

**PROPOSED REGULATION OF THE
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH**

LCB FILE NO. R061-26I

**The following document is the initial draft regulation proposed
by the agency submitted on 03/23/2026**

Changes to NAC 450B.550

NAC 450B.550 Ambulance: Design and equipment. (NRS 450B.120, 450B.130)

~~[1. — Each ambulance placed in service after August 1, 1991, must contain at least 300 cubic feet (8.5 cubic meters) of space and meet the following requirements:~~

~~(a) — Have at least 60 inches (152 centimeters) of headroom above the level of the primary gurney:~~

~~(b) — Provide a combined total of at least 35 cubic feet (1 cubic meter) of enclosed cabinets for storage, compartments and shelves conveniently located for medical supplies and equipment and installed systems as applicable for the level of service intended:~~

~~(c) — Provide 40 candlepower of interior lighting at the patient's level in the patient's compartment. The lighting must be located so that no glare is directed to the driver's compartment or line of vision while the vehicle is in motion. The lighting must be shielded with a shatterproof covering which does not reduce the illumination:~~

~~(d) — Have a bulkhead partition separating the patient's compartment and the driver's compartment, with a sliding transparent panel in the bulkhead or a system of intercommunication for the driver and attendant:~~

~~(e) — Provide an adequate seat, equipped with a backrest and a safety belt secured to the floor or bulkhead at the head of the space for the gurney, from which position the attendant may observe the patient and the instruments which indicate the patient's condition during transport:~~

~~(f) — Contain a squad bench at least 22 inches (56 centimeters) wide and 72 inches (183 centimeters) long, with a padded top which is covered in material impervious to moisture, is easily sanitized and may be hinged at the sidewall for access to storage:~~

~~(g) — Have the squad bench equipped with at least three safety belts for use when transporting patients who are ambulatory or able to sit up:~~

~~(h) — Provide a clear walkway of not less than 18 inches (46 centimeters) between the gurney and the squad bench and at least 25 inches (64 centimeters) of kneeling space along the side of the primary gurney to allow the attendant to administer care to a patient:~~

~~(i) — Provide a system of heating and air-conditioning in both the driver's and patient's compartments which is adequate to maintain comfortable levels of temperature and clean air inside these compartments:~~

~~(j) — Have shatterproof glass wherever glass is used in the interior of the patient's compartment:~~

~~(k) — Be designed so that the interior of the patient's compartment is free of any exposed sharp edges or projections. All the interior finish of the patient's compartment must be of material that is impervious to soap and water, disinfectant and mildew, and the finish must be fire resistant:~~

(l) — Have at least one wheeled gurney or stretcher with three or more straps with which to secure the patient. The head of the gurney must be equipped with restraints for the upper torso that are placed over the shoulders of the patient.

(m) — Have gurney fasteners which are secured to the floor or sidewall of the patient's compartment. They must be capable of quick release, adjustable and stable.

(n) — Have all the medical equipment and supplies in the patient's compartment placed in closed storage or otherwise secured.

(o) — Have a source of power adequate to operate simultaneously all systems for heating, air conditioning, radio communications, interior lighting and devices for audible or visual warnings while the vehicle is in motion.

(p) — Have built-in suction apparatus for use in maintaining the patient's airway.

(q) — Have built-in equipment for supplying and administering oxygen with a minimum of 122 cubic feet (3.5 cubic meters) of storage area for oxygen.

2. — The equipment for extrication and the rescue litters must be stored in a secure manner in the patient's compartment or in the outer walls of the vehicle.

3. — Automotive equipment, such as spare tires and tire chains, may be:

(a) — Placed in the patient's compartment if the equipment is in an area of closed storage which is easily accessible without removal of the patient; or

(b) — Stored in the outer wall if the equipment is protected from the weather and is easily accessible.

4. — An ambulance must have space for storing medical supplies and equipment applicable to the level of service authorized by the permit of the service that operates the ambulance.

5. — In lieu of having the design and equipment required by subsections 1, 2 and 3, an ambulance may be configured to meet the standards established by the United States Department of Transportation in its specifications designated Docket KKK-A-1822F dated August 1, 2007, which are hereby adopted by reference. A copy of those specifications may be obtained free of charge from General Services Administration, Federal Supply Service Bureau, Specifications Section, Suite 8100, 470 East L'Enfant Plaza, S.W., Washington D.C. 20407.

6. — Any ambulance which was in service on or before August 1, 1991, is not subject to the requirements set forth in subsections 1, 2 and 3.]

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, each ambulance placed into service on or after [effective date] must meet the minimum design and equipment standards established in the most current versions of one or more of the following nationally recognized standards:

a. Commission on Accreditation of Ambulance Services (CAAS) Ground Vehicle Standard (GVS) v1.0 or later, published by the Commission on Accreditation of Ambulance Services; or

b. Federal Specification for the Star-of-Life Ambulance KKK-A-1822F, as published by the United States General Services Administration.

c. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1917, Standard for Automotive Ambulances, published by the National Fire Protection Association;

2. The Division hereby adopts by reference the standards listed in subsection 1, including any future amendments or revisions thereto, unless the Division gives notice that it will not enforce a particular amendment or revision within 30 days after its effective date. The standards may be obtained at the following locations:

a. CAAS GVS: From the Commission on Accreditation of Ambulance Services at www.caas.org;

b. KKK-A-1822F: From the U.S. General Services Administration at www.gsa.gov.

c. NFPA 1917: From the National Fire Protection Association at www.nfpa.org;

3. An ambulance that complies with at least one of the standards listed in subsection 1 shall be deemed to meet the design and equipment requirements of this section, including:

a. Minimum patient compartment dimensions and clearances;

b. Required safety features, including patient and attendant restraints;

c. Required medical equipment and supply storage;

d. Environmental systems for heating, cooling, and ventilation;

e. Interior lighting adequate for patient care;

f. Communications equipment;

g. Oxygen storage and delivery systems;

h. Onboard suction equipment;

i. Crash safety performance and equipment retention standards.

4. At the time an ambulance is placed into service, the manufacturer or upfitter must certify the ambulance meets the selected standard. The certification must be made available to the Division upon request.

5. Any ambulance that is remounted on or after [effective date] must comply with the remount requirements set forth in the most recent applicable version of the CAAS Ground Vehicle Standard or NFPA 1917, including all applicable documentation or inspection requirements.

6. Any ambulance placed into service on or before [effective date] is not subject to the requirements set forth in subsections 1 to 5, inclusive, provided that the ambulance remains in continuous service and is maintained in a safe and operable condition.

[Bd. of Health, Ambulance Reg. §§ 9.1-9.6, eff. 2-28-80]—(NAC A 10-14-82; 8-22-86; 8-1-91;

R182-01, 3-5-2002; R024-14, 10-24-2014)