

**CHAPTER 41A****EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIANS-  
PARAMEDIC: TRAINING AND  
CERTIFICATION****Authority**

N.J.S.A. 26:2K-7 through 20.

**Source and Effective Date**

R.2010 d.021, effective December 17, 2009.  
See: 41 N.J.R. 1928(a), 42 N.J.R. 475(a).

**Chapter Expiration Date**

In accordance with N.J.S.A. 52:14B-5.1b, Chapter 41A, Emergency Medical Technicians-Paramedic: Training and Certification, expires on December 17, 2016. See: 43 N.J.R. 1203(a).

**Chapter Historical Note**

Chapter 41A, Certification and Operation of Emergency Medical Technician Defibrillator Programs, was adopted as R.1992 d.63, effective February 18, 1992, operative May 1, 1992. See: 23 N.J.R. 1254(a), 24 N.J.R. 585(a). Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 41A expired on February 18, 1997.

Chapter 41A, EMT-D Cardiac Defibrillation, was adopted as new rules by R.1997 d.177, effective April 21, 1997. See: 28 N.J.R. 3287(a), 28 N.J.R. 3909(b), 29 N.J.R. 1558(a).

Chapter 41A, EMT-D Cardiac Defibrillation, was renamed "EMT-D/First Responder-D Cardiac Defibrillation" by R.1997 d.517, effective December 1, 1997. See: 29 N.J.R. 3957(a), 29 N.J.R. 5080(a).

Chapter 41A, EMT-D/First Responder-D Cardiac Defibrillation, was repealed and Chapter 41A, EMT/First Responder-D Cardiac Defibrillation, was adopted as new rules by R.2000 d.70, effective February 22, 2000. See: 31 N.J.R. 2868(a), 32 N.J.R. 704(a).

Chapter 41A, EMT/First Responder-D Cardiac Defibrillation, was repealed and Chapter 41A, Emergency Medical Technicians-Paramedic: Training and Certification, was adopted as new rules by R.2004 d.221, effective June 21, 2004. See: 35 N.J.R. 2130(a), 36 N.J.R. 3139(a).

Chapter 41A, Emergency Medical Technicians-Paramedic: Training and Certification, was readopted as R.2010 d.021, effective December 17, 2009. See: Source and Effective Date. See, also, section annotations.

**Case Notes**

Department of Health and Senior Services has the authority under the 1984 Emergency Medical Services Act, N.J.S.A. 26:2K-7 to 53 (the EMS Act), to regulate emergency medical technicians, commonly known as EMT-Bs, who provide basic life support services, despite the fact that the classifications in the EMS Act do not specifically list EMT-Bs as a discrete subcategory of EMTs, and the corresponding departmental regulations pertaining to EMT-Bs, set forth in N.J.A.C. 8:40A-1.1 to 10.4, are valid and applicable to an EMT-B's effort to obtain recertification to serve in the State of New Jersey as an EMT-B. *D'ambrosio v. Department of Health and Senior Servs.*, 403 N.J. Super. 321, 958 A.2d 110, 2008 N.J. Super. LEXIS 220 (App.Div. 2008).

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**SUBCHAPTER 1. AUTHORITY, SCOPE AND  
DEFINITIONS****8:41A-1.1 Authority**

These rules are promulgated pursuant to N.J.S.A. 26:2K-7 through 20, which authorize the Commissioner to adopt rules pertaining to the training, testing and certification of Emergency Medical Technicians-Paramedic.

**8:41A-1.2 Scope and purpose**

(a) These rules shall apply to:

1. Any person seeking certification or recertification as an EMT-Paramedic;
2. Certified EMTs-Paramedic;
3. Any private agency, organization or entity seeking approval as a clinical or didactic training site; and
4. Approved clinical and didactic training sites.

**8:41A-1.3 Definitions**

The following words and terms, as used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context in which they are used clearly indicates otherwise:

“ACLS certification” or “certification in ACLS” means valid certification in Advanced Cardiac Life Support as issued by the American Heart Association.

“Advanced life support” or “ALS” means an advanced level of pre-hospital, inter-facility or emergency medical care that includes basic life support functions, cardiac monitoring, cardiac defibrillation, telemetered electrocardiography, administration of anti-arrhythmic agents, intravenous (IV) therapy, administration of specific medications, drugs and solutions, utilization of adjunctive ventilation devices, trauma care and other techniques and procedures authorized in writing by the Commissioner.

“Advanced practice nurse” means a person who is validly licensed by the New Jersey Board of Nursing in accordance with the standards set forth at N.J.S.A. 45:11-45 et seq.

“AHA CPR Guidelines” means the “Guidelines 2000 for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care” as published by the American Heart Association, National Center, 7272 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, TX 75231-4596, incorporated herein by reference, as amended and supplemented. A copy of the guidelines is on file and available for inspection at the Office of Emergency Medical Services.

“Air medical unit” or “AMU” means a specially equipped helicopter or airplane that is validly licensed by the Department and operated in accordance with the standards set forth at N.J.A.C. 8:41.

“Airplane” means, as defined at 14 C.F.R. 1.1, an engine-driven fixed-wing aircraft heavier than air, which is supported in flight by the dynamic reaction of the air against its wings.

“ALS crewmember” means:

1. A registered nurse who meets the requirements set forth at N.J.A.C. 8:41-9.9 or N.J.A.C. 8:41-10.8(d)1 through (d)5vii; and/or
2. An EMT-Paramedic, who staffs a mobile intensive care unit, specialty care transport unit or air medical unit.

“Automated external defibrillator” or “AED” means a device that can be attached to a patient in cardiopulmonary arrest, analyze an electrocardiogram for the presence of potentially lethal dysrhythmias (specifically, ventricular fibrillation and fast ventricular tachycardia), deliver an electrical defibrillation to the patient in accordance with the requirements of standard treatment protocols, and produce an event summary that documents significant events in the utilization of the device, specifically events prior to and after an electrical defibrillation.

“Available” means ready for immediate utilization (pertaining to equipment, vehicles and personnel) or immediately accessible (pertaining to records).

“Basic life support” or “BLS” means a basic level of pre-hospital care that includes patient stabilization, airway clearance and maintenance, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) (to the level of the Professional Rescuer or Health Care Provider as issued by either the American Heart Association, the American Red Cross, the National Safety Council or other entity determined by the Department to comply with AHA CPR Guidelines), hemorrhage control, initial wound care, fracture stabilization, victim extrication and other techniques and procedures as defined in the EMT-Basic: National Standard Curriculum promulgated by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration of the United States Department of Transportation, as amended and supplemented (obtainable from The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), 400 7th Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590, by accessing the NHTSA website at [www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/ems](http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/ems) or by calling (888) 327-4236).

“Basic life support ambulance” or “BLS ambulance” means an emergency medical services vehicle that is validly licensed by the Department and operated in accordance with the standards set forth at N.J.A.C. 8:40.

“Certificate of need” means the formal written approval of the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services to construct or expand a health care facility or to institute a new health care service, in accordance with requirements set forth at N.J.A.C. 8:33.

“Certified” or “certification” means official documentation that a person has completed all the requirements of an approved training program and has demonstrated competence in the subject matter to the satisfaction of the certifying agency.

“Clinical portion” means the practical “hands-on” portion of the program curriculum or the refresher curriculum, as appropriate in the context of the provision.

“Clinical training site” means a mobile intensive care hospital, as defined in this section, which has been authorized by the Department to provide the clinical portion of an EMT-Paramedic training program.

“Commissioner” means the Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services.

“Controlled dangerous substance” means a drug, substance or immediate precursor identified in Schedules I through V of the New Jersey Controlled Dangerous Substances Act (N.J.S.A. 24:21-5 through 8.1). The term shall not include distilled spirits, wine or malt beverages, as those terms are defined or utilized in N.J.S.A. 33:1-1 et seq., or tobacco and tobacco products.

“Convicted” or “conviction” means a finding of guilt by a judge or jury, a guilty plea, a plea of nolo contendere or non-