

**HISTORICAL MILESTONES IN ARIZONA'S EMS & TRAUMA SYSTEM  
A CONTINUING HISTORY OF PROGRESSIVE PUBLIC HEALTH POLICY**

Year	Milestone
1920s	Tucson Electric Light & Power Co. donated a "Pulmotor Resuscitator" to Tucson Fire Department
1926	Phoenix Fire Department starts emergency service runs called "inhalator" calls using mechanical ventilators.
1971	<u>HB 94 (Apr.)</u> : Established immunity for persons serving on health care utilization committees (A.R.S. § 36-405).
	<u>HB 10 (Apr.)</u> : Established the State Emergency Council; establishing the Office of Emergency Services within the Governor's Office "to prepare for and coordinate those emergency services which may be required to reduce the impact of disaster on persons and property".
1972	<u>HB 2003 (May)</u> Established the Division of Emergency Medical Services within the Dept. of Public Safety, including authority to adoption of standards and procedures for ground and air ambulances, and the certification of ambulance drivers and attendants.
1974	<u>HB 2001 (Jun.)</u> Established a program for instruction and training of paramedics by certain health care institutions, including 500 hours of classroom and didactic training, scope of practice, and civil liability protection of physicians and nurses issuing emergency instructions to paramedics in good faith.
	Sep 29 Tucson Fire Dept. put Medic 1 paramedic unit into service, purchased with funds donated by the public.
1978	<u>HB 2337 (Jun.)</u> Established the EMS Council; defining Basic EMT, Intermediate EMT, Emergency Paramedic, Certified EMT, and Emergency Receiving Facility; established medical control responsibilities of the EMS medical director and EMS Council; established liability protection from civil damages for AZ health care providers who give emergency instructions to EMTs at the scene of emergencies; establishes local EMS Coordinating Systems and the authority for ADHS to enter into agreements with the EMS Coordinating Systems.
	Phoenix Fire Department establishes paramedic engine companies.
1981	<u>SB 1003 (Apr.)</u> Transferred the Division of EMS from the Dept. of Public Safety to the Dept. of Health Services.
1982	<u>SB 1059 (Apr.)</u> Granted ADHS authority to regulate ambulance services.
1983	<u>HB 2179 (Apr.)</u> Established liability protection for cities or towns and their officers and employees, private fire or ambulance companies against civil or other damages from recipients of the emergency medical aid unless the person providing the aid is guilty of gross negligence or intentional misconduct in rendering the emergency medical aid (A.R.S. § 9-500.02).
	<u>SB 1251 (Apr.)</u> Established the EMS Operating Fund.
	<u>HB 2195 (May)</u> Established Certificate of Necessity ("CON") requirement for ground ambulance service licensing.
1990	The NHTSA Technical Assistance Team completed an assessment of Arizona's EMS System September 11-13, 1990, resulting in recommendations for future system development, including trauma system development.
1991	Seven urban-based acute care hospitals become self-designated trauma centers. Each trauma center collects trauma data, but no centralized mechanism is available to collect aggregate data from the trauma centers.
1992	(Jan.) BEMSTS publishes and releases <u>Statewide Medical Standards for Non-Physician Prehospital Treatment and Triage of Patients Requiring Emergency Medical Services</u> .
	BEMSTS convenes a NHTSA Trauma System Development Seminar in November 1992 in response to the 1990 NHTSA assessment recommendations report, creating the Trauma System Task Force to assist in developing of the eventual <u>Arizona Trauma System Development Act of 1993</u> .
1993	The Health Resources & Services Administration ("HRSA") awards ADHS an \$88,200.00 Trauma System Planning and Development Grant on October 1, 1993.
	The STSSC releases its <u>Report to the Governor</u> on November 15, 1993.
	HRSA awards BEMS a grant on October 1, 1993, to modify Arizona's trauma care plan under the Trauma Care Systems Planning & Development Act of 1990. The grant proposal includes a letter from Governor Fife Symington, dated July 29, 1993, stating, "...the need for trauma planning is critical in Arizona".
	<u>HB 2208 (Apr.)</u> Established the Arizona State Trauma System Development Act of 1993; established the Division of EMS as the lead agency for trauma system development; established confidentiality of trauma registry records; and established the Statewide Trauma System Study Committee ("STSSC") to develop recommendations for the Director on developing an Arizona trauma system.
1994	ADHS submits a trauma system development grant application to HRSA on July 11, 1994, under the federal <u>Trauma System Planning &amp; Development Act of 1990</u> .
	The STSSC deactivates and dissolves on March 31, 1994.

	<p><u>HB 2077 (Apr.)</u> Established the State Trauma Advisory Board (STAB), guided by the STSSC 11-15-94 Report, and replacing the STSSC; establishing requirements for trauma centers to submit a uniform data set to ADHS; establishing liability protection from civil damages for AZ EMS or health care providers who in good faith provide pre-arrival instructions following minimum standards established by the State; requiring ADHS to establish standards for quality assurance, confidentiality of information during quality assurance review.</p> <p>Cales &amp; Associates installs trauma registry software on the BEMS's 486 Computer, in anticipation of receiving trauma data from the pilot project participating hospitals on April 25, 1994.</p> <p>Trauma data pilot project was conducted from June 1 through July 15, 1994, to collect trauma data from two metropolitan trauma centers (St. Joseph's Hospital in Phoenix and University Medical Center in Tucson), each directly associated with two rural hospitals and two suburban hospitals.</p> <p>STAB holds its inaugural meeting on September 23, 1994.</p>
1995	<p>Flagstaff Medical Center becomes a self-designated trauma center, and starts submitting trauma data to BEMS.</p> <p><u>HB 2023 (Apr.)</u> Granted the ADHS Director the authority to promulgate rules for regulating and licensing air ambulances.</p>
1996	<p><u>SB 1060 (Apr.)</u> Mandated the appropriation of \$250,000 from the BEMS Operating Fund for trauma system development and for STAB operating expenses.</p>
1997	<p><u>HB 2126 (Apr.)</u> Established liability protection from civil damages for individuals, private and public entities, and their employees involved in developing, operating, implementing or participating in a 911 emergency telephone system or a similar emergency dispatch system. But there's no liability protection when "the person or entity acted knowingly or had reason to know the facts that would lead a reasonable person to realize that the person's or entity's act or failure to act not only created an unreasonable risk of bodily injury to others, but also involved a high probability that substantial harm would result".</p>
1998	<p><u>HB 2653 (May)</u> Established the three-digit emergency telephone number system to be administered and regulated by the Public Utilities Commission; and the telephone number "911" is specifically reserved for exclusive use as an emergency telephone number for accessing police, fire, and emergency medical services.</p> <p>ADHS published and released the State of Arizona Trauma System Plan Statewide Assessment Results Final Report on June 25, 1998, containing results of the Abaris Group Survey of 62 resource hospitals from Nov 1997 – Jan 1998.</p>
1999	<p><u>HB 2475 (May)</u> Established Automatic External Defibrillator statute. The statute includes requirements for AED training, use, requirements, and civil liability protection, limited immunity, and a Good Samaritan provision.</p> <p>STAB presents trauma plan recommendations to the Director, based on research and development efforts since 1995.</p>
2002	<p>ADHS/Bureau of EMS, releases the <u>2002 – 2005 Arizona EMS &amp; Trauma System Plan</u> in January 2002.</p> <p>The Trauma and Emergency Services Fund is created by AZ Initiative Measure, Proposition 202, approved 11-5-02, effective 11-25-02, codified under A.R.S. § 36-2903.07, and administered under A.A.C. Title 9, Chapter 22, Article 21 (effective 10-19-03, which provides in part for the distribution of funds only to Level I trauma centers as defined).</p>
2004	<p><u>HB 2197 (Jun.)</u> Amended A.R.S. § 36-2222 by amending the duties of STAB to require continued involvement in developing and implementing the EMS and Trauma System and adding a representative from a tribal health organization to STAB. HB 2197 adds A.R.S. § 36-2225 establishing authority for ADHS to develop and administer the Statewide EMS and Trauma System and establishing the requirement for ADHS to adopt rules to establish standards.</p> <p><u>(Nov.)</u>: ADHS establishes and hires a full-time dedicated Trauma Registry Manager to standardize, convert, and manage the <a href="#">Arizona State Trauma Registry</a> data from participating trauma centers and hospitals.</p>
2005	<p><u>SB 1134 (Apr.)</u> Amended A.R.S. § 36-2225 by 1) authorizing ADHS to utilize a national verification organization to conduct trauma center verifications; and 2) requiring trauma centers to submit data to the Arizona State Trauma Registry.</p> <p>The Governor's Regulatory Review Council unanimously approves trauma center designation rules, including trauma center standards, on October 6, 2005, by adding Article 13 to A.A.C. Title 9, Chapter 25, and taking immediate effect.</p> <p>The ADHS-Bureau of EMS initiates the Save Hearts in Arizona Registry and Education ("<a href="#">SHARE</a>") Program, which develops and maintains a statewide out-of-hospital cardiac arrest and AED use registry, AED training, and medical oversight and a quality improvement process for AED use programs.</p> <p><u>(Nov 8)</u>: ADHS received the first application for trauma center state designation.</p> <p><u>Nov 10</u>: ADHS designated John C. Lincoln Hospital – North Mtn. as AZs first state designated Level I trauma center</p>
2006	<p><u>(Feb 7)</u>: GRRC unanimously approved air ambulance rules for the licensure, registration, and approval time-frames by amending A.A.C. Title 9, Ch. 25, adding Arts 7, 8, 12, taking effect on April 8, 2006.</p> <p><u>Sept</u>: ASTR registry generates first standardized trauma registry data, collected by hospitals and trauma centers.</p>
2007	<p><u>SB 1111 (May)</u> Amended, inter alia, A.R.S. § 36-104 certifying training on the nature of sudden infant death syndrome for use by firefighters and certified EMTs as part of basic continuing education requirement; and § 36-1162 concerning the powers and functions of the Arizona poison control system.</p> <p><u>(Jun)</u>: ADHS/BEMS completes a Statewide Trauma System Consultation Review by the ACS-Committee on Trauma.</p>

2008	<u>SB 1141 (Apr.)</u> Amended A.R.S. § 36-2263 by: providing civil liability protection, limited immunity, and a Good Samaritan provision to specified physicians, trainers of CPR and AED use, persons or entities that acquire an AED as specified, property owners where AEDs are located, and trained responders as defined in A.R.S. § 36-2262 when acts or omissions do not amount to willful misconduct or gross negligence.
2008	<u>HB 2365 (Apr.)</u> Amended A.R.S. §§ 36-2204, 36-2220, 36-2221, and 36-2222 concerning medical control of the EMS medical director and EMS Council; confidentiality of records and data, trauma centers and trauma registry data; the State Trauma Advisory Board. <u>HB 2408 (Apr.)</u> Amended A.R.S. § 36-2223 concerning use and restrictions of stretcher vans and wheelchair vans when transporting persons. <u>(Aug. 13)</u> : ADHS designates Banner Page Hospital as Arizona’s first Level IV Trauma Center.
2009	<u>HB 2399 (Jul.)</u> Amended A.R.S. §§ 36-2261, 36-2262, 36-2263 by: defining AED, Defibrillation, Physician, Trained User, and Training; use and requirements for persons or entities that acquire an AED; providing civil liability protection, limited immunity, and a Good Samaritan provision to physicians who provide oversight and persons or entities that acquire or provide an AED as specified. Tuba City Regional Health Care Corp. became the first tribal hospital to attain Level IV trauma center designation <u>(Sept)</u> : Bureau of EMS & Trauma System launches Treat & Refer Recognition Program
2010	The Arizona Cardiac Receiving and Referring Centers Recognition Program Launched by ADHS and the University of Arizona Center for EMS Research
2011	<u>(Jan.)</u> : ADHS receives grant from Hospital Preparedness Funds to implement Arizona’s statewide Web-based prehospital electronic patient care reporting system - Arizona Prehospital Information & EMS Registry System ( <a href="#">AZ-PIERS</a> ). <u>(Oct.)</u> : ADHS receives grant from the <a href="#">Governor’s Office of Highway Safety</a> to expand AZ-PIERS, pursue transitioning the Arizona State Trauma Registry to a Web-based platform, and share data from both registries with ADOT Crash Data. <u>(Nov.)</u> : ADHS launches Arizona Prehospital Information & EMS Registry System (AZ-PIERS), Arizona’s first statewide Web-based prehospital electronic patient care reporting system. <u>HB 2157 (Apr.)</u> Requires ADHS on or before January 1, 2014, to adopt rules relating to the coordination of stroke care services between EMS providers and hospitals.
2012	<u>(Feb. 13)</u> : ADHS designates Arizona’s first Provisional Level III Trauma Center. <u>(Nov.)</u> : ADHS/BEMSTS completes a second <a href="#">Statewide Trauma System Consultation Review</a> by the ACS-Committee on Trauma. ADHS/University of Arizona “EPIC” Traumatic Brain Injury Research Project started, with evidence-based results implemented into the prehospital setting affording improved TBI care sooner rather than later.
2014	Continuous Chest Compressions for CPR introduced into the Arizona EMS and Trauma System 911 Dispatcher Caller Telephone CPR Instructions Training Program Launched
2015	<u>(Mar. 30)</u> : Tuba City Regional Health Care Corp. was the first tribal hospital to be designated as a Level III Trauma Center, after became the first ACS verified Level III TC in the US (Second only to a level II in Alaska). <u>HB2489 (Apr.)</u> : Authorizes a trained EMT or peace officer to administer naloxone to a person suffering from an opiate overdose. <u>(Oct.)</u> : ADHS Adopts GD-112-PHS-EMS Curriculum for Law Enforcement/EMT Administration of Naloxone
2016	<u>(Jun. 30)</u> : ADHS Launches the Treat & Refer (T&R) Recognition Program to address situations where 911 patients are assessed but not transported to a hospital emergency department. <u>(Oct. 31)</u> : Golder Ranch Fire Dist. – First EMS agency recognized as a T&R EMS Agency.
2017	<u>(Jan. 9)</u> : ADHS launches the Public Health Excellence in Law Enforcement (PHELE) Recognition Program, recognizing Arizona law enforcement agencies that establish opioid overdose recognition and naloxone administration training. <u>(Jan 18)</u> : Chandler Fire, Health & Medical Dept. – Second EMS agency recognized as a T&R EMS Agency. <u>(Jan 19)</u> : EMS Council approves the ADHS EMS Medical Director Recognition Program. <u>(Feb. 7)</u> : Surprise Fire-Medical Dept. – Third EMS agency recognized as a T&R EMS Agency. <u>(Apr. 6)</u> : Buckeye Fire-Medical Rescue Dept. – Fourth EMS agency recognized as a T&R EMS Agency. <u>(Jun. 5)</u> : Governor Doug Ducey signed a Declaration of Emergency and Notification of Enhanced Surveillance Advisory to address opioid overdose deaths, requiring, inter alia, the Department to develop and provide training to local law enforcement agencies recognizing suspected opioid overdoses and administering naloxone. <u>(Jun.-Jul.)</u> : The Bureau of EMS and Trauma System completes three regional training days on opioid overdose recognition and naloxone administration, resulting in 983 first responders and providers being trained. <u>(Jun. 13, Aug. 10)</u> : Governor Doug Ducey signs Executive Order 2017-04 Enhanced Surveillance Advisory and Executive Order 2017-05, requiring EMS providers and law enforcement providers to report to the Department opioid overdose and naloxone administration data via AZ-PIERS.

	<u>(Sep.)</u> : The Bureau of EMS and Trauma System receives a \$3.1 million, 4-year grant from SAMHSA to: a) establish a mechanism to distribute naloxone to first responders, b) train first responders to recognize suspected opioid overdoses and to administer naloxone, and c) establish a prehospital opioid treatment referral mechanism.
2018	<u>SB1001 (Jan. 26)</u> : AZ Legislature unanimously passed the <a href="#">Arizona Opioid Epidemic Act</a> , the Governor Doug Ducey signed into law (taking effect April 26, 2018).
	<u>(Mar. 26)</u> : Tempe Fire Medical Rescue Dept. – Fifth EMS agency recognized as a T&R EMS Agency.
	Arizona’s Trauma System Rules revised and approved by GRRC
	<u>(May 29)</u> : The Governor’s June 5, 2017, declaration of emergency & notification of enhanced surveillance advisory to address opioid overdose deaths was terminated, after completion of all requirements of the emergency declaration.
	<u>(Sep. 27)</u> : EMS Council approves new recognition criteria for the Premier EMS Agency Program (PEAP)
	<u>(Nov. 15)</u> : Rio Rico Fire Dist. – Sixth EMS agency recognized as a T&R EMS Agency.
2019	Arizona’s EMS and Trauma System reaches 46 designated trauma centers
	<u>(Oct 7)</u> : Bureau discontinues the Medical Director Recognition Program.
2020	<u>(Jan 23)</u> : Bureau revises the recognition criteria for the Treat & Refer Recognition Program.
2021	EMS for Children’s Program at ADHS is transferred to the Bureau of EMS & Trauma System.
2021	BEMSTS hires a full time EMS for Children’s Coordinator
2023	Updated license management system implemented for EMCT licensing, ambulance licensing, compliance, and trauma center designation. NEMSIS v3.5 effective 7/1/23.