	A Report for 10A N		,								
Agency - Medical	05/29/2015 through 07	/29/2015									
	APO - January 25, 2016	/28/2015									
Rule Section	Rule Citation	Rule Name	Date and Last Agency Action on the Rule	Agency Determination [150B- 21.3A(c)(1)a]	Required to Implement or Conform to Federal Regulation [150B- 21.3A(d1)]	Federal Regulation Citation	Public Comment Received [150B- 21.3A(c)(1)]	Agency Determination Following Public Comment [150B-21.3A(c)(1)]	RRC Determination of Public Comments [150B-21.3A(c)(2)	RRC Final Determination of Status of Rule for Report to APO [150B- 21.3A(c)(2)]	OAH Next Steps
SECTION .0100 – DEFINITIONS	10A NCAC 13P .0101	ABBREVIATIONS	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		Yes	Necessary with substantive public interest	RRC not required to review comment(s)	Necessary with substantive public interest and must be readopted	Agency must readopt
	10A NCAC 13P .0102	DEFINITIONS	Amended Eff. March 3, 2009 pursuant to E.O. 9, Beverly Perdue, March 3, 2009; Pursuant to G.S. 1508-21.3(c), a bill was not ratified by the General Assembly to disapprove this rule	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public interest and must be readopted	Agency must readopt
SECTION .0200 – EMS SYSTEMS	10A NCAC 13P .0201	EMS SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public interest and must be readopted	Agency must readopt
	10A NCAC 13P .0203	SPECIAL SITUATIONS	Amended Eff. January 1, 2004	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public interest and must be readopted	Agency must readopt
	10A NCAC 13P .0204	EMS PROVIDER LICENSE REQUIREMENTS	Amended Eff. March 3, 2009 pursuant to E.O. 9, Beverly Perdue, March 3, 2009; Pursuant to G.S. 1508-21.3(c), a bill was not ratified by the General Assembly to disapprove this rule	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public interest and must be readopted	Agency must readopt
	10A NCAC 13P .0205	EMS PROVIDER LICENSE CONDITIONS	Amended Eff. February 1, 2009	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History No
	10A NCAC 13P .0206	TERM OF EMS PROVIDER LICENSE	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History No
	10A NCAC 13P .0207	GROUND AMBULANCE: VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History No
	10A NCAC 13P .0208	CONVALESCENT AMBULANCE: VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History No
	10A NCAC 13P .0209	AIR MEDICAL AMBULANCE: VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS	Amended Eff. March 3, 2009 pursuant to E.O. 9, Beverly Perdue, March 3, 2009; Pursuant to G.S. 1508-21.3(c), a bill was not ratified by the General Assembly to disapprove this rule	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History No
	10A NCAC 13P .0210	WATER AMBULANCE: WATERCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History No
	10A NCAC 13P .0211	AMBULANCE PERMIT CONDITIONS	Amended Eff. January 1, 2004	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History No
	10A NCAC 13P .0212	TERM OF AMBULANCE PERMIT	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History No
	10A NCAC 13P .0213	EMS NONTRANSPORTING VEHICLE REQUIREMENTS	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History Not

	•	ICAC SUBCHAPTER 13	P, EWERGENCY MEDICALS	SERVICES AND TRAUMA RUL	£5						
Agency - Medical ( Comment Period -	Care Commission 05/29/2015 through 07	/28/2015									
	APO - January 25, 2016										
Rule Section	Rule Citation	Rule Name	Date and Last Agency Action on the Rule	Agency Determination [150B- 21.3A(c)(1)a]	Required to Implement or Conform to Federal Regulation [150B- 21.3A(d1)]	Federal Regulation Citation	Public Comment Received [150B- 21.3A(c)(1)]	Agency Determination Following Public Comment [150B-21.3A(c)(1)]	RRC Determination of Public Comments [150B-21.3A(c)(2)	RRC Final Determination of Status of Rule for Report to APO [150B- 21.3A(c)(2)]	OAH Next Steps
	10A NCAC 13P .0214	EMS NONTRANSPORTING VEHICLE PERMIT CONDITIONS	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History Not
	10A NCAC 13P .0215	TERM OF EMS NONTRANSPORTING VEHICLE PERMIT	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History Not
	10A NCAC 13P .0216	WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES FORBIDDEN	Eff. April 1, 2003	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public interest and must be readopted	Agency must readopt
	10A NCAC 13P .0217	MEDICAL AMBULANCE/EVACUATION BUS: VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS	Eff. July 1, 2011	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History Not
	10A NCAC 13P .0218	PEDIATRIC SPECIALTY CARE GROUND AMBULANCE: VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS	Eff. July 1, 2011	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History Not
	10A NCAC 13P .0219	STAFFING FOR MEDICAL AMBULANCE/EVACUATION BUS VEHICLES	Eff. July 1, 2011	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public interest and must be readopted	Agency must readopt
	10A NCAC 13P .0220	STAFFING FOR PEDIATRIC SPECIALTY CARE GROUND AMBULANCES	Eff. July 1, 2011	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History Not
	10A NCAC 13P .0221	PATIENT TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN HOSPITALS	Eff. July 1, 2012	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public interest and must be readopted	Agency must readopt
SECTION .0300 – SPECIALTY CARE TRANSPORT PROGRAMS	10A NCAC 13P .0301	SPECIALTY CARE TRANSPORT PROGRAM CRITERIA	Amended Eff. March 3, 2009 pursuant to E.O. 9, Beverly Perdue, March 3, 2009; Pursuant to G.S. 1508-21.3(c), a bill was not ratified by the General Assembly to disapprove this rule	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public interest and must be readopted	Agency must readopt
	10A NCAC 13P .0302	AIR MEDICAL SPECIALTY CARE TRANSPORT PROGRAM CRITERIA FOR LICENSED EMS PROVIDERS USING ROTARY-WING AIRCRAFT	Amended Eff. March 3, 2009 pursuant to E.O. 9, Beverly Perdue, March 3, 2009; Pursuant to G.S. 1508-21.3(c), a bill was not ratified by the General Assembly to disapprove this rule	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public interest and must be readopted	Agency must readopt
	10A NCAC 13P .0305	AIR MEDICAL SPECIALTY CARE TRANSPORT PROGRAM CRITERIA FOR LICENSED EMS PROVIDERS USING FIXED-WING AIRCRAFT	Amended Eff. March 3, 2009 pursuant to E.O. 9, Beverly Perdue, March 3, 2009; Pursuant to G.S. 1508-21.3(c), a bill was not ratified by the General Assembly to disapprove this rule	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History Not
SECTION .0400 - MEDICAL OVERSIGHT	10A NCAC 13P .0401	COMPONENTS OF MEDICAL OVERSIGHT FOR EMS SYSTEMS	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History Not
	10A NCAC 13P .0402	COMPONENTS OF MEDICAL OVERSIGHT FOR SPECIALTY CARE TRANSPORT PROGRAMS	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History Not
	10A NCAC 13P .0403	RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR FOR EMS SYSTEMS	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public interest and must be readopted	Agency must readopt
	10A NCAC 13P .0404	RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR FOR SPECIALTY CARE TRANSPORT PROGRAMS	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Select One

gency - Medical										
	05/29/2015 through 07									
	APO - January 25, 2016									
Rule Section	Rule Citation	Rule Name	Date and Last Agency Action on the Rule	Agency Determination [150B- 21.3A(c)(1)a]	Required to Implement or Conform to Federal Regulation [150B- 21.3A(d1)]	Federal Regulation Citation	Public Comment Received [150B- 21.3A(c)(1)]	Agency Determination Following Public Comment [150B-21.3A(c)(1)]	RRC Determination of Public Comments [150B-21.3A(c)(2)	RRC Final Determination of Status OAH Next Steps of Rule for Report to APO [150B- 21.3A(c)(2)]
	10A NCAC 13P .0405	REQUIREMENTS FOR ADULT AND PEDIATRIC TREATMENT PROTOCOLS FOR EMS SYSTEMS	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive Keep in Code - Update History N public interest and should remain in effect without further action
	10A NCAC 13P .0406	REQUIREMENTS FOR ADULT AND PEDIATRIC TREATMENT PROTOCOLS FOR SPECIALTY CARE TRANSPORT PROGRAMS	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive Keep in Code - Update History N public interest and should remain in effect without further action
	10A NCAC 13P .0407	REQUIREMENTS FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL DISPATCH PRIORITY REFERENCE SYSTEM	Amended Eff. January 1, 2004	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive Keep in Code - Update History N public interest and should remain in effect without further action
	10A NCAC 13P .0408	EMS PEER REVIEW COMMITTEE FOR EMS SYSTEMS	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive Keep in Code - Update History N public interest and should remain in effect without further action
	10A NCAC 13P .0409	COMMITTEE FOR SPECIALTY CARE TRANSPORT	Amended Eff. March 3, 2009 pursuant to E.O. 9, Beverly Perdue, March 3, 2009; Pursuant to G.S. 1308–21.3(c), a bill was not ratified by the General Assembly to disapprove this rule	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive Keep in Code - Update History N public interest and should remain in effect without further action
CTION .0500 – MS PERSONNEL	10A NCAC 13P .0501	EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public Agency must readopt interest and must be readopted
	10A NCAC 13P .0502	INITIAL CREDENTIALING REQUIREMENTS FOR MR, EMT, EMT-I, EMT-P, AND	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public Agency must readopt interest and must be readopted
	10A NCAC 13P .0503	TERM OF CREDENTIALS FOR EMS PERSONNEL	Eff. April 1, 2003	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive Keep in Code - Update History N public interest and should remain in effect without further action
	10A NCAC 13P .0504	RENEWAL OF CREDENTIALS FOR MR, EMT, EMT-I, EMT- P, AND EMD	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public Agency must readopt interest and must be readopted
	10A NCAC 13P .0505	SCOPE OF PRACTICE FOR EMS PERSONNEL	Eff. April 1, 2003	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive Keep in Code - Update History N public interest and should remain in effect without further action
	10A NCAC 13P .0506	PRACTICE SETTINGS FOR EMS PERSONNEL	Amended Eff. January 1, 2004	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive Keep in Code - Update History N public interest and should remain in effect without further action
	10A NCAC 13P .0507	CREDENTIALING REQUIREMENTS FOR LEVEL I EMS INSTRUCTORS	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public Agency must readopt interest and must be readopted
	10A NCAC 13P .0508	CREDENTIALING REQUIREMENTS FOR LEVEL II EMS INSTRUCTORS	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public Agency must readopt interest and must be readopted
	10A NCAC 13P .0509	CREDENTIALING OF INDIVIDUALS TO ADMINISTER LIFESAVING TREATMENT TO PERSONS SUFFERING AN ADVERSE REACTION TO AGENTS THAT MIGHT CAUSE ANAPHYLAXIS	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive Keep in Code - Update History N public interest and should remain in effect without further action
	10A NCAC 13P .0510	RENEWAL OF CREDENTIALS FOR LEVEL I AND LEVEL II EMS INSTRUCTORS	Amended Eff. February 1, 2009	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public Agency must readopt interest and must be readopted
	10A NCAC 13P .0511	CRIMINAL HISTORIES	Amended Eff. January 1, 2013	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive Keep in Code - Update History N public interest and should remain in effect without further action

G.S. 150B-21.34	A Report for 10A N	ICAC SUBCHAPTER 13	P, EMERGENCY MEDICAL	SERVICES AND TRAUMA RUL	ES						
Agency - Medical C											
	)5/29/2015 through 07 APO - January 25, 2016										
Rule Section	Rule Citation	Rule Name	Date and Last Agency Action on the Rule	Agency Determination [150B- 21.3A(c)(1)a]	Required to Implement or Conform to Federal Regulation [150B- 21.3A(d1)]	Federal Regulation Citation	Public Comment Received [150B- 21.3A(c)(1)]	Agency Determination Following Public Comment [150B-21.3A(c)(1)]	RRC Determination of Public Comments [150B-21.3A(c)(2)	RRC Final Determination of Status of Rule for Report to APO [150B- 21.3A(c)(2)]	OAH Next Steps
SECTION .0600 – EMS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	10A NCAC 13P .0601	CONTINUING EDUCATION EMS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION REOUIREMENTS	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public interest and must be readopted	Agency must readopt
	10A NCAC 13P .0602	BASIC EMS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION REQUIREMENTS	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public interest and must be readopted	Agency must readopt
	10A NCAC 13P .0603	ADVANCED EMS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION REQUIREMENTS	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public interest and must be readopted	Agency must readopt
SECTION .0900 – TRAUMA CENTER STANDARDS AND APPROVAL	10A NCAC 13P .0901	LEVEL I TRAUMA CENTER CRITERIA	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public interest and must be readopted	Agency must readopt
	10A NCAC 13P .0902	LEVEL II TRAUMA CENTER CRITERIA	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public interest and must be readopted	Agency must readopt
	10A NCAC 13P .0903	LEVEL III TRAUMA CENTER CRITERIA	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public interest and must be readopted	Agency must readopt
	10A NCAC 13P .0904	INITIAL DESIGNATION PROCESS	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		Yes	Necessary with substantive public interest	RRC not required to review comment(s)	Necessary with substantive public interest and must be readopted	Agency must readopt
	10A NCAC 13P .0905	RENEWAL DESIGNATION PROCESS	Amended Eff. April 1, 2009	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public interest and must be readopted	Agency must readopt
SECTION .1000 – TRAUMA CENTER DESIGNATION ENFORCEMENT	10A NCAC 13P .1003	MISREPRESENTATION OF DESIGNATION	Eff. April 1, 2003	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History Note
SECTION .1100 – TRAUMA SYSTEM DESIGN	10A NCAC 13P .1101	STATE TRAUMA SYSTEM	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History Note
	10A NCAC 13P .1102	REGIONAL TRAUMA SYSTEM PLAN	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History Note
	10A NCAC 13P .1103	REGIONAL TRAUMA SYSTEM POLICY DEVELOPMENT	Amended Eff. January 1, 2009	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History Note
SECTION 1400 – RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION OF CHEMICALLY DEPENDENT EMS PERSONNEL	10A NCAC 13P .1401	CHEMICAL ADDICTION OR ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS	Eff. October 1, 2010	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public interest and must be readopted	Agency must readopt
PERSONNEL	10A NCAC 13P .1402	PROVISIONS FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE CHEMICAL ADDICTION OR ABUSE TREATMENT	Eff. October 1, 2010	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public interest and must be readopted	Agency must readopt
	10A NCAC 13P .1403	CONDITIONS FOR RESTRICTED PRACTICE WITH LIMITED PRIVILEGES	Eff. October 1, 2010	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public interest and must be readopted	Agency must readopt
	10A NCAC 13P .1404	REINSTATEMENT OF AN UNENCUMBERED EMS CREDENTIAL	Eff. October 1, 2010	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History Note
	10A NCAC 13P .1405	FAILURE TO COMPLETE THE CHEMICAL ADDICTION OR ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAM	Eff. October 1, 2010	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History Note

	•	ICAC SUBCHAPTER 13	, EIVIERGENCY IVIEDICALS	SERVICES AND TRAUMA RUL	.E.5						
	Care Commission										
	05/29/2015 through 07										
Rule Section	APO - January 25, 2016 Rule Citation	Rule Name	Date and Last Agency Action on the Rule	Agency Determination [150B- 21.3A(c)(1)a]	Required to Implement or Conform to Federal Regulation [150B- 21.3A(d1)]	Federal Regulation Citation	Public Comment Received [150B- 21.3A(c)(1)]	Agency Determination Following Public Comment [150B-21.3A(c)(1)]	RRC Determination of Public Comments (150B-21.3A(c)(2)	RRC Final Determination of Status of Rule for Report to APO [150B- 21.3A(c)(2)]	OAH Next Steps
ECTION .1500 - DENIAL, SUSPENSION, AMENDMENT, OR REVOCATION	10A NCAC 13P .1501	ENFORCEMENT DEFINITIONS	Eff. January 1, 2013	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History Not
	10A NCAC 13P .1502	LICENSED EMS PROVIDERS	Eff. January 1, 2013	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History Not
	10A NCAC 13P .1503	SPECIALTY CARE TRANSPORT PROGRAMS	Eff. January 1, 2013	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History Not
	10A NCAC 13P .1504	TRAUMA CENTERS	Eff. January 1, 2013	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History Not
	10A NCAC 13P .1505	EMS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	Eff. January 1, 2013	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History Not
	10A NCAC 13P .1506	EMS VEHICLE PERMITS	Eff. January 1, 2013	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History Not
	10A NCAC 13P .1507	EMS PERSONNEL CREDENTIALS	Eff. January 1, 2013	Necessary with substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary with substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary with substantive public interest and must be readopted	Agency must readopt
	10A NCAC 13P .1508	SUMMARY SUSPENSION	Eff. January 1, 2013	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History Not
	10A NCAC 13P .1509	PROCEDURES FOR DENIAL, SUSPENSION, AMENDMENT, OR REVOCATION	Eff. January 1, 2013	Necessary without substantive public interest	No		No	Necessary without substantive public interest	No comments with merit	Necessary without substantive public interest and should remain in effect without further action	Keep in Code - Update History Not

Rule Title	Rule Citation	Date	First Name	Last Name	Company	Email Address	Zip	Comment
ABBREVIATIONS	10A NCAC 13P .0101	5/21/2015	Erin	Glendening	DHSR	erin.glendening@dhhs.nc.gov		This is a test comment to verify that the system is working.
INITIAL DESIGNATION PROCESS	10A NCAC 13P .0904	5/22/2015	Phil	Angelo	Novant Health Presbyterian Medical Center	pjangelo@novanthealth.org		I respectfully request that the above rule be reviewed and amended to remove the requirement that hospitals seeking a Level II Trauma designation meet a minimum admission requirement. 10A NCAC 13P .0904(b) describes the initial designation process for hospitals applying for Level I and Level II trauma designation and defines certain limiting criteria. Subsection (b)(3) states "Evidence the Trauma Center will admit at least 1,200 trauma patients yearly or show that its trauma service will be taking care of at least 240 trauma patients with an Injury Severity Score (ISS) greater than or equal to 15 yearly. This criteria shall be met without compromising the quality of care or cost effectiveness of any other designated Level I or II Trauma Center sharing all or part of its catchment area or by jeopardizing the existing Trauma Center's ability to meet this same 240-patient minimum." The admission requirement for Level I trauma Centers is based on the American College of Surgeons (ACS) recommendations for trauma centers as outlined in their Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient 2014. This guideline states "A Level I trauma center must admit at least 1,200 trauma patients yearly or have 240 admissions with an Injury Severity Score of more than 15. This is the minimum volume that is believed to be adequate to support the education and research requirements for a Level I trauma center." Only Level I Trauma Centers have this requirement under the ACS. As is noted in the above statement, the 1,200 trauma patient admission criteria is related to a Level I institution's trauma research and education. The ACS defines the differences between a Level I and Level II trauma center as the following: "Level I trauma centers are distinguished from Level II centers in that they must do the following: • Meet the admission volume requirements. • Maintain a surgically directed critical care service. • Participate in the training of residents and be a leader in

	education and outreach activities. • Conduct trauma
	research." As is clearly stated in the above statements, only
	a Level I trauma center has minimum admission
	requirements. Level II trauma centers do not have a
	minimum admission requirement proscribed by the ACS as
	they do not have any research or education requirements.
	Enforcing a minimum admission requirement on hospitals
	seeking Level II trauma center designation that is based off
	of the education and research requirements that only Level I
	trauma centers have is innapropriate. This requirement
	poses an unfair restriction on hospitals seeking Level II
	trauma center designation. Furthermore, the ACS states that
	"A Level II trauma center provides comprehensive trauma
	care in two distinct environments that have been recognized
	in the ongoing verification program sponsored by the ACS-
	COT (American College of Surgeons Committee on
	Trauma). The first environment is a population-dense area
	in which a Level II trauma center may supplement the
	clinical activity and expertise of a Level I institution. In this
	scenario, the Level I and II trauma centers should work
	together to optimize resources expended to care for all
	injured patients in their area. This implies a cooperative
	environment between institutions that allows patients to
	flow between hospitals, depending on resources and clinical
	expertise and matched to patient need." The requirement for
	hospitals seeking initial designation as a Level II trauma
	center, as currently stated in 10A NCAC 13P .0904, to
	admit at least 1,200 patients yearly or 240 with an ISS
	greater than or equal to 15 is contradictory to the above
	stated purpose of a Level II trauma center. The purpose of
	the Level II center is to "supplement the clinical activity
	and expertise of a Level I" center. The admission
	requirements, as currently written, are unwarranted and
	impede the ability to create a tiered trauma system that
	ensures a cooperative environment amongst trauma centers.
	Furthermore, this requirement deters the establishment of
	such a system by fostering a competitive environment and
	negatively impacts hospitals abilities to increase the level of
	trauma care provided to the citizens of this state. I request
	u auma care provided to the entitients of this state. I request

							this rule be changed to apply only to Level I trauma centers as is the national standard as stated by the American College of Surgeons. My recommended change to section .0904(b)(3) is as follows: (3) Level I Trauma Centers shall provide: (i) Evidence the Level I Trauma Center will admit at least 1200 trauma patients yearly or show that its trauma service will be taking care of at least 240 trauma patients with an Injury Severity Score (ISS) greater than or equal to 15 yearly. This criteria shall be met without compromising the quality of care or cost effectiveness of any other designated Level I Trauma Center sharing all or part of its catchment area or by jeopardizing the existing Trauma Center's ability to meet this same 240-patient minimum. (ii) This is the minimum volume believed to be adequate to support the education and research requirements of a Level I Trauma Center. This change would more closely align this rule with the current proposed changes to 10A NCAC 13P by adapting ACS recommendations and guidelines for trauma centers and would improve the ability to establish a comprehensive network of trauma centers in the state. Ultimately, these changes will help ensure we continue to provide optimal trauma care for the citizens of North Carolina. Thank you for your consideration.
INITIAL DESIGNATION PROCESS	10A NCAC 13P .0904	6/1/2015	Phil	Angelo	Novant Health Presbyterian Medical Center	pjangelo@novanthealth.org	I respectfully request that the above rule be reviewed and amended to remove the requirement that hospitals seeking a Level II Trauma designation meet a minimum admission requirement. 10A NCAC 13P .0904(b) describes the initial designation process for hospitals applying for Level I and Level II trauma designation and defines certain limiting criteria. Subsection (b)(3) states 'Evidence the Trauma Center will admit at least 1,200 trauma patients yearly or show that its trauma service will be taking care of at least 240 trauma patients with an Injury Severity Score (ISS) greater than or equal to 15 yearly. This criteria shall be met without compromising the quality of care or cost effectiveness of any other designated Level I or II Trauma Center sharing all or part of its catchment area or by

jeopardizing the existing Trauma Center's ability to this same 240-patient minimum.' The admission requirement for Level I trauma Centers is based on American College of Surgeons (ACS) recommendation trauma centers as outlined in their Resources for O	the
requirement for Level I trauma Centers is based on American College of Surgeons (ACS) recommended	
American College of Surgeons (ACS) recommender	
trauma centers as outlined in their Resources for C	
Care of the Injured Patient 2014. This guideline sta	
Level I trauma center must admit at least 1,200 tra	
patients yearly or have 240 admissions with an Inju	
Severity Score of more than 15. This is the minimu	
volume that is believed to be adequate to support the	
education and research requirements for a Level I t	
center.' Only Level I Trauma Centers have this req	
under the ACS. As is noted in the above statement	
1,200 trauma patient admission criteria is related to	
I institution's trauma research and education. The A	
defines the differences between a Level I and Leve	
trauma center as the following: 'Level I trauma cent	
distinguished from Level II centers in that they mu	
following: - Meet the admission volume requirement	
Maintain a surgically directed critical care service.	
Participate in the training of residents and be a lead	er in
education and outreach activities Conduct traum	ı
research.' As is clearly stated in the above statement	ts, only
a Level I trauma center has minimum admission	
requirements. Level II trauma centers do not have	ı
minimum admission requirement per the ACS as the	iey do
not have any research or education requirements. E	nforcing
a minimum admission requirement on hospitals see	
Level II trauma center designation that is based off	of the
education and research requirements that only Lev	
trauma centers have is inapropriate. This requirement	ent poses
an unfair restriction on hospitals seeking Level II t	
center designation. Furthermore, the ACS states th	
Level II trauma center provides comprehensive tra	
in two distinct environments that have been recogn	
the ongoing verification program sponsored by the	
COT (American College of Surgeons Committee of	
Trauma). The first environment is a population-der	
in which a Level II trauma center may supplement	

	clinical activity and expertise of a Level I institution. In this
	scenario, the Level I and II trauma centers should work
	together to optimize resources expended to care for all
	injured patients in their area. This implies a cooperative
	environment between institutions that allows patients to
	flow between hospitals, depending on resources and clinical
	expertise and matched to patient need.' The requirement for
	hospitals seeking initial designation as a Level II trauma
	center, as currently stated in 10A NCAC 13P .0904, to
	admit at least 1,200 patients yearly or 240 with an ISS
	greater than or equal to 15 is contradictory to the above
	stated purpose of a Level II trauma center. The purpose of
	the Level II center is to 'supplement the clinical activity and
	expertise of a Level I' center. The admission requirements,
	as currently written, are unwarranted and impede the ability
	to create a tiered trauma system that ensures a cooperative
	environment amongst trauma centers. Furthermore, this
	requirement deters the establishment of such a system by
	fostering a competitive environment and negatively impacts
	hospitals abilities to increase the level of trauma care
	provided to the citizens of this state. I request this rule be
	changed to apply only to Level I trauma centers as is the
	national standard as stated by the American College of
	Surgeons. My recommended change to section .0904(b)(3)
	is as follows: (3) Level I Trauma Centers shall provide: (i)
	Evidence the Level I Trauma Center will admit at least
	1200 trauma patients yearly or show that its trauma service
	will be taking care of at least 240 trauma patients with an
	Injury Severity Score (ISS) greater than or equal to 15
	yearly. This criteria shall be met without compromising the
	quality of care or cost effectiveness of any other designated
	Level I Trauma Center sharing all or part of its catchment
	area or by jeopardizing the existing Trauma Center's ability
	to meet this same 240-patient minimum. (ii) This is the
	minimum volume believed to be adequate to support the
	education and research requirements of a Level I Trauma
	Center. This change would more closely align this rule with
	the current proposed changes to 10A NCAC 13P 0901,
	0902 & 0903 by adopting ACS recommendations and

						guidelines for trauma centers and would improve the ability to establish a comprehensive network of trauma centers in the state. Ultimately, these changes will help ensure we continue to provide optimal trauma care for the citizens of North Carolina. Thank you for your consideration.
INITIAL DESIGNATION PROCESS	10A NCAC 13P .0904	6/2/2015	William	Walker, MD, FACS, FASCRS	Walker52@mindspring.com	I respectfully request that the above rule be reviewed and amended to remove the requirement that hospitals seeking a Level II Trauma designation meet a minimum admission requirement. This will bring the rule into consistency with the American College of Surgeons recommendations which are applied elsewhere in the rules. 10A NCAC 13P .0904(b) describes the initial designation process for hospitals applying for Level I and Level II trauma designation and defines certain limiting criteria. Subsection (b)(3) states 'Evidence the Trauma Center will admit at least 1,200 trauma patients yearly or show that its trauma service will be taking care of at least 240 trauma patients with an Injury Severity Score (ISS) greater than or equal to 15 yearly. These criteria shall be met without compromising the quality of care or cost effectiveness of any other designated Level I or II Trauma Center sharing all or part of its catchment area or by jeopardizing the existing Trauma Center's ability to meet this same 240-patient minimum.' The admission requirement for Level I trauma Centers is based on the American College of Surgeons (ACS) recommendations for trauma centers as outlined in their Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient 2014. This guideline states 'A Level I trauma center must admit at least 1,200 trauma patients yearly or have 240 admissions with an Injury Severity Score of more than 15. This is the minimum volume that is believed to be adequate to support the education and research requirements for a Level I trauma center.' Only Level I Trauma Centers have this requirement under the ACS. As is noted in the above statement, the 1,200 trauma patient admission criteria is related to a Level I institution's trauma research and education. The ACS defines the differences between a

Level I and Level II trauma center as the following: Level I trauma centers are distored and the provided an
that they must do the following: - Meet the admission volume requirements Maintain as urgically directed critical care service Participate in the training of residents and be a leader in education and outreach activities Conduct trauma research. 'As is clearly stated in the about admission requirements. According to the ACS, Level II trauma centers do not have a minimum admission requirements. According to the ACS, Level II trauma centers do not have a minimum admission requirements. Succerd statements on the Value of most trauma protocols and programs in the US and since the ACS is used throughout the rules as a reference, requiring a minimum admission requirement on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation is inconsistent with the ACS recommendations. This requirement poses and inconsistent and unsupported reutrication on spitals seeking Level II trauma center designation. Furthermore, the ACS states that 'A Level II trauma center provides comprehensive trauma center deviced provides comprehensive trauma center designation. Furthermore, that have been recognized in the out officiated reutrication programs ponsored by the ACS-COT (meerification) programs ponsored by the AC
volume requirements Maintain a surgically directed critical care server Participate in the training directed critical care server Participate in the training directed critical care server As is clearly stated in the above statements, only a Level I trauma center has According to the ACS. Level II trauma centers do not have a minimum admission requirements. Since the ACS is the source of most trauma protocols and programs in the US and since the ACS is used throughout the rules as a reference, requiring a minimum admission requirement to inconsistent with the ACS recomment postent with the ACS recomment postent with the ACS recommentations. This requirement posten an inconsistent and unsupported restriction on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation. Furthermore, the ACS states that 'A Level II trauma center provides comprehensive trauma care in two distinct environments that have been recognized in the origing verification programs sponsored by the ACS-COT (Mercican College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma). The first environment is a population-dense area in which a Level II trauma center may supplement the chinical activity and expertise of a
critical care service Participant on the trainative of the above statements, and be a leader in education have a minimum admission requirements, and use and the above statements, only a Level I trauma center that and the above statements, only a Level I trauma center that and the above statements, only a Level I trauma center that and the above statements, only a Level I trauma center that and the above statements, only a Level I trauma center that and the above statements, only a Level I trauma center that and the above statements, only a Level I trauma center that and the above statements, since they have a minimum admission requirements. Since the ACS is the trauma protocols and programs in the US and since the ACS is used throughout the rules as a reference, requiring a minimum admission requirement on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation is inconsistent with the ACS recommendations. This requirement accent provides comprehensive trauma care in two distinct environments that have been recognized in the ongoing verification programs sonsored by the ACS-COI (American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma). The first environment is a population-dense area in which a Level II trauma center may supplement the clinical activity and expertences and the set of a distinct environment is a population-dense area in which a Level II trauma center the accenter designation is a population-dense area in which a Level II trauma center the accenter designation and the accenter the accenter designation and the accenter designation accenter provides comprehensive trauma center designation accenter provides and the top acomprehensive trauma center designation accen
and be a leader in education and outreach activities Conduct trauma research. <sup>1</sup> As is clearly stated in the above statements, only a chevel I runna center has minimum admission requirements. According to the ACS, Level II trauma centers do not have an a minimum mainission requirements since they have no robust and protocols and programs in the US and since the ACS is used throughout the rules as a reference, requiring a minimum admission requirement on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designations. This requirement provides seeking Level II trauma center designations. This requirement provides seeking Level II trauma center designations. Furthermore, the ACS states that 'A Level II trauma center designation in provides comprehensive trauma care in two distinct environments that have been recongid to the ACS-COT (American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma). The first environment is a population-dense are in which a Level II trauma center may supplement the clinical activity and expertise of a
Conduct trauma research.' As is clearly stated in the above statements, only a Level I trauma center has minimum admission requirements. Accord the ACS, Level II trauma centers do not have a minimum admission requirements since they have no research or education requirements. Since the ACS is he source of most trauma protocols and programs in the US and since the ACS is used throughout the rules as a reference, requiring a minimum admission. This requirement poses an inconsistent and unsupported restriction on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation. Furthermore, the ACS states that 'A Level II trauma center designation. Furthermore, the ACS states that 'A Level II trauma center designation is function programs ponced by the ACS-COT (American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma). The first environment is a population-dense are ain which a Level II trauma center may supplement be clinical activity and expertise of a
statements, only a Level I trauma center has minimum admission requirements. According to the ACS, Level II trauma centers do not have a minimum admission requirements. Since they have no research or education requirements. Since the ACS is the US and since the ACS is used throughout the rules as a reference, requiring a minimum admission requirement poses an inconsistent and unsupported rest resistance on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation. Furthermore, the ACS recommendations. This requirement poses an inconsistent and unsupported rest restriction on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation. Furthermore, the ACS second the ACS is the ACS is the ACS is the ACS supported rest restriction on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation. Furthermore, the ACS recommendations. This requirement poses an inconsistent and unsupported rest restriction on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center provides comprehensive trauma care in two distinct environments that have been recognized in the ongoing verification program sponder by the ACS-COT (American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma). The first environment is a population-dense area in which a Level II trauma center may supplement the chlineta activity and expertise of a
admission requirements. According to the ACS, Level II trauma centers sice on they have an minimum admission requirements. Since the ACS is the source of most trauma protocols and programs in the US and since the ACS is used throughout the rules as a reference, requiring a minimum admission requirement on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation is inconsistent with the ACS recommendations. Their equirement poses an inconsistent experiment on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation. Furthermore, the ACS states that 'A Level II trauma center provides comprehensive trauma carter requiring a minimum admission equirement poses an inconsistent experiment on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation. Furthermore, the ACS states that 'A Level II trauma center provides comprehensive trauma care in two distinct environments that have been recomments of the ongoing verification program sponsored by the ACS-COT (American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma). The first environment is a population-dense area in two distinct environment is a population-dense area in two distinct environment is a population-dense area in the distinct environment is a population-dense area in th
trauma centers do not have a minimum admission requirements since they have no research or education requirements. Since the ACS is the source of most trauma protocols and programs in the US and since the ACS is used throughout the rules as a reference, requiring a minimum admission requirement on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation is inconsistent with the ACS recommendations. This requirement postes an inconsistent and unsupported restriction on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation. Furthermore, the ACS states that / A Level II trauma center provides comprehensive trauma care in two distinct environments that have been recognized in the ongoing verification program sponsored by the ACS-COT (American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma). The first environment is a population-dense area in which a Level II trauma center may supplement the clinical activity and expertise of a
requirements since they have no research or education requirements. Since the ACS is the source of most trauma protocols and programs in the US and since the ACS is used throughout the rules as a reference, requiring a minimum admission requirement on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation is inconsistent with the ACS resonementations. This requirement poses an inconsistent and unsupported restriction on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation. Furthermore, the ACS states that 'A Level II trauma center provides compared in two distinct environments that have been recognized in the ongoing verification program sponsored by the ACS-COT (American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma). The first environment is a population-dense area in which a Level II trauma center may supplement the clinical activity and expertise of a
requirements. Since the ACS is the source of most trauma protocols and programs in the US and since the ACS is used throughout the rules as a reference, requiring a minimum admission requirement on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation is inconsistent with the ACS recommendations. This requirement poses an inconsistent and unsupported restriction on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation. Furthermore, the ACS states II trauma center provides comprehensive trauma care in two distinct environments that have been recognized in the ongoing verification program sponsored by the ACS-COT (American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma). The first environment is a population-dense are an in which a Level II trauma center may supplement the clinical activity and expertise of a
protocols and programs in the US and since the ACS is used throughout the rules as a reference, requiring a minimum admission requirement on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation is inconsistent with the ACS recommendations. This requirement poses an inconsistent and unsupported restriction on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation. Furthermore, the ACS states that 'A Level II trauma center provides comprehensive trauma care in two distinct environments that have been recognized in the ongoing verification program sponsored by the ACS-COT (American College of Surgeons Committe on Trauma). The first environment is a population-dense area in which a Level II trauma center may supplement the clinical activity and expertise of a
used throughout the rules as a reference, requiring a minimum admission requirement on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation is inconsistent with the ACS recommendations. This requirement provides consistent and unsuporter destignation. Furthermore, the ACS states that 'A Level II trauma center provides comprehensive trauma care in two distinct environments that have been recognized in the ongoing verification program sponsored by the ACS-COT (American College of Surgeons). The first environment is a population-dense area in which a Level II trauma center may supplement the clinical activity and expertise of a
minimum admission requirement on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation is inconsistent with the ACS recommendations. This requirement poses an inconsistent and unsupported restriction on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation. Furthermore, the ACS states that 'A Level II trauma center provides comprehensive trauma care in two distinct environments that have been recognized in the odistinct environments that have been recognized in the ACS-COT (American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma). The first environment is a population-dense area in which a Level II trauma center may supplement the clinical activity and expertise of a
Level II trauma center designation is inconsistent with the ACS recommendations. This requirement poses an inconsistent and unsupported restriction on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation. Furthermore, the ACS states that 'A Level II trauma center provides comprehensive trauma care in two distinct environments that have been recognized in the ongoing verification programs bean comprediction of programs of the ACS-COT (American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma). The first environment is a population-dense area in which a Level II trauma center may supplement the clinical activity and expertise of a
ACS recommendations. This requirement poses an inconsistent and unsupported restriction on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation. Furthermore, the ACS states that 'A Level II trauma center provides comprehensive trauma care in two distinct environments that have been recognized in the ongoing verification program sponsored by the ACS-COT (American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma). The first environment is a population-dense area in which a Level II trauma center may supplement the clinical activity and expertise of a
inconsistent and unsupported restriction on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation. Furthermore, the ACS states that 'A Level II trauma center provides comprehensive trauma care in two distinct environments that have been recognized in the ongoing verification program sponsored by the ACS-COT (American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma). The first environment is a population-dense area in which a Level II trauma center may supplement the clinical activity and expertise of a
seeking Level II trauma center designation. Furthermore, the ACS states that 'A Level II trauma center provides comprehensive trauma care in two distinct environments that have been recognized in the ongoing verification program sponsored by the ACS-COT (American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma). The first environment is a population-dense area in which a Level II trauma center may supplement the clinical activity and expertise of a
the ACS states that 'A Level II trauma center provides comprehensive trauma care in two distinct environments that have been recognized in the ongoing verification program sponsored by the ACS-COT (American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma). The first environment is a population-dense area in which a Level II trauma center may supplement the clinical activity and expertise of a
Image: Comprehensive trauma care in two distinct environments   Image: Comprehensive trauma care in two distinct environment is   Image: Comprehensive trauma care in two distinct environment is   Image: Comprehensive trauma care in the clinical activity and expertise of a
that have been recognized in the ongoing verification program sponsored by the ACS-COT (American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma). The first environment is a population-dense area in which a Level II trauma center may supplement the clinical activity and expertise of a
program sponsored by the ACS-COT (American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma). The first environment is a population-dense area in which a Level II trauma center may supplement the clinical activity and expertise of a
Surgeons Committee on Trauma). The first environment is a population-dense area in which a Level II trauma center may supplement the clinical activity and expertise of a
a population-dense area in which a Level II trauma center may supplement the clinical activity and expertise of a
may supplement the clinical activity and expertise of a
Level I institution. In this scenario, the Level I and II
trauma centers should work together to optimize resources
expended to care for all injured patients in their area. This
implies a cooperative environment between institutions that
allows patients to flow between hospitals, depending on
resources and clinical expertise and matched to patient
need.' The requirement for hospitals seeking initial
designation as a Level II trauma center, as currently stated
in 10A NCAC 13P .0904, to admit at least 1,200 patients
yearly or 240 with an ISS greater than or equal to 15 is
contradictory to the above stated purpose of a Level II
trauma center. The purpose of the Level II center is to
'supplement the clinical activity and expertise of a Level I'

		center. The admission requirements, as currently written,
		are unwarranted and impede the ability to create a tiered
		trauma system that ensures a cooperative environment
		amongst trauma centers. Furthermore, this requirement
		deters the establishment of such a system by fostering a
		competitive environment and negatively impacts hospitals
		abilities to increase the level of trauma care provided to the
		citizens of this state. Please amend the rule to use volume
		requirements only for Level I trauma centers consistent
		with the national standard as stated by the American
		College of Surgeons. My recommended change to section
		.0904(b)(3) is as follows: (3) Level I Trauma Centers shall
		provide: (i) Evidence the Level I Trauma Center will admit
		at least 1200 trauma patients yearly or show that its trauma
		service will be taking care of at least 240 trauma patients
		with an Injury Severity Score (ISS) greater than or equal to
		15 yearly. These criteria shall be met without
		compromising the quality of care or cost effectiveness of
		any other designated Level I Trauma Center sharing all or
		part of its catchment area or by jeopardizing the existing
		Trauma Center's ability to meet this same 240-patient
		minimum. (ii) This is the minimum volume believed to be
		adequate to support the education and research
		requirements of a Level I Trauma Center. This change
		would more closely align this rule with the current
		proposed changes to 10A NCAC 13P 0901, 0902 & 0903
		by adopting ACS recommendations and guidelines for
		trauma centers and would improve the ability to establish a
		comprehensive network of trauma centers in the state.
		Ultimately, these changes will help ensure we continue to
		provide optimal trauma care for the citizens of North
		Carolina. Thank you for your consideration. Will Walker,
		MD, FACS, FASCRS Medical Director, Surgical Services
		Novant Health Greater Charlotte Market Office: 704-384-
		5169 Cell: 704-533-0466 wwalker@novanthealth.org
		or of the state of
	1	

# Periodic Rules Review Public Comments and Agency Response Submission to RRC

Rule Subchapter: 10A NCAC 13P

# 1) Rule Citation: 10A NCAC 13P .0101

# Rule Title: DEFINITIONS

a) Commenter: Erin Glendening, DHSR

<u>Comment:</u> This is a test comment to verify that the system is working.

<u>Agency Response:</u> This comment has no merit. It is a test of the comment reporting system.

# 2) Rule Citation: 10A NCAC 13P .0904

# Rule Title: INITIAL DESIGNATION PROCESS

a) Commenter: Phil Angelo, Novant Health Presbyterian Medical Center

## Comment:

I respectfully request that the above rule be reviewed and amended to remove the requirement that hospitals seeking a Level II Trauma designation meet a minimum admission requirement. 10A NCAC 13P .0904(b) describes the initial designation process for hospitals applying for Level I and Level II trauma designation and defines certain limiting criteria. Subsection (b)(3) states "Evidence the Trauma Center will admit at least 1,200 trauma patients yearly or show that its trauma service will be taking care of at least 240 trauma patients with an Injury Severity Score (ISS) greater than or equal to 15 yearly. This criteria shall be met without compromising the quality of care or cost effectiveness of any other designated Level I or II Trauma Center sharing all or part of its catchment area or by jeopardizing the existing Trauma Center's ability to meet this same 240-patient minimum." The admission requirement for Level I trauma Centers is based on the American College of Surgeons (ACS) recommendations for trauma centers as outlined in their Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient 2014. This guideline states "A Level I trauma center must admit at least 1,200 trauma patients yearly or have 240 admissions with an Injury Severity Score of more than 15. This is the minimum volume that is believed to be adequate to support the education and research requirements for a Level I trauma center." Only Level I Trauma Centers have this requirement under the ACS. As is noted in the above statement, the 1,200 trauma patient admission criteria is related to a Level I institution's trauma research and education. The ACS defines the

differences between a Level I and Level II trauma center as the following: "Level I trauma centers are distinguished from Level II centers in that they must do the following: • Meet the admission volume requirements. • Maintain a surgically directed critical care service. • Participate in the training of residents and be a leader in education and outreach activities. • Conduct trauma research." As is clearly stated in the above statements, only a Level I trauma center has minimum admission requirements. Level II trauma centers do not have a minimum admission requirement proscribed by the ACS as they do not have any research or education requirements. Enforcing a minimum admission requirement on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation that is based off of the education and research requirements that only Level I trauma centers have is innapropriate. This requirement poses an unfair restriction on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation. Furthermore, the ACS states that "A Level II trauma center provides comprehensive trauma care in two distinct environments that have been recognized in the ongoing verification program sponsored by the ACS-COT (American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma). The first environment is a population-dense area in which a Level II trauma center may supplement the clinical activity and expertise of a Level I institution. In this scenario, the Level I and II trauma centers should work together to optimize resources expended to care for all injured patients in their area. This implies a cooperative environment between institutions that allows patients to flow between hospitals, depending on resources and clinical expertise and matched to patient need." The requirement for hospitals seeking initial designation as a Level II trauma center, as currently stated in 10A NCAC 13P .0904, to admit at least 1,200 patients yearly or 240 with an ISS greater than or equal to 15 is contradictory to the above stated purpose of a Level II trauma center. The purpose of the Level II center is to "supplement the clinical activity and expertise of a Level I" center. The admission requirements, as currently written, are unwarranted and impede the ability to create a tiered trauma system that ensures a cooperative environment amongst trauma centers. Furthermore, this requirement deters the establishment of such a system by fostering a competitive environment and negatively impacts hospitals abilities to increase the level of trauma care provided to the citizens of this state. I request this rule be changed to apply only to Level I trauma centers as is the national standard as stated by the American College of Surgeons. My recommended change to section .0904(b)(3) is as follows: (3) Level I Trauma Centers shall provide: (i) Evidence the Level I Trauma Center will admit at least 1200 trauma patients yearly or show that its trauma service will be taking care of at least 240 trauma patients with an Injury Severity Score (ISS) greater than or equal to 15 yearly. This criteria shall be met without compromising the quality of care or cost effectiveness of any other designated Level I Trauma Center sharing all or part of its catchment area or by jeopardizing the existing Trauma Center's ability to meet this same 240-patient minimum. (ii) This is the minimum volume believed to be adequate to support the education and research requirements of a Level I Trauma Center. This change would more closely align this rule with the current proposed changes to 10A NCAC 13P by adapting ACS recommendations and guidelines for trauma centers and would improve the ability to establish a comprehensive network of trauma centers in the state. Ultimately, these changes will help ensure we continue to provide optimal trauma care for the citizens of North Carolina. Thank you for your consideration.

## Agency Response:

The agency has determined that the contents of the 10A NCAC 13P .0904 are necessary to ensure that quality trauma care is provided at our state's designated Level I and II trauma centers. Since the type of patients and care expectations are equivalent at Level I and II centers, it is felt that Level II centers would be unable to maintain the same level of expertise and quality of care if a lesser number of injured patients were treated at the Level II facility.

The proposed changes to 10A NCAC 13P .0901, .0902 and .0903 rules that reference ACS criteria as the care requirements are intended to reflect direct patient care standards that are expected of our states trauma centers. The State will always maintain the independent process of designating trauma centers and therefore will maintain requirements for initial and renewal designations that is felt to best serve the environment that is unique to NC. A one size fits all national process may not ensure that the highest quality of care is provided for our citizens.

### b) Commenter: Phil Angelo, Novant Health Presbyterian Medical Center

#### Comment:

I respectfully request that the above rule be reviewed and amended to remove the requirement that hospitals seeking a Level II Trauma designation meet a minimum admission requirement. 10A NCAC 13P .0904(b) describes the initial designation process for hospitals applying for Level I and Level II trauma designation and defines certain limiting criteria. Subsection (b)(3) states 'Evidence the Trauma Center will admit at least 1,200 trauma patients yearly or show that its trauma service will be taking care of at least 240 trauma patients with an Injury Severity Score (ISS) greater than or equal to 15 yearly. This criteria shall be met without compromising the quality of care or cost effectiveness of any other designated Level I or II Trauma Center sharing all or part of its catchment area or by jeopardizing the existing Trauma Center's ability to meet this same 240-patient minimum.' The admission requirement for Level I trauma Centers is based on the American College of Surgeons (ACS) recommendations for trauma centers as outlined in their Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient 2014. This guideline states 'A Level I trauma center must admit at least 1,200 trauma patients yearly or have 240 admissions with an Injury Severity Score of more than 15. This is the minimum volume that is believed to be adequate to support the education and research requirements for a Level I trauma center.' Only Level I Trauma Centers have this requirement under the ACS. As is noted in the above statement, the 1,200 trauma patient admission criteria is related to a Level I institution's trauma research and education. The ACS defines the differences between a Level I and Level II trauma center as the following: 'Level I trauma centers are distinguished from Level II centers in that they must do the following: - Meet the admission volume requirements. - Maintain a surgically directed critical care service. -Participate in the training of residents and be a leader in education and outreach activities. - Conduct trauma research.' As is clearly stated in the above statements, only a Level I trauma center has minimum admission requirements. Level II trauma centers do not have a minimum admission requirement per the ACS as they do not have any research or

education requirements. Enforcing a minimum admission requirement on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation that is based off of the education and research requirements that only Level I trauma centers have is inapropriate. This requirement poses an unfair restriction on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation. Furthermore, the ACS states that 'A Level II trauma center provides comprehensive trauma care in two distinct environments that have been recognized in the ongoing verification program sponsored by the ACS-COT (American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma). The first environment is a population-dense area in which a Level II trauma center may supplement the clinical activity and expertise of a Level I institution. In this scenario, the Level I and II trauma centers should work together to optimize resources expended to care for all injured patients in their area. This implies a cooperative environment between institutions that allows patients to flow between hospitals, depending on resources and clinical expertise and matched to patient need.' The requirement for hospitals seeking initial designation as a Level II trauma center, as currently stated in 10A NCAC 13P .0904, to admit at least 1,200 patients yearly or 240 with an ISS greater than or equal to 15 is contradictory to the above stated purpose of a Level II trauma center. The purpose of the Level II center is to 'supplement the clinical activity and expertise of a Level I' center. The admission requirements, as currently written, are unwarranted and impede the ability to create a tiered trauma system that ensures a cooperative environment amongst trauma centers. Furthermore, this requirement deters the establishment of such a system by fostering a competitive environment and negatively impacts hospitals abilities to increase the level of trauma care provided to the citizens of this state. I request this rule be changed to apply only to Level I trauma centers as is the national standard as stated by the American College of Surgeons. My recommended change to section .0904(b)(3) is as follows: (3) Level I Trauma Centers shall provide: (i) Evidence the Level I Trauma Center will admit at least 1200 trauma patients yearly or show that its trauma service will be taking care of at least 240 trauma patients with an Injury Severity Score (ISS) greater than or equal to 15 yearly. This criteria shall be met without compromising the quality of care or cost effectiveness of any other designated Level I Trauma Center sharing all or part of its catchment area or by jeopardizing the existing Trauma Center's ability to meet this same 240-patient minimum. (ii) This is the minimum volume believed to be adequate to support the education and research requirements of a Level I Trauma Center. This change would more closely align this rule with the current proposed changes to 10A NCAC 13P 0901, 0902 & 0903 by adopting ACS recommendations and guidelines for trauma centers and would improve the ability to establish a comprehensive network of trauma centers in the state. Ultimately, these changes will help ensure we continue to provide optimal trauma care for the citizens of North Carolina. Thank you for your consideration.

### Agency Response:

The agency has determined that the contents of the 10A NCAC 13P .0904 are necessary to ensure that quality trauma care is provided at our state's designated Level I and II trauma centers. Since the type of patients and care expectations are equivalent at Level I and II centers, it is felt that Level II centers would be unable to maintain the same level of expertise and quality of care if a lesser number of injured patients were treated at the Level II facility.

The proposed changes to 10A NCAC 13P .0901, .0902 and .0903 rules that reference ACS criteria as the care requirements are intended to reflect direct patient care standards that are expected of our states trauma centers. The State will always maintain the independent process of designating trauma centers and therefore will maintain requirements for initial and renewal designations that is felt to best serve the environment that is unique to NC. A one size fits all national process may not ensure that the highest quality of care is provided for our citizens.

### c) Commenter: William Walker, MD, FACS, FASCRS

#### Comment:

I respectfully request that the above rule be reviewed and amended to remove the requirement that hospitals seeking a Level II Trauma designation meet a minimum admission requirement. This will bring the rule into consistency with the American College of Surgeons recommendations which are applied elsewhere in the rules. 10A NCAC 13P .0904(b) describes the initial designation process for hospitals applying for Level I and Level II trauma designation and defines certain limiting criteria. Subsection (b)(3) states 'Evidence the Trauma Center will admit at least 1,200 trauma patients yearly or show that its trauma service will be taking care of at least 240 trauma patients with an Injury Severity Score (ISS) greater than or equal to 15 yearly. These criteria shall be met without compromising the quality of care or cost effectiveness of any other designated Level I or II Trauma Center sharing all or part of its catchment area or by jeopardizing the existing Trauma Center's ability to meet this same 240-patient minimum.' The admission requirement for Level I trauma Centers is based on the American College of Surgeons (ACS) recommendations for trauma centers as outlined in their Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient 2014. This guideline states 'A Level I trauma center must admit at least 1,200 trauma patients yearly or have 240 admissions with an Injury Severity Score of more than 15. This is the minimum volume that is believed to be adequate to support the education and research requirements for a Level I trauma center.' Only Level I Trauma Centers have this requirement under the ACS. As is noted in the above statement, the 1,200 trauma patient admission criteria is related to a Level I institution's trauma research and education. The ACS defines the differences between a Level I and Level II trauma center as the following: 'Level I trauma centers are distinguished from Level II centers in that they must do the following: - Meet the admission volume requirements. - Maintain a surgically directed critical care service. -Participate in the training of residents and be a leader in education and outreach activities. - Conduct trauma research.' As is clearly stated in the above statements, only a Level I trauma center has minimum admission requirements. According to the ACS, Level II trauma centers do not have a minimum admission requirements since they have no research or education requirements. Since the ACS is the source of most trauma protocols and programs in the US and since the ACS is used throughout the rules as a reference, requiring a minimum admission requirement on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center designation is inconsistent with the ACS recommendations. This requirement poses an inconsistent and unsupported restriction on hospitals seeking Level II trauma center

designation. Furthermore, the ACS states that 'A Level II trauma center provides comprehensive trauma care in two distinct environments that have been recognized in the ongoing verification program sponsored by the ACS-COT (American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma). The first environment is a population-dense area in which a Level II trauma center may supplement the clinical activity and expertise of a Level I institution. In this scenario, the Level I and II trauma centers should work together to optimize resources expended to care for all injured patients in their area. This implies a cooperative environment between institutions that allows patients to flow between hospitals, depending on resources and clinical expertise and matched to patient need.' The requirement for hospitals seeking initial designation as a Level II trauma center, as currently stated in 10A NCAC 13P .0904, to admit at least 1,200 patients yearly or 240 with an ISS greater than or equal to 15 is contradictory to the above stated purpose of a Level II trauma center. The purpose of the Level II center is to 'supplement the clinical activity and expertise of a Level I' center. The admission requirements, as currently written, are unwarranted and impede the ability to create a tiered trauma system that ensures a cooperative environment amongst trauma centers. Furthermore, this requirement deters the establishment of such a system by fostering a competitive environment and negatively impacts hospitals abilities to increase the level of trauma care provided to the citizens of this state. Please amend the rule to use volume requirements only for Level I trauma centers consistent with the national standard as stated by the American College of Surgeons. My recommended change to section .0904(b)(3) is as follows: (3) Level I Trauma Centers shall provide: (i) Evidence the Level I Trauma Center will admit at least 1200 trauma patients yearly or show that its trauma service will be taking care of at least 240 trauma patients with an Injury Severity Score (ISS) greater than or equal to 15 yearly. These criteria shall be met without compromising the quality of care or cost effectiveness of any other designated Level I Trauma Center sharing all or part of its catchment area or by jeopardizing the existing Trauma Center's ability to meet this same 240-patient minimum. (ii) This is the minimum volume believed to be adequate to support the education and research requirements of a Level I Trauma Center. This change would more closely align this rule with the current proposed changes to 10A NCAC 13P 0901, 0902 & 0903 by adopting ACS recommendations and guidelines for trauma centers and would improve the ability to establish a comprehensive network of trauma centers in the state. Ultimately, these changes will help ensure we continue to provide optimal trauma care for the citizens of North Carolina. Thank you for your consideration. Will Walker, MD, FACS, FASCRS Medical Director, Surgical Services Novant Health Greater Charlotte Market Office: 704-384-5169 Cell: 704-533-0466 wwalker@novanthealth.org

### Agency Response:

The agency has determined that the contents of the 10A NCAC 13P .0904 are necessary to ensure that quality trauma care is provided at our state's designated Level I and II trauma centers. Since the type of patients and care expectations are equivalent at Level I and II centers, it is felt that Level II centers would be unable to maintain the same level of expertise and quality of care if a lesser number of injured patients were treated at the Level II facility.

The proposed changes to 10A NCAC 13P .0901, .0902 and .0903 rules that reference ACS criteria as the care requirements are intended to reflect direct patient care standards that are expected of our states trauma centers. The State will always maintain the independent process of designating trauma centers and therefore will maintain requirements for initial and renewal designations that is felt to best serve the environment that is unique to NC. A one size fits all national process may not ensure that the highest quality of care is provided for our citizens.