosecute legal proceedings or actions in the name of the commission; provided that, the standing of any state EMS authority or other regulatory body responsible for EMS personnel licensure to sue or be sued under applicable law shall not be affected;
 - (3) To purchase and maintain insurance and bonds;
- (4) To borrow, accept, or contract for services of personnel including, but not limited to, employees of a member state;
- (5) To hire employees, elect or appoint officers, fix compensation, define duties, grant such individuals appropriate authority to carry out the purposes of the compact, and to establish the commission's personnel policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, qualifications of personnel, and other related personnel matters;
- (6) To accept any and all appropriate donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services, and to receive, utilize, and dispose of the same; provided that, at all times the commission shall strive to avoid any appearance of impropriety and conflict of interest;
 - (7) To lease, purchase, accept appropriate gifts or

1 donations of, or otherwise to own, hold, improve, or use any 2 property, real, personal, or mixed; provided that, at all times 3 the commission shall strive to avoid any appearance of impropriety; 4 (8) To sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, 5 6 abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property, real, personal, or 7 mixed; 8 (9) To establish a budget and make expenditures; 9 (10) To borrow money; (11) To appoint committees, including advisory committees 10 11 comprised of members, state regulators, state legislators or their representatives, consumer representatives, and such other 12 13 interested persons as may be designated in this compact and the 14 bylaws; 15 (12) To provide and receive information from, and to 16 cooperate with, law enforcement agencies; 17 (13) To adopt and use an official seal; and 18 (14) To perform such other functions as may be necessary or 19 appropriate to achieve the purposes of this compact consistent 20 with the state regulation of EMS personnel licensure and 21 practice. 22 5. (1) The commission shall pay, or provide for the 23 payment of, the reasonable expenses of its establishment, 24 organization, and ongoing activities. (2) The commission <u>may accept any and all appropriate</u> 2.5 26 revenue sources, donations, and grants of money, equipment, 27 supplies, materials, and services. 28 (3) The commission may levy on and collect an annual

assessment from each member state or impose fees on other parties

to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the commission and its staff, which shall be in a total amount sufficient to cover its annual budget as approved each year for which revenue is not provided by other sources. The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by the commission, which shall promulgate a rule binding upon all member states.

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- (4) The commission shall not incur obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the same; nor shall the commission pledge the credit of any of the member states, except by and with the authority of the member state.
- receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant, and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the commission.
- 6. (1) The members, officers, executive director, employees, and representatives of the commission shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim, damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or other civil liability caused by or arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided that, nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to protect any such person from

suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional, willful, or wanton misconduct of that person.

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- executive director, employee, or representative of the commission in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided that, nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit that person from retaining his or her own counsel; and provided further, that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from that person's intentional, willful, or wanton misconduct.
- member, officer, executive director, employee, or representative of the commission for the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained against that person arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided that, the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from the intentional, willful, or wanton misconduct of the person.
- 190.927. 1. The commission shall provide for the development and maintenance of a coordinated database and

- 1 reporting system containing licensure, adverse action, and 2 significant investigatory information on all licensed individuals 3 in member states. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of state law to the 4 contrary, a member state shall submit a uniform data set to the 5 6 coordinated database on all individuals to whom this compact is applicable as required by the rules of the commission, including: 7 8 (1) Identifying information; 9 (2) Licensure data; 10 (3) Significant investigatory information; 11 (4) Adverse actions against an individual's license; (5) An indicator that an individual's privilege to practice 12 13 is restricted, suspended, or revoked; 14 (6) Nonconfidential information related to alternative 15 program participation; 16 (7) Any denial of application for licensure and the reasons 17 for such denial; and 18 (8) Other information that may facilitate the 19 administration of this compact, as determined by the rules of the 20 commission. 21 3. The coordinated database administrator shall promptly 22 notify all member states of any adverse action taken against, or 23 significant investigative information on, any individual in a 24 member state. 4. Member states contributing information to the 2.5 26 coordinated database may designate information that shall not be 27 shared with the public without the express permission of the 28 contributing state.
 - 5. Any information submitted to the coordinated database

that is subsequently required to be expunded by the laws of the member state contributing the information shall be removed from the coordinated database.

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- 190.930. 1. The commission shall exercise its rulemaking powers pursuant to the criteria set forth in this section and the rules adopted thereunder. Rules and amendments shall become binding as of the date specified in each rule or amendment.
- 2. If a majority of the legislatures of the member states rejects a rule by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the compact, then such rule shall have no further force and effect in any member state.
- 3. Rules or amendments to the rules shall be adopted at a regular or special meeting of the commission.
- 4. Prior to promulgation and adoption of a final rule or rules by the commission, and at least sixty days in advance of the meeting at which the rule or rules shall be considered and voted upon, the commission shall file a notice of proposed rulemaking:
 - (1) On the website of the commission; and
- (2) On the website of each member state's EMS authority or the publication in which each state would otherwise publish proposed rules.
 - 5. The notice of proposed rulemaking shall include:
- (1) The proposed time, date, and location of the meeting at which the rule shall be considered and voted upon;
- (2) The text of the proposed rule or amendment and the reason for the proposed rule;
- (3) A request for comments on the proposed rule from any interested person; and

- (4) The manner in which interested parties may submit notice to the commission of their intention to attend the public hearing and any written comments.
- 6. Prior to adoption of a proposed rule, the commission shall allow persons to submit written data, facts, opinions, and arguments that shall be made available to the public.
- 7. The commission shall grant an opportunity for a public hearing before it adopts a rule or amendment if a hearing is requested by:
 - (1) At least twenty-five persons;

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- (2) A governmental subdivision or agency; or
- (3) An association having at least twenty-five members.
- 8. If a hearing is held on the proposed rule or amendment, the commission shall publish the place, time, and date of the scheduled public hearing.
- (1) All persons wishing to be heard at the hearing shall notify the executive director of the commission or other designated member in writing of their desire to appear and testify at the hearing not less than five business days before the scheduled date of the hearing.
- (2) Hearings shall be conducted in a manner providing each person who wishes to comment a fair and reasonable opportunity to comment orally or in writing.
- (3) No transcript of the hearing is required, unless a written request for a transcript is made, in which case the person requesting the transcript shall bear the cost of producing the transcript. A recording may be made in lieu of a transcript under the same terms and conditions as a transcript. This subdivision shall not preclude the commission from making a

transcript or recording of the hearing if it so chooses.

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- (4) Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring a separate hearing on each rule. Rules may be grouped for the convenience of the commission at hearings required by this section.
- 9. Following the scheduled hearing date, or by the close of business on the scheduled hearing date if the hearing was not held, the commission shall consider all written and oral comments received.
- 10. The commission shall, by majority vote of all members, take final action on the proposed rule and shall determine the effective date of the rule, if any, based on the rulemaking record and the full text of the rule.
- 11. If no written notice of intent to attend the public hearing by interested parties is received, the commission may proceed with promulgation of the proposed rule without a public hearing.
- 12. Upon determination that an emergency exists, the commission may consider and adopt an emergency rule without prior notice, opportunity for comment, or hearing; provided that, the usual rulemaking procedures provided in the compact and in this section shall be retroactively applied to the rule as soon as reasonably possible, in no event later than ninety days after the effective date of the rule. For the purposes of this provision, an emergency rule is one that shall be adopted immediately in order to:
- (1) Meet an imminent threat to public health, safety, or welfare;
 - (2) Prevent a loss of commission or member state funds;

(3) Meet a deadline for the promulgation of an administrative rule that is established by federal law or rule; or

(4) Protect public health and safety.

- 13. The commission or an authorized committee of the commission may direct revisions to a previously adopted rule or amendment for purposes of correcting typographical errors, errors in format, errors in consistency, or grammatical errors. Public notice of any revisions shall be posted on the website of the commission. The revision shall be subject to challenge by any person for a period of thirty days after posting. The revision may be challenged only on grounds that the revision results in a material change to a rule. A challenge shall be made in writing and delivered to the chair of the commission prior to the end of the notice period. If no challenge is made, the revision shall take effect without further action. If the revision is challenged, the revision may not take effect without the approval of the commission.
- branches of state government in each member state shall enforce
 this compact and take all actions necessary and appropriate to
 effectuate the compact's purposes and intent. The provisions of
 this compact and the rules promulgated hereunder shall have
 standing as statutory law.
- 2. All courts shall take judicial notice of the compact and the rules in any judicial or administrative proceedings in a member state pertaining to the subject matter of this compact which may affect the powers, responsibilities, or actions of the commission.

3. The commission shall be entitled to receive service of process in any such proceeding and shall have standing to intervene in such a proceeding for all purposes. Failure to provide service of process to the commission shall render a judgment or order void as to the commission, this compact, or promulgated rules.

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- 4. If the commission determines that a member state has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under this compact or the promulgated rules, the commission shall:
- (1) Provide written notice to the defaulting state and other member states of the nature of the default, the proposed means of curing the default, or any other action to be taken by the commission; and
- (2) Provide remedial training and specific technical assistance regarding the default.
- 5. If a state in default fails to cure the default, the defaulting state may be terminated from the compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the member states, and all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred by this compact may be terminated on the effective date of termination. A cure of the default does not relieve the offending state of obligations or liabilities incurred during the period of default.
- imposed only after all other means of securing compliance have been exhausted. Notice of intent to suspend or terminate shall be given by the commission to the governor, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and each of the member states.

7. A state that has been terminated is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination, including obligations that extend beyond the effective date of termination.

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- 8. The commission shall not bear any costs related to a state that is found to be in default or that has been terminated from the compact unless agreed upon in writing between the commission and the defaulting state.
- 9. The defaulting state may appeal the action of the commission by petitioning the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the commission has its principal offices. The prevailing member shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees.
- 10. Upon a request by a member state, the commission shall attempt to resolve disputes related to the compact that arise among member states and between member and nonmember states.
- 11. The commission shall promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes as appropriate.
- 12. The commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of this compact.
- 13. By majority vote, the commission may initiate legal action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the commission has its principal offices against a member state in default to enforce compliance with the provisions of the compact and its promulgated rules and bylaws. The relief sought may include both injunctive

relief and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary, the prevailing member shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees.

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- 14. The remedies herein shall not be the exclusive remedies of the commission. The commission may pursue any other remedies available under federal or state law.
- 190.936. 1. The compact shall come into effect on the date on which the compact statute is enacted into law in the tenth member state. The provisions, which become effective at that time, shall be limited to the powers granted to the commission relating to assembly and the promulgation of rules. Thereafter, the commission shall meet and exercise rulemaking powers necessary to the implementation and administration of the compact.
- 2. Any state that joins the compact subsequent to the commission's initial adoption of the rules shall be subject to the rules as they exist on the date on which the compact becomes law in that state. Any rule that has been previously adopted by the commission shall have the full force and effect of law on the day the compact becomes law in that state.
- 3. Any member state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute repealing the same.
- (1) A member state's withdrawal shall not take effect until six months after enactment of the repealing statute.
- (2) Withdrawal shall not affect the continuing requirement of the withdrawing state's EMS authority to comply with the investigative and adverse action reporting requirements of this act prior to the effective date of withdrawal.
 - 4. Nothing contained in this compact shall be construed to

invalidate or prevent any EMS personnel licensure agreement or other cooperative arrangement between a member state and a nonmember state that does not conflict with the provisions of this compact.

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- 5. This compact may be amended by the member states. No amendment to this compact shall become effective and binding upon any member state until it is enacted into the laws of all member states.
- 190.939. This compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. If this compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any member state thereto, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining member states. Nothing in this compact supersedes state law or rules related to licensure of EMS agencies.
- 191.630. As used in sections 191.630 and 191.631, the following terms mean:
- (1) "Communicable disease", acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), cutaneous anthrax, hepatitis in any form, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), measles, meningococcal disease, mumps, pertussis, pneumonic plague, rubella, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS-CoV), smallpox, tuberculosis, varicella disease, vaccinia, viral hemorrhagic fevers, and other such diseases as the department may define by rule or regulation;
- (2) "Communicable disease tests", tests designed for detection of communicable diseases. Rapid testing of the source patient in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) enforcement of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines shall be recommended;
 - (3) "Coroner or medical examiner", the same meaning as

defined in chapter 58;

- (4) "Department", the Missouri department of health and senior services;
- (5) "Designated infection control officer", the person or persons within the entity or agency who are responsible for managing the infection control program and for coordinating efforts surrounding the investigation of an exposure such as:
- (a) Collecting, upon request, facts surrounding possible exposure of an emergency care provider or Good Samaritan to a communicable disease;
- (b) Contacting facilities that receive patients or clients of potentially exposed emergency care providers or Good Samaritans to ascertain if a determination has been made as to whether the patient or client has had a communicable disease and to ascertain the results of that determination; and
- (c) Notifying the emergency care provider or Good Samaritan as to whether there is reason for concern regarding possible exposure;
- (6) "Emergency care provider", a person who is serving as a licensed or certified person trained to provide emergency and nonemergency medical care as a first responder, emergency medical responder, [EMT-B, EMT-I, or EMT-P] as defined in section 190.100, emergency medical technician, as defined in section 190.100, firefighter, law enforcement officer, sheriff, deputy sheriff, registered nurse, physician, medical helicopter pilot, or other certification or licensure levels adopted by rule of the department;
- (7) "Exposure", a specific eye, mouth, other mucous membrane, nonintact skin, or parenteral contact with blood or

other potentially infectious materials that results from the performance of an employee's duties;

- (8) "Good Samaritan", any person who renders emergency medical assistance or aid within his or her level of training or skill until such time as he or she is relieved of those duties by an emergency care provider;
- (9) "Hospital", the same meaning as defined in section 197.020;
- (10) "Source patient", any person who is sick or injured and requiring the care or services of a Good Samaritan or emergency care provider, for whose blood or other potentially infectious materials have resulted in exposure."; and

13 Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.