Chapter 18.73 RCW
EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE AND TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

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RCW 18.73.010 Legislative finding. The legislature finds that a statewide program of emergency medical care is necessary to promote the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of this state. The intent of the legislature is to assure minimum standards and training for first responders and emergency medical technicians, and minimum standards for ambulance services, ambulances, aid vehicles, aid services, and emergency medical equipment. [1990 c 269 § 22; 1988 c 104 § 2; 1987 c 214 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 208 § 1.]
RCW 18.73.020  Supersession of local regulation. The legislature further declares its intention to supersede all ordinances, regulations, and requirements promulgated by counties, cities and other political subdivisions of the state of Washington, insofar as they may provide for the regulation of emergency medical care, first aid, and ambulance services which do not exceed the provisions of this chapter; except that (1) license fees established in this chapter shall supersede all license fees of counties, cities and other political subdivisions of this state; and, (2) nothing in this chapter shall alter the provisions of RCW 18.71.200, 18.71.210, and 18.71.220.  
[1986 c 259 § 118; 1973 1st ex.s. c 208 § 2.]

Severability—1986 c 259: See note following RCW 18.130.010.

RCW 18.73.030  Definitions. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Advanced life support" means invasive emergency medical services requiring advanced medical treatment skills as defined by chapter 18.71 RCW.

(2) "Aid service" means an organization that operates one or more aid vehicles.

(3) "Aid vehicle" means a vehicle used to carry aid equipment and individuals trained in first aid or emergency medical procedure.

(4) "Ambulance" means a ground or air vehicle designed and used to transport the ill and injured and to provide personnel, facilities, and equipment to treat patients before and during transportation.

(5) "Ambulance service" means an organization that operates one or more ambulances.

(6) "Basic life support" means noninvasive emergency medical services requiring basic medical treatment skills as defined in this chapter.

(7) "Collaborative medical care" means medical treatment and care provided pursuant to agreements with local, regional, or state public health agencies to control and prevent the spread of communicable diseases which is rendered separately from emergency medical service.

(8) "Communications system" means a radio and landline network which provides rapid public access, coordinated central dispatching of services, and coordination of personnel, equipment, and facilities in an emergency medical services and trauma care system.

(9) "Council" means the local or regional emergency medical services and trauma care council as authorized under chapter 70.168 RCW.

(10) "Department" means the department of health.

(11) "Emergency medical service" means medical treatment and care which may be rendered at the scene of any medical emergency or while transporting any patient in an ambulance to an appropriate medical facility, including ambulance transportation between medical facilities.

(12) "Emergency medical services medical program director" means a person who is an approved medical program director as defined by RCW 18.71.205(4).

(13) "Emergency medical technician" means a person who is authorized by the secretary to render emergency medical care pursuant to RCW 18.73.081, under the responsible supervision and direction of
an approved medical program director, which may include participating
in an emergency services supervisory organization or a community
assistance referral and education services program established under
RCW 35.21.930, or providing collaborative medical care if the
participation or provision of collaborative medical care does not
exceed the participant's training and certification.

(14) "Emergency services supervisory organization" means an
entity that is authorized by the secretary to use certified emergency
medical services personnel to provide medical evaluation or initial
treatment, or both, to sick or injured people, while in the course of
duties with the organization for on-site medical care prior to any
necessary activation of emergency medical services. Emergency services
supervisory organizations include law enforcement agencies, disaster
management organizations, search and rescue operations, diversion
centers, and businesses with organized industrial safety teams.

(15) "First responder" means a person who is authorized by the
secretary to render emergency medical care as defined by RCW
18.73.081.

(16) "Patient care procedures" means written operating guidelines
adopted by the regional emergency medical services and trauma care
council, in consultation with the local emergency medical services and
trauma care councils, emergency communication centers, and the
emergency medical services medical program director, in accordance
with statewide minimum standards. The patient care procedures shall
identify the level of medical care personnel to be dispatched to an
emergency scene, procedures for triage of patients, the level of
trauma care facility to first receive the patient, and the name and
location of other trauma care facilities to receive the patient should
an interfacility transfer be necessary. Procedures on interfacility
transfer of patients shall be consistent with the transfer procedures
in chapter 70.170 RCW.

(17) "Prehospital patient care protocols" means the written
procedure adopted by the emergency medical services medical program
director which direct the out-of-hospital emergency care of the
emergency patient which includes the trauma care patient. These
procedures shall be based upon the assessment of the patient's medical
needs and what treatment will be provided for emergency conditions.
The protocols shall meet or exceed statewide minimum standards
developed by the department in rule as authorized in chapter 70.168
RCW.

(18) "Secretary" means the secretary of the department of health.

(19) "Stretcher" means a cart designed to serve as a litter for
the transportation of a patient in a prone or supine position as is
commonly used in the ambulance industry, such as wheeled stretchers,
portable stretchers, stair chairs, solid backboards, scoop stretchers,
basket stretchers, or flexible stretchers. The term does not include
personal mobility aids that recline at an angle or remain at a flat
position, that are owned or leased for a period of at least one week
by the individual using the equipment or the individual's guardian or
representative, such as wheelchairs, personal gurneys, or banana
carts. [2022 c 136 § 1; 2021 c 69 § 1; 2015 c 93 § 5. Prior: 2010 1st
sp.s. c 7 § 25; 2005 c 193 § 2; 2000 c 93 § 16; 1990 c 269 § 23; 1988
104 § 3; 1987 c 214 § 2; 1983 c 112 § 5; 1979 ex.s. c 261 § 1; 1973
1st ex.s. c 208 § 3.]
Effective date—2010 1st sp.s. c 26; 2010 1st sp.s. c 7: See note following RCW 43.03.027.

Finding—2005 c 193: "The legislature finds that requiring all patients who need to travel in a prone or supine position but are medically stable, to be transported by ambulance can be overly restrictive to individuals with disabilities. These individuals frequently travel by means of reclining wheelchairs or devices commonly referred to as banana carts. Expanding travel options for these individuals will give them greater opportunities for mobility and reduce their costs of travel." [2005 c 193 § 1.]

RCW 18.73.081 Duties of secretary—Minimum requirements to be prescribed. In addition to other duties prescribed by law, the secretary shall:
(1) Prescribe minimum requirements for:
   (a) Ambulance, air ambulance, and aid vehicles and equipment;
   (b) Ambulance and aid services; and
   (c) Minimum emergency communication equipment;
(2) Adopt procedures for services that fail to perform in accordance with minimum requirements;
(3) Prescribe minimum standards for first responder and emergency medical technician training including:
   (a) Adoption of curriculum and period of certification;
   (b) Procedures for provisional certification, certification, recertification, decertification, or modification of certificates;
   (c) Adoption of requirements for ongoing training and evaluation, as approved by the county medical program director, to include appropriate evaluation for individual knowledge and skills. The first responder, emergency medical technician, or emergency medical services provider agency may elect a program of continuing education and a written and practical examination instead of meeting the ongoing training and evaluation requirements;
   (d) Procedures for reciprocity with other states or national certifying agencies;
   (e) Review and approval or disapproval of training programs; and
   (f) Adoption of standards for numbers and qualifications of instructional personnel required for first responder and emergency medical technician training programs;
(4) Prescribe minimum requirements for liability insurance to be carried by licensed services except that this requirement shall not apply to public bodies; and
(5) Certify emergency medical program directors. [2022 c 136 § 3; 1993 c 254 § 1; 1990 c 269 § 24; 1988 c 111 § 1; 1987 c 214 § 7.]

RCW 18.73.101 Variance from requirements. The secretary may grant a variance from a provision of this chapter and RCW 18.71.200 through 18.71.220 if no detriment to health and safety would result from the variance and compliance is expected to cause reduction or loss of existing emergency medical services. Variances may be granted for a period of no more than one year. A variance may be renewed by the secretary. [2010 1st sp.s. c 7 § 26; 2000 c 93 § 17; 1987 c 214 § 9.]
RCW 18.73.120 Certificate of advanced first aid qualification.
The secretary shall recognize a current certificate of advanced first
aid qualification for those who provide proof of advanced Red Cross
training or its equivalent. [1979 ex.s. c 261 § 12; 1973 1st ex.s. c
208 § 12.]

RCW 18.73.130 Ambulance services and aid services—Licensing.
An ambulance service or aid service may not operate in the state of
Washington without holding a license for such operation, issued by the
secretary when such operation is consistent with the statewide and
regional emergency medical services and trauma care plans established
pursuant to chapter 70.168 RCW, indicating the general area to be
served and the number of vehicles to be used, with the following
exceptions:
(1) The United States government;
(2) Ambulance services providing service in other states when
bringing patients into this state;
(3) Owners of businesses in which ambulance or aid vehicles are
used exclusively on company property but occasionally in emergencies
may transport patients to hospitals not on company property;
(4) Operators of vehicles pressed into service for transportation
of patients in emergencies when licensed ambulances are not available
or cannot meet overwhelming demand; and
(5) Emergency services supervisory organizations, as defined in
*RCW 18.73.030(13). All entities that employ certified emergency
medical services personnel must ensure that such personnel work under
the medical oversight and protocols of a medical program director and
within their scope of practice, are able to meet certification
training requirements, and are provided with necessary medical
equipment to provide care at their level of certification.
The license shall be valid for a period of two years and shall be
renewed on request provided the holder has consistently complied with
the regulations of the department and the department of licensing and
provided also that the needs of the area served have been met
satisfactorily. The license shall not be transferable and may be
revoked if the service is found in violation of rules adopted by the
department. [2021 c 69 § 2; 2000 c 93 § 18; 1992 c 128 § 2; 1990 c
269 § 25; 1987 c 214 § 10; 1979 ex.s. c 261 § 13; 1979 c 158 § 61;
1973 1st ex.s. c 208 § 13.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 18.73.030 was amended by 2022 c 136 § 1,
changing subsection (13) to subsection (14).

Effective date—1973 1st ex.s. c 208: See RCW 18.73.910.

RCW 18.73.140 Ambulance and aid vehicles—Licenses. The
secretary shall issue an ambulance or aid vehicle license for each
vehicle so designated. The license shall be for a period of two years
and may be reissued on expiration if the vehicle and its equipment
meet requirements in force at the time of expiration of the license
period. The license may be revoked if the ambulance or aid vehicle is
found to be operating in violation of the regulations promulgated by the department or without required equipment. The license shall be terminated automatically if the vehicle is sold or transferred to the control of any organization not currently licensed as an ambulance or aid vehicle service. The license number shall be prominently displayed on each vehicle. [2000 c 93 § 19; 1992 c 128 § 3; 1987 c 214 § 11; 1979 ex.s. c 261 § 14; 1973 1st ex.s. c 208 § 14.]

**Effective date—1973 1st ex.s. c 208:** See RCW 18.73.910.

**RCW 18.73.145 Ambulance and aid vehicles—Self-inspection program.** The secretary shall adopt a self-inspection program to assure compliance with minimum standards for vehicles and for medical equipment and personnel on all licensed vehicles. The self-inspection shall coincide with the vehicle licensing cycle and shall be recorded on forms provided by the department. The department may perform an on-site inspection of any licensed service or vehicles as needed. [1987 c 214 § 13.]

**Effective date—1973 1st ex.s. c 208:** See RCW 18.73.910.

**RCW 18.73.150 Ambulance personnel requirements.** (1)(a) Any ambulance operated as such shall operate with sufficient personnel for adequate patient care, at least one of whom shall be an emergency medical technician under standards promulgated by the secretary. The emergency medical technician shall have responsibility for its operation and for the care of patients both before they are placed aboard the vehicle and during transit. If there are two or more emergency medical technicians operating the ambulance, a nondriving medical technician shall be in command of the vehicle. The emergency medical technician in command of the vehicle shall be in the patient compartment and in attendance to the patient.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the driver of the ambulance shall have at least a certificate of advance first aid qualification recognized by the secretary pursuant to RCW 18.73.120 unless there are at least two certified emergency medical technicians in attendance of the patient, in which case the driver shall not be required to have such certificate.

(2) With approval from the department, an ambulance service established by volunteer or municipal corporations, or by an association made up entirely of two or more municipalities, in a rural area with insufficient personnel may use a driver without any medical or first aid training so long as the driver is at least eighteen years old, successfully passes a background check issued or approved by the department, possesses a valid driver's license with no restrictions, is accompanied by a nondriving emergency medical technician while operating the ambulance during a response or transport of a patient, and only provides medical care to patients to the level that they are trained. [2021 c 17 § 1; 2017 c 70 § 1; 1992 c 128 § 4; 1979 ex.s. c 261 § 15; 1973 1st ex.s. c 208 § 15.]

**Effective date—1973 1st ex.s. c 208:** See RCW 18.73.910.

**RCW 18.73.155 Requirements—Military training or experience.** An applicant with military training or experience satisfies the training
or experience requirements of this chapter unless the secretary
determines that the military training or experience is not
substantially equivalent to the standards of this state. [2011 c 32 §

RCW 18.73.170 Aid vehicles—Personnel—Use. The aid vehicle
shall be operated in accordance with standards promulgated by the
secretary, by at least one person holding a certificate recognized
under RCW 18.73.120.

The aid vehicle may be used for transportation of patients only
when it is impossible or impractical to obtain an ambulance or when a
wait for arrival of an ambulance would place the life of the patient
in jeopardy. If so used, the vehicle shall be under the command of a
person holding a certificate recognized pursuant to RCW 18.73.081
other than the driver. [1987 c 214 § 12; 1979 ex.s. c 261 § 17; 1973
1st ex.s. c 208 § 17.]

Effective date—1973 1st ex.s. c 208: See RCW 18.73.910.

RCW 18.73.180 Other transportation vehicles. Other vehicles not
herein defined by this chapter shall not be used for transportation of
patients who must be carried on a stretcher or who may require medical
attention en route, except that such transportation may be used when:

(1) A disaster creates a situation that cannot be served by
licensed ambulances; or

(2) The use of a stretcher is necessary because an individual's
personal mobility aid cannot be adequately secured in the nonambulance
vehicle and the individual has written authorization from his or her
physician that it is safe to transfer the individual from a personal
mobility aid to a stretcher. [2007 c 305 § 1; 1987 c 214 § 14; 1979
ex.s. c 261 § 18; 1973 1st ex.s. c 208 § 18.]

Effective date—1973 1st ex.s. c 208: See RCW 18.73.910.

RCW 18.73.190 Violations—Penalties. Any person who violates
any of the provisions of this chapter and for which a penalty is not
provided shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction
thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars
for each day of the violation, or may be imprisoned in the county jail
not exceeding six months. [1987 c 214 § 15; 1973 1st ex.s. c 208 §
19.]

Effective date—1973 1st ex.s. c 208: See RCW 18.73.910.

RCW 18.73.200 Administrative procedure act applicable. The
administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW, shall wherever
applicable govern the rights, remedies, and procedures respecting the
administration of this chapter. [1973 1st ex.s. c 208 § 21.]

RCW 18.73.240 Application of uniform disciplinary act. The
uniform disciplinary act, chapter 18.130 RCW, shall govern the
issuance and denial of credentials, unauthorized practice, and the discipline of persons credentialed under this chapter. The secretary shall act as the disciplinary authority under this chapter. Disciplinary action shall be initiated against a person credentialed under this chapter in a manner consistent with the responsibilities and duties of the medical program director under whom such person is responsible. [1992 c 128 § 5.]

RCW 18.73.250 Epinephrine—Availability—Administration. (1) All of the state's ambulance and aid services shall make epinephrine available to their emergency medical technicians in their emergency care supplies. The emergency medical technician may administer epinephrine.

(2) Nothing in this section authorizes the administration of epinephrine by a first responder. [2005 c 463 § 1; 2001 c 24 § 1; 1999 c 337 § 4.]

Findings—Purpose—1999 c 337: "The legislature finds that allergies are a serious medical disorder that affect more than one in five persons in the United States and are the sixth leading cause of chronic disease. Anaphylaxis is the most severe form of allergic reaction. Rapid and appropriate administration of the drug epinephrine to a patient suffering an anaphylaxis allergic reaction may make the difference between the life and death of that patient. The legislature further finds that some situations may arise when the administration of epinephrine by an emergency medical technician is required to save a person's life and that it is paramount that these valuable emergency response personnel receive the appropriate training on the use of epinephrine to treat anaphylaxis.

It is the purpose of chapter 337, Laws of 1999 to investigate the rate of anaphylaxis statewide and the training and care standards needed to allow emergency medical technicians to administer lifesaving epinephrine." [1999 c 337 § 1.]

Effective dates—1999 c 337: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately [May 14, 1999], except for section 4 of this act which takes effect January 1, 2000." [1999 c 337 § 5.]

Short title—1999 c 337: "This act may be known and cited as the Kristine Kastner Act." [1999 c 337 § 6.]

RCW 18.73.260 Guidelines. (1) The department of health shall convene a stakeholder group including the department of social and health services, the department of transportation, and local special needs transportation providers who shall assist in the development of guidelines for the safe transport of individuals who rely on stretchers and personal mobility devices.

(2) The department of health shall prepare guidelines for the public and vehicle operators relating to:

(a) Appropriate situations in which vehicles other than ambulances may be used to transport individuals who rely upon personal mobility aids in the normal course of their lives; and
Methods for properly securing personal mobility aids on vehicles other than ambulances and determining if they are adequately secured. [2007 c 305 § 2.]

RCW 18.73.270 Disclosure of information by emergency medical personnel—Violent injuries—Immunity. (1) Except when treatment is provided in a hospital licensed under chapter 70.41 RCW, a *physician's trained emergency medical service intermediate life support technician and paramedic, emergency medical technician, or first responder who renders treatment to a patient for (a) a bullet wound, gunshot wound, powder burn, or other injury caused by the discharge of a firearm; (b) an injury caused by a knife, an ice pick, or any other sharp or pointed instrument which federal, state, or local law enforcement authorities reasonably believe to have been intentionally inflicted upon a person; (c) a blunt force injury that federal, state, or local law enforcement authorities reasonably believe resulted from a criminal act; or (d) injuries sustained in an automobile collision, shall disclose without the patient's authorization, upon a request from a federal, state, or local law enforcement authority as defined in **RCW 70.02.010(3), the following information, if known:
   (i) The name of the patient;
   (ii) The patient's residence;
   (iii) The patient's sex;
   (iv) The patient's age;
   (v) The patient's condition or extent and location of injuries as determined by the *physician's trained emergency medical service intermediate life support technician and paramedic, emergency medical technician, or first responder;
   (vi) Whether the patient was conscious when contacted;
   (vii) Whether the patient appears to have consumed alcohol or appears to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs;
   (viii) The name or names of the *physician's trained emergency medical service intermediate life support technician and paramedic, emergency medical technician, or first responder who provided treatment to the patient; and
   (ix) The name of the facility to which the patient is being transported for additional treatment.

   (2) A *physician's trained emergency medical service intermediate life support technician and paramedic, emergency medical technician, first responder, or other individual who discloses information pursuant to this section is immune from civil or criminal liability or professional licensure action for the disclosure, provided that the *physician's trained emergency medical service intermediate life support technician and paramedic, emergency medical technician, first responder, or other individual acted in good faith and without gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct.

   (3) The obligation to provide information pursuant to this section is secondary to patient care needs. Information must be provided as soon as reasonably possible taking into consideration a patient's emergency care needs.

   (4) For purposes of this section, "a *physician's trained emergency medical service intermediate life support technician and paramedic" has the same meaning as in RCW 18.71.200. [2009 c 359 § 1.]
**Reviser's note:** *(1) The term "physician's trained emergency medical service intermediate life support technician and paramedic" was changed to "physician's trained advanced emergency medical technician and paramedic" by 2015 c 93 § 2.*

**(2) RCW 70.02.010 was amended by 2013 c 200 § 1, changing subsection (3) to subsection (12). RCW 70.02.010 was subsequently amended by 2018 c 201 § 8001, changing subsection (12) to subsection (13).*

**RCW 18.73.280  Ambulance service—Transport of patients to a nonmedical facility.** An ambulance service may transport patients to a nonmedical facility, such as a mental health facility or chemical dependency program as authorized in regional emergency medical services and trauma care plans under RCW 70.168.100. [2015 c 157 § 4.]

**RCW 18.73.910  Effective dates—1973 1st ex.s. c 208.** The provisions of sections 1 through 8, inclusive, 11, 12, 20, 21, 22, and 23 of this 1973 act shall take effect on July 1, 1973. The provisions of sections 9, 10, and 13 through 19, inclusive, shall take effect on January 1, 1976. [1973 1st ex.s. c 208 § 22.]