

By Mr. Carney of Lynn, petition of the Massachusetts Ambulance Service Association, Inc., and Philip N. Carney for legislation relative to the application of traffic laws and regulations to ambulances. Highways and Motor Vehicles.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-Four.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE APPLICATION OF TRAFFIC LAWS AND REGULATIONS TO AMBULANCES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1 Chapter 89 of the General Laws is hereby amended by strik-
2 ing out section 7B, as inserted by chapter 382 of the acts of 1934,
3 and inserting in place thereof the following section: —

4 *Section 7B.* The driver of a vehicle of a fire, police, recog-
5 nized protective department and ambulances shall be subject
6 to the provisions of any statute, rule, regulation, ordinance or
7 by-law relating to the operation or parking of vehicles, except
8 that a driver of fire apparatus while going to a fire or responding
9 to an alarm, or the driver of a vehicle of a police or recognized
10 protective department or the driver of an ambulance, in an
11 emergency and while in performance of a public duty or when
12 transporting a sick or injured person to a hospital or other des-
13 tination where professional medical services are available, may
14 drive such vehicle at a speed in excess of the applicable speed
15 limit if he exercises caution and due regard under the circum-
16 stances for the safety of persons and property, and may drive
17 such vehicle through an intersection of ways contrary to any
18 traffic signs or signals regulating traffic at such intersection if
19 he first brings such vehicle to a full stop and then proceeds with
20 caution and due regard for the safety of persons and property,
21 unless otherwise directed by a police officer regulating traffic at
22 such intersection.

to be done in the future by the Government of the United States
 and the Government of the United Kingdom, and the Government of
 the United States of America, and the Government of the United Kingdom.

The Constitution of the United States

in the Year of the Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Six

The first section of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:
 We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do hereby constitute and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

The second section of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:
 The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office for a Term of Years, and shall be eligible for Re-election to that Office.

The third section of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:
 The judicial Power shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and of the inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour.

The fourth section of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:
 The Congress shall have Power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, to regulate Commerce among the several States, and to regulate Commerce with the Indian Tribes.

The fifth section of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:
 The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, to regulate Commerce among the several States, and to regulate Commerce with the Indian Tribes.

The sixth section of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:
 This Constitution, the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof, and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land.

The seventh section of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:
 The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation to support this Constitution.

The eighth section of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:
 The Congress shall have Power to make and enforce Laws, which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any of the Departments thereof.

The ninth section of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:
 The Migration and Importation of Persons, in any State, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, but the Congress may at any time restrict or prohibit the same.

The tenth section of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:
 No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation with another State, or with any foreign Nation, or engage in War, unless authorized by the Congress, and except in Cases of actual Invasion or imminent Danger, not assist the Enemies of the United States, or of any State, in War.

The eleventh section of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:
 No State shall grant any Privilege or Immunity to its Citizens, which shall not be granted to the Citizens of the other States; and no State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its Insular, Maritime, or other Laws; and no State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Duty on Tonnage, or on the Sale of Salt, or on the Commerce with foreign Nations; or on any article of Commerce, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its Insular, Maritime, or other Laws.

The twelfth section of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:
 No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, keep Troops or regular Militia in its Service, or any other Force, in Time of Peace, except such Militia as may be necessary for executing its Insular, Maritime, or other Laws; and no State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with any foreign Nation, or engage in War.