In a civil action for damages where injury occurs as a proximate result of the failure to observe the rules of the road, such as the failure to yield the right-of-way to an authorized emergency vehicle, it is negligence per se. (Greer v. Marriot, 27 Ala. App. 108, 167 So. 597)

Given	Refused _	
		

If you find that the plaintiffs were displaying a red light visible at 500 feet under normal atmospheric conditions and was sounding his siren and otherwise acted with due care for others, you must find for the plaintiffs. (Echols v. Vinson, 220 Ala. 229, 124 So. 510)

Given	Refused	2
		Welling

If you find for the plaintiffs, you may consider the pain, suffering and mental anguish of Mrs. Fleming in arriving at the damages, as well as charges made by physicians and hospitals.

Given	Refused
	My Williams
	July July

Ιf	you find	for	the plai	nti	ffs,	you	may	cons	sider	the	period	of	time
Mr.	Fleming	was	without	the	serv	/ices	of	his	wife	in	arrivino	ı at	damages.

Given	

Refused

If one vehicle has the right-of-way over others, the person operating the vehicle having the right-of-way has a duty only to make a reasonable effort to avoid colliding with the vehicle failing to yield the right-of-way.

(Grambling v. Davis, 32 Ala. App. 298, 25 So. 2d 393)

Given	Refused
	July July

At	the	time	of	the	accide	ent,	the	plaintiff	, Vi	rgil	Ε.	Flemir	ıg	was	op	erat	ing
an	"aut	horiz	ed	emer	gency	vehi	cle.	" (Title	36,	Sect	tion	1(1)	Со	de d	of	Alab	ama)

Given	Refus	sed	V	
		-		

The driver of a vehicle upon a public highway is required to yield the right-of-way to authorized emergency vehicles, such as ambulances, when the emergency vehicle is exhibiting a red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of 500 feet and when such vehicle is giving an audible signal by siren and other electronic device. (Title 36, Section 19(b), Code of Alabama)

Given	

Refused

Ambulances	are exemp	ot from the	general	regulatory	rules	as	to speed	l li	mita-
tions when	they are	travelling	in emer	gencies. (Title	36,	Section	8,	Code
of Alabama)								

	4
Given	Refused

If you find for the plaintiffs, you may consider the period of time Mr. Fleming was without the services of his ambulance, as well as the actual cost of repairing the ambulance.

Refused
My- Welling Joseph

DEFENDANT'S REQUESTED CHARGE NO. 1

IF A PERSON, WITHOUT FAULT OF HIS OWN, IS FACED WITH A SUDDEN EMERGENCY, HE IS NOT TO BE HELD TO THE SAME CORRECTNESS OF JUDGMENT AND ACTION AS IF HE HAD TIME AND OPPORTUNITY TO FULLY CONSIDER THE SITUATION, AND THE FACT, IF IT BE A FACT, THAT HE DOES NOT CHOOSE THE BEST OR SAFEST WAY OF ESCAPING PERIL OR PREVENTING INJURY, IS NOT NECESSARILY NEGLIGENCE, BUT THE STANDARD OF CARE REQUIRED IN AN EMERGENCY SITUATION IS THAT CARE WHICH A REASONABLE PRUDENT PERSON WOULD HAVE EXERCISED UNDER THE SAME OR SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

GIVEN

REFUSED '

CIXCUIT JUDGE

DEFENDANT'S REQUESTED CHARGE NO. 2

THE COURT CHARGES YOU THAT WHERE A PERSON IS EXPOSED SUDDENLY TO A DANGEROUS CONDITION UNDER WHICH THE DANGER MUST BE MET, HE IS NOT NECESSARILY GUILTY OF NEGLIGENCE BECAUSE HE DOES NOT EXERCISE THE BEST JUDGMENT, OR TAKE THE BEST MEASURES FOR HIS OWN SAFETY, BUT UNDER THE STRESS OF DANGER OR SUDDEN PERIL, AND UNDER SUCH EMERGENCY, THE PERSON SO SUDDENLY CONFRONTED BY SUCH CONDITION MUST CONDUCT HIMSELF AS A REASONABLE PRUDENT PERSON WOULD DO IF PRESSED INTO SAME OR LIKE CIRCUMSTANCES.

GIVEN

REFUSED

T JUDGE

DEFENDANT'S REQUESTED CHARGE NO. 3

THE COURT CHARGES YOU THAT WHEN A PERSON IS SUDDENLY PLACED IN A POSITION OF EXTREME AND EMINENT PERIL, NECESSITATING HIS QUICK DECISION AND ACTION, HE WILL NOT BE HELD TO THE SAME CORRECTNESS OF JUDGMENT AND ACTION IF HE HAD TIME AND OPPORTUNITY TO FULLY CONSIDER THE SITUATION AND TO CHOOSE THE BEST MEANS OF ESCAPING THE PERIL.

GIVEN

REFUSED

CTRCUTTY JUDGE