

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: CS/HB 17 Motorist Safety

SPONSOR(S): Slosberg and others

TIED BILLS: HB 19 **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 262

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Transportation & Highway Safety Subcommittee	14 Y, 0 N, As CS	Thompson	Miller
2) Local & Federal Affairs Committee		Dougherty	Rojas
3) Economic Affairs Committee			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

CS/HB17 authorizes, but does not require, the governing board of a county to create a “yellow dot critical motorist medical information program” for the purpose of assisting emergency medical responders and program participants in the event of a motor vehicle accident or a medical emergency involving a participant’s vehicle. Participants in the program receive a yellow dot decal to place on their vehicle’s rear window, which alerts emergency services personnel to look for a corresponding yellow dot folder in the glove box. The yellow dot folder includes the participant’s emergency contact and medical information.

Under the bill, a person’s participation in the program is voluntary and free. A county, or group of counties, may solicit sponsorships to cover expenditures, including the cost of the yellow dot decals and folders. The bill also authorizes the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) and the Department of Transportation (DOT) to provide education and training to encourage emergency medical responders to participate in the program. DHSMV and DOT may also take reasonable measures to publicize the program.

The bill limits the liability of emergency medical responders, and requires the governing body of a participating county to adopt guidelines and procedures to ensure that the confidential information is not made public.

This bill has no fiscal impact.

This bill will take effect on July 1, 2014.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Present Situation

The yellow dot program is a system to alert first responders at an accident scene to search for medical information about the injured—especially if the injured is unconscious or unable to speak.¹ According to the newspaper *USA Today*, the yellow dot program is “...simple but effective: [p]articipants in the free program receive a yellow dot to place on their rear window; it alerts emergency services personnel to look for a corresponding yellow folder in the glove box.”² The yellow folder may include the injured participant’s name, photograph, emergency contact information, medical information, hospital preference, and other vital information.

The program began in Connecticut in 2002, and now, with slight variations, is in counties scattered across at least eight other states: Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Virginia, Alabama and New York.³

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill authorizes the governing body of a county to create a yellow dot critical motorist medical information program to facilitate the provision of emergency medical care to program participants by emergency medical responders by making critical medical information readily available to responders in the event of a motor vehicle accident or a medical emergency involving a participant's vehicle.

Under the bill, a person’s participation in the program is voluntary and free. A county, or group of counties, may solicit sponsorships from business entities and not-for-profit organizations to cover expenditures, including the cost of the yellow dot decals and folders that are provided free of charge to participants. Two or more counties also may enter into an interlocal agreement to solicit such sponsorships.

The bill also authorizes the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) and the Department of Transportation (DOT) to provide education and training to encourage emergency medical responders to participate in the program. DHSMV and DOT may also take reasonable measures to publicize the program.

Any owner or lessee of a motor vehicle may participate in the program upon submission of an application and documentation on a form prescribed by the governing body of the county. The application form must include a statement that the information submitted will be disclosed only to authorized personnel of law enforcement and public safety agencies, emergency medical services agencies, and hospitals in the case of a motor vehicle accident or other emergency situation. The application must describe the confidential nature of the medical information voluntarily provided by the participant. The application must include a notice to the participant stating that, by providing the medical information and signing the form, he or she agrees to the disclosure of the medical information to authorized personnel and their use of such information in the case of a motor vehicle accident or other emergency situation.

After submitting a completed application, the participant is given a yellow dot decal to affix onto the lower left corner of his or her vehicle’s rear window (or a clearly visible location on a motorcycle), a yellow dot folder, and a form for the participant’s information.

¹ Additional information about the Yellow Dot program at www.yellow-dot.com (Last viewed on 2/5/14).

² “Yellow Dot car program speeds to help crash victims.” Larry Copeland, *USA Today* (5/24/2011) at http://usatoday30.usatoday.com/news/nation/2011-05-23-yellow-dot-seniors-drivers-baby-boomers_n.htm (Last viewed on 2/5/14).

³ *Id.*

The form, which is to be placed inside the yellow dot folder, must contain the following information:

- the participant's name;
- the participant's photograph;
- emergency contact information of no more than two persons;
- the participant's medical information, including medical conditions, recent surgeries, allergies and medications;
- the participant's hospital preference; and
- contact information for no more than two physicians.

The yellow dot folder must be stored in the glove compartment of a motor vehicle or in a compartment attached to a motorcycle. The use of the information contained in the yellow dot folder by an emergency medical responder at the scene is limited to the following functions:

- to positively identify the participant;
- to ascertain whether the participant has a medical condition that might impede communications between the participant and the responder;
- to access the medical information form; and
- to ensure that the participant's current medications and preexisting medical conditions are considered when emergency medical treatment is administered for any injury to or condition of the participant.

A motor vehicle passenger may also participate in the yellow dot program, but may not be issued a decal if a decal is issued to the owner or lessee of the motor vehicle in which the person rides.

When the driver of a vehicle with an affixed yellow dot decal is involved in an accident or emergency situation, an emergency medical responder at the scene is authorized to search the glove compartment of the vehicle for the corresponding yellow dot folder. With regard to liability, the bill provides that—except for wanton or willful conduct—an emergency medical responder, or the employer of a responder, does not incur any liability if the responder disseminates or fails to disseminate any information from the yellow dot folder to any other emergency medical responder, hospital, or health care provider who renders emergency medical treatment to the participant.

The governing body of a participating county is required to adopt guidelines and procedures to prevent the public disclosure of confidential information through the program.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1: Creates an unnumbered section of law authorizing a motorist medical information program.

Section 2: Provides an effective date.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None. Neither DHSMV nor DOT is required to provide training, education or to publicize the program.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

See FISCAL COMMENTS.

2. Expenditures:

See FISCAL COMMENTS.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

See FISCAL COMMENTS.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

The bill does not require a county to create a yellow dot program. If the governing body of a county decides to create such a program, the bill authorizes the county's governing body to seek sponsorships to cover costs. Public participation in the program is voluntary and free.

The cost of the program is unknown. Yellow Dot LLC, a Nevada business, advertises a booklet with a sticker priced at \$5.00.⁴

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable. This bill does not appear to require the counties or cities to spend funds or take an action requiring the expenditure of funds; reduce the authority that cities or counties have to raise revenues in the aggregate; or reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with cities or counties.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

Other Comments

Under its home rule powers,⁵ a county may enact a yellow dot program without the authority provided by this bill. Nonetheless, a statute, such as the one proposed, may serve to encourage participation in this program, while requiring some uniformity.

CS/HB 19 creates a public record exemption for a yellow dot program participant's personal and medical information that is held by a participating county. CS/HB 19 is linked to the passage of this bill.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

On January 14, 2014, the Transportation & Highway Safety Subcommittee adopted a strike-all amendment to HB 17 before reporting it favorably as a committee substitute. The amendment makes technical changes to conform to the Senate companion. The strike-all does not change the substance of the bill. The strike-all also removes the provision that would have authorized emergency medical responders to inform a

⁴ See, <http://www.yellow-dot.com/3301.html>. (Last viewed 2/5/14).

⁵ Home rule powers are conferred to Florida counties by Article VIII, Section 1(f), of the Florida Constitution (1968), and by s. 125.01, F.S.

participant's emergency contacts about the location, condition, or death of the participant. However, this is not generally a common practice or responsibility of emergency medical responders.

This analysis is drafted to CS/HB 17.