Missouri State Medical Association House of Delegates

Resolution # 16 (A-24)

	Introduced by:	Gary Gaddis, MD PhD	
	Subject:	Emergency Medical Services Vehicles	
	Referred to:	Referred to:	
1 2		ng to a 2020 study reported in <i>Health Affairs,</i> the health care industry produces 4.4 bal "greenhouse gas" (GHG) emissions; and,	
3 4 5 6 7 8	the air, and to a pro non-human-induced	AS , GHG emissions have contributed to a progressively increased carbon dioxide (CO ₂) fraction of and to a progressively increased average temperature of the surface of the Earth (long-term, nan-induced cyclical fluctuations of Earth temperatures not due to human-induced GHG is notwithstanding); and,	
9 10 11 12	mortality of outdoo	WHEREAS, These elevated temperatures have contributed measurably to increased morbidity and mortality of outdoor laborers, to increased numbers of extreme weather events, and to other events adverse for the health of humans and the ecosystems upon which human life depends; and,	
13 14 15	· •	AS , Emergency Medical Services (EMS) vehicles are an important contributor to this health care- GHG burden from gases such as CO ₂ , because almost all EMS vehicles are large, petroleum- d vehicles; and,	
16 17 18 19	WHEREAS, Electrically-powered vehicles of a similar size to EMS vehicles have recently been recently placed into service by delivery services such as Amazon and UPS; and,		
20 21 22	WHEREAS, Both Amazon and UPS have thus enabled a significant decrease of their fleets' GHG emissions; and,		
23 24 25 26	suggests similar opp	REAS, The deployment of these large, electrically-powered delivery vehicles by Amazon and UPS ests similar opportunities may exist in urban locales to deploy new electrically-powered EMS cles, as older petroleum-powered vehicles are rotated out of service; and,	
27 28 29		EREAS , the National Health Service of Great Britain is currently studying the idea of deployment of ctrically-powered EMS vehicles in that nation; and,	
30 31 32 33	batteries in "ambula	IEREAS, Available technology currently exists to enable rapid "re-charging" of large EMS vehicles' teries in "ambulance bays" of hospitals, upon arrival of those EMS vehicles to hospitals' ambulance s, once hospitals provide such charging stations; and,	
33 34 35 36	bays" exists, becaus	nt time to adequately recharge EMS vehicles in emergency department "ambulance se intervals between patient unloading at the hospital and EMS crew departure from y exceed 15 minutes; and,	

- 38 WHEREAS, Hospitals typically own and operate large emergency electrical generators that would make
- 39 concerns centered upon consequences of local temporary electrical power outages moot; and,
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- 41 WHEREAS, Time is running short to permit mankind to limit GHGs to a quantity not likely to disrupt life
- 41 where and ecosystems irreversibly with unforeseeable consequences to humans and their health; therefore, be
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- **RESOLVED,** That our Missouri State Medical Association will submit to the House of Delegates (HOD) of the American Medical Association (AMA), for consideration at the AMA HOD Annual Meeting in Chicago in June of 2024, a proposed resolution that the AMA's Council on Science and Public Health be directed to study the potential feasibility of and GHG impact that could be achieved from transitioning America's current urban EMS vehicle fleet from petroleum power to electrical power, as vehicles currently in
- 49 current urban EMS vehicle fleet from petroleum power to electrica50 service are retired (Directive to Take Action); and be it further,
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- 52 **RESOLVED,** That our American Medical Association will forward the results of this study by the Council
- 53 on Science and Public Health to health care journalists, hospital regulators, EMS system leaders, and
- 54 other relevant parties, toward the eventual implementation of the findings and recommendations that
- are anticipated to be reached (Directive to Take Action).

Fiscal Note: None

Current Policy: