WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE
SECOND REGULAR SESSION, 2000

ENROLLED

House Bill No. 4084
(By Delegates Thompson, Beane, Faircloth, Compton, Douglas and Hutchins)

Passed March 9, 2000
In Effect Ninety Days from Passage
AN ACT to amend and reenact section eight, article sixteen, chapter five; section twenty-one, article one; section twenty-one, article fifteen; section three-i, article sixteen; section seven-e, article twenty-four; section eight-d, article twenty-five; and section eight-d, article twenty-five-a, all of chapter thirty-three of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, all relating to eliminating the date restrictions on insurance coverage for emergency medical services.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That section eight, article sixteen, chapter five of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, be amended and reenacted; that section twenty-one, article one; section twenty-one, article fifteen; section three-i, article sixteen; section seven-e, article twenty-four; section eight-d, article twenty-five; and section eight-d, article twenty-five-a, all of chapter thirty-three of said code be amended and reenacted, all to read as follows:
CHAPTER 5. GENERAL POWERS AND AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNOR, SECRETARY OF STATE AND ATTORNEY GENERAL; BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS; MISCELLANEOUS AGENCIES, COMMISSIONS, OFFICES, PROGRAMS, ETC.

ARTICLE 16. WEST VIRGINIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES INSURANCE ACT.

§5-16-8. Conditions of insurance program.

The insurance plans provided for in this article shall be designed by the public employees insurance agency:

(1) To provide a reasonable relationship between the hospital, surgical, medical and prescription drug benefits to be included and the expected reasonable and customary hospital, surgical, medical and prescription drug expenses as established by the director to be incurred by the affected employee, his or her spouse and his or her dependents. The establishment of reasonable and customary expenses by the public employees insurance agency pursuant to the preceding sentence is not subject to the state administrative procedures act in chapter twenty-nine-a of this code;

(2) To include reasonable controls which may include deductible and coinsurance provisions applicable to some or all of the benefits, and shall include other provisions, including, but not limited to, copayments, preadmission certification, case management programs and preferred provider arrangements;

(3) To prevent unnecessary utilization of the various hospital, surgical, medical and prescription drug services available;

(4) To provide reasonable assurance of stability in future years for the plans;

(5) To provide major medical insurance for the employees covered under this article;
(6) To provide certain group life and accidental death insurance for the employees covered under this article;

(7) To include provisions for the coordination of benefits payable by the terms of the plans with the benefits to which the employee, or his or her spouse or his or her dependents may be entitled by the provisions of any other group hospital, surgical, medical, major medical, or prescription drug insurance or any combination thereof;

(8) To provide a cash incentive plan for employees, spouses and dependents to increase utilization of, and to encourage the use of, lower cost alternative health care facilities, health care providers and generic drugs. The plan shall be reviewed annually by the director and the advisory board;

(9) To provide "wellness" programs and activities which will include, but not be limited to, benefit plan incentives to discourage tobacco, alcohol and chemical abuse and an educational program to encourage proper diet and exercise. In establishing "wellness" programs, the division of vocational rehabilitation shall cooperate with the public employees insurance agency in establishing statewide wellness programs. The director of the public employees insurance agency shall contract with county boards of education for the use of facilities, equipment or any service related to that purpose. Boards of education may charge only the cost of janitorial service and increased utilities for the use of the gymnasium and related equipment. The cost of the exercise program shall be paid by county boards of education, the public employees insurance agency, or participating employees, their spouses or dependents. All exercise programs shall be made available to all employees, their spouses or dependents and shall not be limited to employees of county boards of education;

(10) To provide a program, to be administered by the director, for a patient audit plan with reimbursement up to a
maximum of one thousand dollars annually, to employees for
discovery of health care provider or hospital overcharges when
the affected employee brings the overcharge to the attention of
the plan. The hospital or health care provider shall certify to the
director that it has provided, prior to or simultaneously with the
submission of the statement of charges for payments, an
itemized statement of the charges to the employee participant
for which payment is requested of the plan;

(11) To require that all employers give written notice to
each covered employee prior to institution of any changes in
benefits to employees, and to include appropriate penalty for
any employer not providing the required information to any
employee; and

(12)(a) To provide coverage for emergency services under
offered plans. For the purposes of this subsection, “emergency
services” means services provided in or by a hospital emer-
gency facility, an ambulance providing related services under
the provisions of article four-c, chapter sixteen of this code or
the private office of a dentist to evaluate and treat a medical
condition manifesting itself by the sudden, and at the time,
unexpected onset of symptoms that require immediate medical
attention and for which failure to provide medical attention
would result in serious impairment to bodily function, serious
dysfunction to any bodily organ or part, or would place the
person's health in jeopardy.

(b) From the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred
ninety-eight, plans shall provide coverage for emergency
services, including any prehospital services, to the extent
necessary to screen and stabilize the covered person. The plans
shall reimburse, less any applicable copayments, deductibles,
or coinsurance, for emergency services rendered and related to
the condition for which the covered person presented. Prior
authorization of coverage shall not be required for the screening
services if a prudent layperson acting reasonably would have believed that an emergency medical condition existed. Prior authorization of coverage shall not be required for stabilization if an emergency medical condition exists. In the event that prior authorization was obtained, the authorization may not be retracted after the services have been provided except when the authorization was based on a material misrepresentation about the medical condition by the provider of the services or the insured person. The provider of the emergency services and the plan representative shall make a good faith effort to communicate with each other in a timely fashion to expedite postevaluation or poststabilization services. Payment of claims for emergency services shall be based on the retrospective review of the presenting history and symptoms of the covered person.

(c) For purposes of this subdivision:

(A) “Emergency services” means those services required to screen for or treat an emergency medical condition until the condition is stabilized, including prehospital care;

(B) “Prudent layperson” means a person who is without medical training and who draws on his or her practical experience when making a decision regarding whether an emergency medical condition exists for which emergency treatment should be sought;

(C) “Emergency medical condition for the prudent layperson” means one that manifests itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity, including severe pain, such that the person could reasonably expect the absence of immediate medical attention to result in serious jeopardy to the individual’s health, or, with respect to a pregnant woman, the health of the unborn child; serious impairment to bodily functions; or serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part;
(D) "Stabilize" means with respect to an emergency medical condition, to provide medical treatment of the condition necessary to assure, with reasonable medical probability that no medical deterioration of the condition is likely to result from or occur during the transfer of the individual from a facility: Provided, That this provision may not be construed to prohibit, limit or otherwise delay the transportation required for a higher level of care than that possible at the treating facility;

(E) "Medical screening examination" means an appropriate examination within the capability of the hospital’s emergency department, including ancillary services routinely available to the emergency department, to determine whether or not an emergency medical condition exists; and

(F) "Emergency medical condition" means a condition that manifests itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity including severe pain such that the absence of immediate medical attention could reasonably be expected to result in serious jeopardy to the individual’s health or with respect to a pregnant woman the health of the unborn child, serious impairment to bodily functions or serious dysfunction of any bodily part or organ.

CHAPTER 33. INSURANCE.

ARTICLE 1. DEFINITIONS.

§33-1-21. Emergency services.

(a) Emergency services are: Those services provided in or by a hospital emergency facility, an ambulance providing related services under the provisions of article four-c, chapter sixteen of this code or the private office of a dentist to evaluate and treat a medical condition manifesting itself by the sudden, and at the time, unexpected onset of symptoms that require immediate medical attention and that failure to provide medical
attention would result in serious impairment to bodily function, serious dysfunction to any bodily organ or part, or would place the person’s health in jeopardy.

(b) From the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred ninety-eight, the following provisions apply:

(1) “Emergency medical services” means those services required to screen for or treat an emergency medical condition until the condition is stabilized, including prehospital care;

(2) “Prudent layperson” means a person who is without medical training and who draws on his or her practical experience when making a decision regarding whether an emergency medical condition exists for which emergency treatment should be sought;

(3) “Emergency medical condition for the prudent layperson” means one that manifests itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity, including severe pain, such that the person could reasonably expect the absence of immediate medical attention to result in serious jeopardy to the individual’s health, or, with respect to a pregnant woman, the health of the unborn child; serious impairment to bodily functions; or serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part;

(4) “Stabilize” means with respect to an emergency medical condition, to provide medical treatment of the condition necessary to assure, with reasonable medical probability that no medical deterioration of the condition is likely to result from or occur during the transfer of the individual from a facility: Provided, That this provision may not be construed to prohibit, limit or otherwise delay the transportation required for a higher level of care than that possible at the treating facility;

(5) “Medical screening examination” means an appropriate examination within the capability of the hospital’s emergency
department, including ancillary services routinely available to
the emergency department, to determine whether or not an
emergency medical condition exists; and

(6) “Emergency medical condition” means a condition that
manifests itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity
including severe pain such that the absence of immediate
medical attention could reasonably be expected to result in
serious jeopardy to the individual’s health or with respect to a
pregnant woman the health of the unborn child, serious impair-
ment to bodily functions or serious dysfunction of any bodily
part or organ.

ARTICLE 15. ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE.


From the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred
ninety-eight:

(a) Every insurer shall provide coverage for emergency
medical services, including prehospital services, to the extent
necessary to screen and to stabilize an emergency medical
condition. The insurer shall not require prior authorization of
the screening services if a prudent layperson acting reasonably
would have believed that an emergency medical condition
existed. Prior authorization of coverage shall not be required for
stabilization if an emergency medical condition exists. Payment
of claims for emergency services shall be based on the retro-
spective review of the presenting history and symptoms of the
covered person.

(b) An insurer that has given prior authorization for
emergency services shall cover the services and shall not retract
the authorization after the services have been provided unless
the authorization was based on a material misrepresentation
about the covered person’s health condition made by the
referring provider, the provider of the emergency services or the covered person.

(c) Coverage of emergency services shall be subject to coinsurance, copayments and deductibles applicable under the health benefit plan.

(d) The emergency department and the insurer shall make a good faith effort to communicate with each other in a timely fashion to expedite postevaluation or poststabilization services in order to avoid material deterioration of the covered person’s condition.

(e) As used in this section:

(1) “Emergency medical services” means those services required to screen for or treat an emergency medical condition until the condition is stabilized, including prehospital care;

(2) “Prudent layperson” means a person who is without medical training and who draws on his or her practical experience when making a decision regarding whether an emergency medical condition exists for which emergency treatment should be sought;

(3) “Emergency medical condition for the prudent layperson” means one that manifests itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity, including severe pain, such that the person could reasonably expect the absence of immediate medical attention to result in serious jeopardy to the individual’s health, or, with respect to a pregnant woman, the health of the unborn child; serious impairment to bodily functions; or serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part;

(4) “Stabilize” means with respect to an emergency medical condition, to provide medical treatment of the condition necessary to assure, with reasonable medical probability that no
medical deterioration of the condition is likely to result from or occur during the transfer of the individual from a facility: 
*Provided,* That this provision may not be construed to prohibit, limit or otherwise delay the transportation required for a higher level of care than that possible at the treating facility;

(5) “Medical screening examination” means an appropriate examination within the capability of the hospital’s emergency department, including ancillary services routinely available to the emergency department, to determine whether or not an emergency medical condition exists; and

(6) “Emergency medical condition” means a condition that manifests itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity including severe pain such that the absence of immediate medical attention could reasonably be expected to result in serious jeopardy to the individual’s health or with respect to a pregnant woman the health of the unborn child, serious impairment to bodily functions or serious dysfunction of any bodily part or organ.

ARTICLE 16. GROUP ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE.

§33-16-3i. Coverage of emergency services.

(a) Notwithstanding any provision of any policy, provision, contract, plan or agreement to which this article applies, any entity regulated by this article shall provide as benefits to all subscribers and members coverage for emergency services. A policy, provision, contract, plan or agreement may apply to emergency services the same deductibles, coinsurance and other limitations as apply to other covered services: *Provided,* That preauthorization or precertification shall not be required.

(b) From the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred ninety-eight, the following provisions apply:
(1) Every insurer shall provide coverage for emergency medical services, including prehospital services, to the extent necessary to screen and to stabilize an emergency medical condition. The insurer shall not require prior authorization of the screening services if a prudent layperson acting reasonably would have believed that an emergency medical condition existed. Prior authorization of coverage shall not be required for stabilization if an emergency medical condition exists. Payment of claims for emergency services shall be based on the retrospective review of the presenting history and symptoms of the covered person.

(2) An insurer that has given prior authorization for emergency services shall cover the services and shall not retract the authorization after the services have been provided unless the authorization was based on a material misrepresentation about the covered person’s health condition made by the referring provider, the provider of the emergency services or the covered person.

(3) Coverage of emergency services shall be subject to coinsurance, copayments and deductibles applicable under the health benefit plan.

(4) The emergency department and the insurer shall make a good faith effort to communicate with each other in a timely fashion to expedite postevaluation or poststabilization services in order to avoid material deterioration of the covered person’s condition.

(5) As used in this section:

(A) “Emergency medical services” means those services required to screen for or treat an emergency medical condition until the condition is stabilized, including prehospital care;

(B) “Prudent layperson” means a person who is without medical training and who draws on his or her practical experi-
ence when making a decision regarding whether an emergency medical condition exists for which emergency treatment should be sought;

(C) "Emergency medical condition for the prudent layperson" means one that manifests itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity, including severe pain, such that the person could reasonably expect the absence of immediate medical attention to result in serious jeopardy to the individual's health, or, with respect to a pregnant woman, the health of the unborn child; serious impairment to bodily functions; or serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part;

(D) "Stabilize" means with respect to an emergency medical condition, to provide medical treatment of the condition necessary to assure, with reasonable medical probability that no medical deterioration of the condition is likely to result from or occur during the transfer of the individual from a facility: Provided, That this provision may not be construed to prohibit, limit or otherwise delay the transportation required for a higher level of care than that possible at the treating facility;

(E) "Medical screening examination" means an appropriate examination within the capability of the hospital’s emergency department, including ancillary services routinely available to the emergency department, to determine whether or not an emergency medical condition exists; and

(F) "Emergency medical condition" means a condition that manifests itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity including severe pain such that the absence of immediate medical attention could reasonably be expected to result in serious jeopardy to the individual’s health or with respect to a pregnant woman the health of the unborn child, serious impairment to bodily functions or serious dysfunction of any bodily part or organ.
§33-24-7e. Coverage of emergency services.

(a) Notwithstanding any provision of any policy, provision, contract, plan or agreement to which this article applies, any entity regulated by this article shall provide as benefits to all subscribers and members coverage for emergency services. A policy, provision, contract, plan or agreement may apply to emergency services the same deductibles, coinsurance and other limitations as apply to other covered services: Provided, That preauthorization or precertification shall not be required.

(b) From the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred ninety-eight, the following provisions apply:

(1) Every insurer shall provide coverage for emergency medical services, including prehospital services, to the extent necessary to screen and to stabilize an emergency medical condition. The insurer shall not require prior authorization of the screening services if a prudent layperson acting reasonably would have believed that an emergency medical condition existed. Prior authorization of coverage shall not be required for stabilization if an emergency medical condition exists. Payment of claims for emergency services shall be based on the retrospective review of the presenting history and symptoms of the covered person.

(2) An insurer that has given prior authorization for emergency services shall cover the services and shall not retract the authorization after the services have been provided unless the authorization was based on a material misrepresentation about the covered person’s health condition made by the referring provider, the provider of the emergency services or the covered person.
(3) Coverage of emergency services shall be subject to coinsurance, copayments and deductibles applicable under the health benefit plan.

(4) The emergency department and the insurer shall make a good faith effort to communicate with each other in a timely fashion to expedite postevaluation or poststabilization services in order to avoid material deterioration of the covered person’s condition.

(5) As used in this section:

(A) "Emergency medical services" means those services required to screen for or treat an emergency medical condition until the condition is stabilized, including prehospital care;

(B) "Prudent layperson" means a person who is without medical training and who draws on his or her practical experience when making a decision regarding whether an emergency medical condition exists for which emergency treatment should be sought;

(C) "Emergency medical condition for the prudent layperson" means one that manifests itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity, including severe pain, such that the person could reasonably expect the absence of immediate medical attention to result in serious jeopardy to the individual’s health, or, with respect to a pregnant woman, the health of the unborn child; serious impairment to bodily functions; or serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part;

(D) "Stabilize" means with respect to an emergency medical condition, to provide medical treatment of the condition necessary to assure, with reasonable medical probability that no medical deterioration of the condition is likely to result from or occur during the transfer of the individual from a facility: Provided, That this provision may not be construed to
prohibit, limit or otherwise delay the transportation required for a higher level of care than that possible at the treating facility;

(E) "Medical screening examination" means an appropriate examination within the capability of the hospital's emergency department, including ancillary services routinely available to the emergency department, to determine whether or not an emergency medical condition exists; and

(F) "Emergency medical condition" means a condition that manifests itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity including severe pain such that the absence of immediate medical attention could reasonably be expected to result in serious jeopardy to the individual's health or with respect to a pregnant woman the health of the unborn child, serious impairment to bodily functions or serious dysfunction of any bodily part or organ.

ARTICLE 25. HEALTH CARE CORPORATIONS.

§33-25-8d. Coverage of emergency services.

(a) Notwithstanding any provision of any policy, provision, contract, plan or agreement to which this article applies, any entity regulated by this article shall provide as benefits to all subscribers and members coverage for emergency services. A policy, provision, contract, plan or agreement may apply to emergency services the same deductibles, coinsurance and other limitations as apply to other covered services: Provided, That preauthorization or precertification shall not be required.

(b) From the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred ninety-eight, the following provisions apply:

(1) Every insurer shall provide coverage for emergency medical services, including prehospital services, to the extent necessary to screen and to stabilize an emergency medical
condition. The insurer shall not require prior authorization of
the screening services if a prudent layperson acting reasonably
would have believed that an emergency medical condition
existed. Prior authorization of coverage shall not be required for
stabilization if an emergency medical condition exists. Payment
of claims for emergency services shall be based on the retro-
spective review of the presenting history and symptoms of the
covered person.

(2) An insurer that has given prior authorization for
emergency services shall cover the services and shall not retract
the authorization after the services have been provided unless
the authorization was based on a material misrepresentation
about the covered person's health condition made by the
referring provider, the provider of the emergency services or the
covered person.

(3) Coverage of emergency services shall be subject to
coinsurance, copayments and deductibles applicable under the
health benefit plan.

(4) The emergency department and the insurer shall make
a good faith effort to communicate with each other in a timely
fashion to expedite postevaluation or poststabilization services
in order to avoid material deterioration of the covered person's
condition.

(5) As used in this section:

(A) “Emergency medical services” means those services
required to screen for or treat an emergency medical condition
until the condition is stabilized, including prehospital care;

(B) “Prudent layperson” means a person who is without
medical training and who draws on his or her practical experi-
ence when making a decision regarding whether an emergency
medical condition exists for which emergency treatment should
be sought;
(C) “Emergency medical condition for the prudent layperson” means one that manifests itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity, including severe pain, such that the person could reasonably expect the absence of immediate medical attention to result in serious jeopardy to the individual’s health, or, with respect to a pregnant woman, the health of the unborn child; serious impairment to bodily functions; or serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part;

(D) “Stabilize” means with respect to an emergency medical condition, to provide medical treatment of the condition necessary to assure, with reasonable medical probability that no medical deterioration of the condition is likely to result from or occur during the transfer of the individual from a facility: Provided, That this provision may not be construed to prohibit, limit or otherwise delay the transportation required for a higher level of care than that possible at the treating facility;

(E) “Medical screening examination” means an appropriate examination within the capability of the hospital’s emergency department, including ancillary services routinely available to the emergency department, to determine whether or not an emergency medical condition exists; and

(F) “Emergency medical condition” means a condition that manifests itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity including severe pain such that the absence of immediate medical attention could reasonably be expected to result in serious jeopardy to the individual’s health or with respect to a pregnant woman the health of the unborn child, serious impairment to bodily functions or serious dysfunction of any bodily part or organ.

ARTICLE 25A. HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION ACT.

§33-25A-8d. Coverage of emergency services.

(a) Notwithstanding any provision of any policy, provision, contract, plan or agreement to which this article applies, any
entity regulated by this article shall provide as benefits to all
subscribers and members coverage for emergency services. A
policy, provision, contract, plan or agreement may apply to
emergency services the same deductibles, coinsurance and other
limitations as apply to other covered services: Provided, That
preauthorization or precertification shall not be required.

(b) From the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred
ninety-eight, the following provisions apply:

(1) Every insurer shall provide coverage for emergency
medical services, including prehospital services, to the extent
necessary to screen and to stabilize an emergency medical
condition. The insurer shall not require prior authorization of
the screening services if a prudent layperson acting reasonably
would have believed that an emergency medical condition
existed. Prior authorization of coverage shall not be required for
stabilization if an emergency medical condition exists. Payment
of claims for emergency services shall be based on the retro-
spective review of the presenting history and symptoms of the
covered person.

(2) An insurer that has given prior authorization for
emergency services shall cover the services and shall not retract
the authorization after the services have been provided unless
the authorization was based on a material misrepresentation
about the covered person’s health condition made by the
referring provider, the provider of the emergency services or the
covered person.

(3) Coverage of emergency services shall be subject to
coinsurance, copayments and deductibles applicable under the
health benefit plan.

(4) The emergency department and the insurer shall make
a good faith effort to communicate with each other in a timely
fashion to expedite postevaluation or poststabilization services
in order to avoid material deterioration of the covered person’s condition.

(5) As used in this section:

(A) “Emergency medical services” means those services required to screen for or treat an emergency medical condition until the condition is stabilized, including prehospital care;

(B) “Prudent layperson” means a person who is without medical training and who draws on his or her practical experience when making a decision regarding whether an emergency medical condition exists for which emergency treatment should be sought;

(C) “Emergency medical condition for the prudent layperson” means one that manifests itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity, including severe pain, such that the person could reasonably expect the absence of immediate medical attention to result in serious jeopardy to the individual’s health, or, with respect to a pregnant woman, the health of the unborn child; serious impairment to bodily functions; or serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part;

(D) “Stabilize” means with respect to an emergency medical condition, to provide medical treatment of the condition necessary to assure, with reasonable medical probability that no medical deterioration of the condition is likely to result from or occur during the transfer of the individual from a facility: Provided, That this provision may not be construed to prohibit, limit or otherwise delay the transportation required for a higher level of care than that possible at the treating facility;

(E) “Medical screening examination” means an appropriate examination within the capability of the hospital’s emergency department, including ancillary services routinely available to the emergency department, to determine whether or not an emergency medical condition exists; and
(F) “Emergency medical condition” means a condition that manifests itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity including severe pain such that the absence of immediate medical attention could reasonably be expected to result in serious jeopardy to the individual’s health or with respect to a pregnant woman the health of the unborn child, serious impairment to bodily functions or serious dysfunction of any bodily part or organ.

(6) Each insurer shall provide the enrolled member with a description of procedures to be followed by the member for emergency services, including the following:

(A) The appropriate use of emergency facilities;

(B) The appropriate use of any prehospital services provided by the health maintenance organization;

(C) Any potential responsibility of the member for payment for nonemergency services rendered in an emergency facility;

(D) Any cost-sharing provisions for emergency services; and

(E) An explanation of the prudent layperson standard for emergency medical condition.
That Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills hereby certifies that the foregoing bill is correctly enrolled.

Chairman Senate Committee

Chairman House Committee

Originating in the House.

In effect ninety days from passage

Clerk of the Senate

Clerk of the House of Delegates

President of the Senate

Speaker of the House of Delegates

The within ____________ approved this the ___ day of ____________, 2000.

Governor
PRESENTED TO THE
GOVERNOR

Date: 3/5/00
Time: 10:10 am