

[First Reprint]

**ASSEMBLY, No. 4511**

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY**  
**219th LEGISLATURE**

INTRODUCED AUGUST 10, 2020

**Sponsored by:**

**Assemblywoman SHAVONDA E. SUMTER**

**District 35 (Bergen and Passaic)**

**Assemblywoman ANGELA V. MCKNIGHT**

**District 31 (Hudson)**

**Assemblyman BENJIE E. WIMBERLY**

**District 35 (Bergen and Passaic)**

**Co-Sponsored by:**

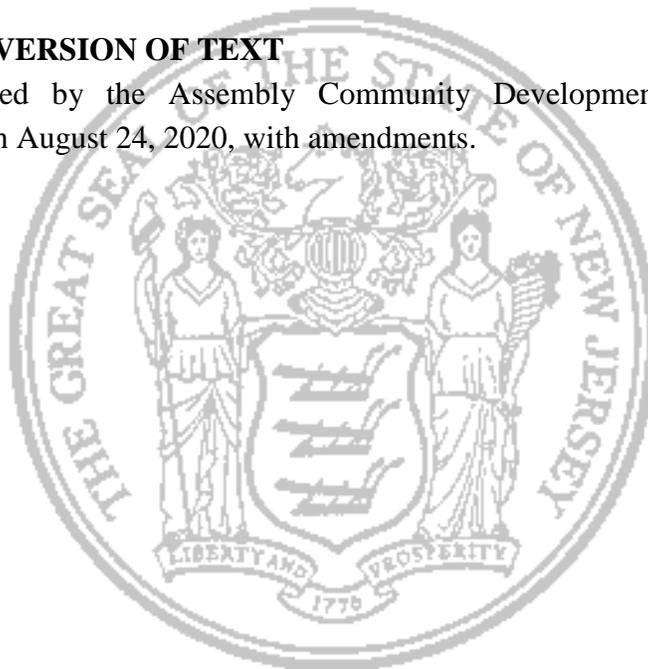
**Assemblywomen Jasey and Vainieri Huttle**

**SYNOPSIS**

Allows for immediate transport of persons by local law enforcement officers under certain circumstances.

**CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT**

As reported by the Assembly Community Development and Affairs Committee on August 24, 2020, with amendments.



**(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 8/27/2020)**

1 AN ACT concerning certain county and municipal law enforcement  
2 officers and supplementing Title 26 of the Revised Statutes.

3

4 **BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State  
5 of New Jersey:

6

7 <sup>1</sup>1. The Legislature finds and declares that:

8 a. Transportation of individuals suffering from an injury  
9 requiring immediate medical experience to the hospital by the  
10 police, also known as “scoop and run,” may shorten the time  
11 between injury and hospital care when emergency medical services  
12 are delayed or unavailable.

13 b. Research suggests that when comparing police hospital  
14 transport and emergency medical services transport for individuals  
15 requiring immediate medical assistance, survival rates are at least  
16 equivalent; in some studies, survival rates are better for violently  
17 injured individuals who are transported by police.

18 c. Minimizing the “stay and play” time required for at-scene  
19 interventions in favor of prompt transport to hospitals may mean the  
20 difference between life and death, as in certain areas immediate  
21 police transport to the hospital could be potentially faster than any  
22 other mode of transport.

23 d. Beyond the potential for police “scoop and run” to enhance  
24 survival, there are opportunities for other beneficial outcomes to be  
25 yielded by police hospital transport, such as enhancing police trust  
26 in certain communities by showcasing the police in a highly visible,  
27 lifesaving role.

28 e. It is, therefore, in the public interest for the Legislature to  
29 provide opportunities for the police to assist in the saving of lives of  
30 New Jersey residents across the State by allowing them to take  
31 individuals requiring immediate medical assistance straight to the  
32 hospital, thereby increasing the limited time after injury in which  
33 definitive medical or surgical services have to be rendered to save  
34 an individual’s life.<sup>1</sup>

35

36 <sup>1</sup>**[1.]** 2.<sup>1</sup> a. Notwithstanding any other law, rule, or regulation  
37 to the contrary, a county or municipal law enforcement officer shall  
38 provide a person with direct transportation to the nearest hospital if:

39 (1) the person is suffering from an injury requiring immediate  
40 medical assistance;

41 (2) an emergency medical transportation vehicle is delayed or  
42 unavailable; and

43 (3) there is a hospital with the necessary emergency facilities  
44 within a reasonable distance.

45 b. The Attorney General, in consultation with the

EXPLANATION – Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets **[thus]** in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

Matter enclosed in superscript numerals has been adopted as follows:

<sup>1</sup>Assembly ACD committee amendments adopted August 24, 2020.

1 Commissioner of Health, shall promulgate guidelines to effectuate  
2 the provisions of this section. The guidelines shall include, but not  
3 be limited to:

4 (1) identifying the types of injuries requiring immediate  
5 transport by a county or municipal law enforcement officer when  
6 emergency medical transportation is delayed or unavailable;

7 (2) a listing of hospitals in each county to which a law  
8 enforcement officer may transport an injured person, including  
9 accredited trauma centers;

10 (3) procedures for the transportation of injured persons  
11 suspected of committing a crime or offense;

12 (4) safety precautions and best practices for avoiding exposure  
13 to blood-borne pathogens and communicable diseases; and

14 (5) decontamination of vehicles in which law enforcement  
15 officers have transported an injured person.

16 c. As used in this section:

17 “Accredited trauma center” means a trauma center designated as  
18 a Level One or Level Two trauma center under the provisions of  
19 P.L.2013, c.233 (C.26:2KK-1 et seq.) and the regulations adopted  
20 pursuant thereto.

21 “Emergency medical transportation” means the prehospital  
22 transportation of an ill or injured patient by a dedicated emergency  
23 medical service vehicle or helicopter response unit.

24 “Hospital” means a general acute care hospital licensed pursuant  
25 to P.L.1971, c.136 (C.26:2H-1 et seq.).

26

27 <sup>1</sup>[2.] 3.<sup>1</sup> This act shall take effect on the first day of the fourth  
28 month next following enactment, but the Attorney General and the  
29 Commissioner of Health may take anticipatory administrative  
30 action in advance as shall be necessary for the implementation of  
31 this act.