

- A. Manpower
- B. Training
- C. Communications
- D. Transportation
- E. Facilities
- F. Critical Care Units
- G. Public Safety Agencies
- H. Consumer Participation
- I. Access to Care
- J. Patient Transfer
- K. Coordinated Patient Recordkeeping
- L. Public Information and Education
- M. Review and Evaluation
- N. Disaster Plan
- O. Mutual Aid

28. **"Emergency medical technician"** means a person providing out of hospital emergency medical care and transportation for critical and emergency patients who access the EMS system. EMTs have the basic knowledge and skills necessary to stabilize and safely transport patients ranging from non-emergency and routine medical transports to life threatening emergencies. EMTs function as part of a comprehensive EMS system, under medical oversight. EMTs perform interventions with the basic equipment found on an ambulance. (National EMS Scope of Practice Model) EMTs must possess valid licensed issued by the BEMS.
29. **"Emergency mode"** means an ambulance or special use EMS vehicle operating with emergency lights and warning siren (or warning siren and air horn) while engaged in an emergency medical call.
30. **"Emergency response"** means responding immediately at the basic life support or advanced life support level of service to an emergency medical call. An immediate response is one in which the ambulance supplier begins as quickly as possible to take the steps necessary to respond to the call.

31. **"Emergency medical call"** means a situation that is presumptively classified at time of dispatch to have a high index of probability that an emergency medical condition or other situation exists that requires medical intervention as soon as possible to reduce the seriousness of the situation, or when the exact circumstances are unknown, but the nature of the request is suggestive of a true emergency where a patient may be at risk.
32. **"Executive officer"** means the executive officer of the State Department of Health or his designated representative.
33. **"Field Categorization"** (classification) means a medical emergency classification procedure for patients that is applicable under conditions encountered at the site of a medical emergency.
34. **"Field Triage"** means classification of patients according to medical need at the scene of an injury or onset of an illness.
35. **"First responder"** means a person who uses a limited amount of equipment to perform the initial assessment of and intervention with sick, wounded or otherwise incapacitated persons.
36. **"Medical first responder"** means a person who uses a limited amount of equipment to perform the initial assessment of and intervention with sick, wounded or otherwise incapacitated persons who (i) is trained to assist other EMS personnel by successfully completing, and remaining current in refresher training in accordance with, an approved "First Responder: National Standard Curriculum" training program, as developed and promulgated by the United States Department of Transportation, (ii) is nationally registered as a first responder by the National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians; and (iii) is certified as a medical first responder by the State Department of Health, Division of Emergency Medical Services.
37. **"Inclusive Trauma Care System"** means a trauma care system that incorporates every health care facility in a community in a system in order to provide a continuum of services for all injured persons who require care in an acute care facility; in such a system, the injured patient's needs are matched to the appropriate hospital resources.
38. **"Implied Consent"** means legal position that assumes an unconscious patient, or one so badly injured or ill that he cannot respond, would consent to receiving emergency care. Implied consent applies to children when parent or guardian is not at the scene.