Stricken language would be deleted from and underlined language would be added to the law as it existed prior to this session of the General Assembly.

Act 273 of the Regular Session

1	State of Arkansas As Engrossed: H2/2/05 H2/9/05	
2	8th General Assembly A Bill	
3	Regular Session, 2005 HOUSE BI	LL 1231
4		
5	By: Representatives Scroggin, S. Prater, Petrus, Goss	
6	By: Senator Faris	
7		
8		
9	For An Act To Be Entitled	
10	AN ACT TO EXPAND PUBLIC ACCESS TO AUTOMATIC	
11	EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATORS; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.	
12		
13	Subtitle	
14	AN ACT TO EXPAND PUBLIC ACCESS TO	
15	AUTOMATIC EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATORS.	
16		
17		
18	BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS:	
19		
20	SECTION 1. Arkansas Code Title 20, Chapter 13 is amended to add	an
21	additional subchapter to read as follows:	
22	<u>20-13-1301. Title.</u>	
23	This subchapter may be cited as the "Public Access to Automated	
24	External Defibrillation Act".	
25		
26	20-13-1302. Legislative intent.	
27	The General Assembly finds that early defibrillation can sustain	
28	life of and temporarily stabilize a person in cardiac arrest, thus hel	
29	preserve the Arkansas family. It is the intent of the General Assembl	
30	the public have access to automated external defibrillators for the pu	rpose
31	of saving the lives of persons in cardiac arrest.	
32		
33	20-13-1303. Definitions.	
34	For purposes of this subchapter:	
35	(1) "Automated external defibrillator" means a device tha	<u> </u>

1	(A) Is used to administer an electric shock through the
2	chest wall to the heart;
3	(B) Has built-in computers within the device to assess the
4	patient's heart rhythm, judge whether defibrillation is needed, and then
5	administer the shock;
6	(C) Has audible or visual prompts, or both, to guide the
7	user through the process;
8	(D) Has received approval from the United States Food and
9	Drug Administration of its premarket modification, filed pursuant to 21
10	<u>U.S.C.</u> § 360(k);
11	(E) Is capable of recognizing the presence or absence of
12	ventricular fibrillation and rapid ventricular tachycardia and is capable of
13	determining without intervention by an operator whether defibrillation should
14	be performed; and
15	(F) Upon determining that defibrillation should be
16	performed, either automatically charges and delivers an electrical impulse to
17	an individual's heart or charges and delivers an electrical impulse at the
18	command of the operator;
19	(2) "Cardiac arrest" means a condition, often sudden, that is
20	due to abnormal heart rhythms called arrhythmias. It is generally the result
21	of some underlying form of heart disease;
22	(3) "CPR" means a combination of rescue breathing and chest
23	compressions and external cardiac massage used to sustain a person's life
24	until advanced assistance arrives;
25	(4) "Defibrillation" means administering an electrical impulse
26	to an individual's heart in order to stop ventricular fibrillation or rapid
27	ventricular tachycardia;
28	(5) "Emergency medical services" means the transportation and
29	medical care provided the ill or injured prior to arrival at a medical
30	facility by a certified emergency medical technician or other health care
31	provider and continuation of the initial emergency care within a medical
32	facility subject to the approval of the medical staff and governing board of
33	that facility;
34	(6) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association,
35	corporation, or any organized group of persons whether incorporated or not;
36	and

1	(7) "Ventricular fibrillation" means the most common arrhythmia
2	that causes cardiac arrest. It is a condition in which the heart's
3	electrical impulses suddenly become chaotic, often without warning, causing
4	the heart's pumping action to stop abruptly.
5	
6	20-13-1304. Access by the public to defibrillators.
7	(a) In order to ensure the public health and safety, a person or
8	entity who acquires an automated external defibrillator shall ensure that:
9	(1)(A) Expected automated external defibrillators users complete
10	appropriate knowledge and skills courses at least once every two years (2) in
11	CPR and automated external defibrillator use based upon current American
12	Heart Association scientific guidelines, standards, and recommendations for
13	providing CPR and the use of automated external defibrillators as published
14	in American Heart Association, American Red Cross, or equivalent course
15	<pre>materials;</pre>
16	(2) The defibrillator is maintained and tested according to the
17	manufacturer's operational guidelines and instructions; and
18	(3) Any person who renders emergency care or treatment on a
19	person in cardiac arrest by using an automated external defibrillator
20	activates the emergency medical services system as soon as possible and
21	immediately reports any clinical use of the automated external defibrillator
22	to the medical provider responding to the emergency.
23	(b) Any person or entity who acquires an automated external
24	defibrillator shall notify an agent of emergency communications, 911, or
25	vehicle dispatch center of the existence, location, and type of automated
26	external defibrillator.
27	
28	20-13-1305. Automated external defibrillator use and tort immunity.
29	(a) Any person or entity who in good faith and without compensation
30	renders emergency care or treatment by the use of an automated external
31	defibrillator is immune from civil liability for any personal injury as a
32	result of the care or treatment or as a result of any act or failure to act
33	in providing or arranging further medical treatment, if the person acts as an
34	ordinary, reasonably prudent person would have acted under the same or
35	similar circumstances.
36	(h) The immunity from civil liability for any personal injury under

1	subsection (a) of this section includes:
2	(1) A physician or medical facility that is involved with
3	automated external defibrillator placement;
4	(2) Any person or entity that provides CPR and automated
5	external defibrillator training to the person or entity acquiring an
6	automated external defibrillator; and
7	(3) The person or entity responsible for the location where the
8	automated external defibrillator is located or used.
9	(c) The immunity from civil liability under subsection (a) of this
10	section does not apply if the personal injury results from the gross
11	negligence or willful or wanton misconduct of the person rendering the
12	emergency care.
13	(d) The requirements of § 20-13-1304 do not apply to any individual
14	using an automated external defibrillator in an emergency setting if that
15	individual is acting as a "Good Samaritan" under the provisions of either §
16	17-95-101 or § 17-95-106.
17	
18	SECTION 2. Arkansas Code Title 17, Chapter 95, Subchapter 6 is
19	repealed.
20	17-95-601. Title.
21	This subchapter may be cited as the "Public Access to Automated
22	External Defibrillation Act of 1999".
23	
24	17-95-602. Legislative intent.
25	The General Assembly finds that early defibrillation can sustain the
26	life of and temporarily stabilize a person in cardiac arrest and that early
27	defibrillation operates as an extension of a physician in sustaining the life
28	of and stabilizing a person in cardiac arrest, thus helping to preserve the
29	Arkansas family. It is the intent of the General Assembly that the public
30	have access to automated external defibrillators for the purpose of saving
31	the lives of persons in cardiac arrest.
32	
33	17-95-603. Definitions.
34	For purposes of this subchapter:
35	(1) "Automated External Defibrillator" means a device which:
36	(A) Is used to administer an electric shock through the

1	chest wall to the heart;
2	(B) Has built-in computers within the device to assess the
3	patient's heart rhythm, judge whether defibrillation is needed, and then
4	administer the shock;
5	(C) Has audible or visual prompts, or both, to guide the
6	user through the process;
7	(D) Has received approval from the United States Food and
8	Drug Administration of its premarket modification, filed pursuant to 21
9	U.S.C. § 360(k);
10	(E) Is capable of recognizing the presence or absence of
11	ventricular fibrillation and rapid ventricular tachycardia and is capable of
12	determining without intervention by an operator whether defibrillation should
13	be performed;
14	(F) Upon determining that defibrillation should be
15	performed, either automatically charges and delivers an electrical impulse to
16	an individual's heart or charges and delivers an electrical impulse at the
17	command of the operator; and
18	(C) In the case of a defibrillator that may be operated in
19	either an automatic or a manual mode, is set to operate in the automatic
20	mode;
21	(2) "Gardiac arrest" means a condition, often sudden, that is
22	due to abnormal heart rhythms called arrhythmias. It is generally the result
23	of some underlying form of heart disease;
24	(3) "CPR" means a combination of rescue breathing and chest
25	compressions and external cardiac massage used to sustain a person's life
26	until advanced assistance arrives;
27	(4) "Defibrillation" means administering an electrical impulse
28	to an individual's heart in order to stop ventricular fibrillation or rapid
29	ventricular tachycardia;
30	(5) "Emergency medical services system" means the transportation
31	and medical care provided the ill or injured prior to arrival at a medical
32	facility by a certified emergency medical technician or other health care
33	provider and continuation of the initial emergency care within a medical
34	facility subject to the approval of the medical staff and governing board of
35	that facility;
36	(6) "Medical authority" means a health services organization or

1	medical organization under the medical direction of a physician;
2	(7) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association,
3	corporation, or any organized group of persons whether incorporated or not;
4	(8) "Physician" means an Arkansas-licensed doctor of medicine or
5	doctor of osteopathy; and
6	(9) "Ventricular fibrillation" means the most common arrhythmia
7	that causes cardiac arrest. It is a condition in which the heart's electrical
8	impulses suddenly become chaotic, often without warning, causing the heart's
9	pumping action to stop abruptly.
10	
11	17-95-604. Access by the public to defibrillators.
12	(a) In order to ensure the public health and safety, a person or
13	entity who acquires an automated external defibrillator shall ensure that:
14	(1) Expected automated external defibrillator users complete a
15	knowledge and skills course in CPR and automated external defibrillator use
16	based upon current American Heart Association scientific guidelines,
17	standards, and recommendations for providing CPR and the use of automated
18	external defibrillators as published in American Heart Association, American
19	Red Cross, or equivalent course materials;
20	(2) The defibrillator is maintained and tested according to the
21	manufacturer's operational guidelines and instructions;
22	(3) There is the involvement of a physician or medical authority
23	to the site's automated external defibrillator program to ensure compliance
24	with requirements for training, notification, and maintenance; and
25	(4) Any person who renders emergency care or treatment on a
26	person in cardiac arrest by using an automated external defibrillator
27	activates the emergency medical services system as soon as possible and
28	reports any clinical use of the automated external defibrillator to the
29	physician or medical authority, as well as to emergency medical services
30	providers.
31	(b) Any person or entity who acquires an automated external
32	defibrillator shall notify an agent of emergency communications, 911, or
33	vehicle dispatch center of the existence, location, and type of automated
34	external defibrillator.
35	
36	17-95-605. Automated external defibrillator use and tort immunity.

1	(a) Any person or entity who in good faith and without compensation
2	renders emergency care or treatment by the use of an automated external
3	defibrillator is immune from civil liability for any personal injury as a
4	result of the care or treatment or as a result of any act or failure to act
5	in providing or arranging further medical treatment, if the person acts as an
6	ordinary, reasonably prudent person would have acted under the same or
7	similar circumstances.
8	(b) The immunity from civil liability for any personal injury under
9	subsection (a) of this section includes:
10	(1) The physician or medical authority who is involved with
11	automated external defibrillator site placement;
12	(2) The person or entity who provides the CPR and automated
13	external defibrillator training; and
14	(3) The person or entity responsible for the site where the
15	automated external defibrillator is located.
16	(c) The immunity from civil liability under subsection (a) of this
17	section does not apply if the personal injury results from the gross
18	negligence or willful or wanton misconduct of the person rendering the
19	emergency care.
20	(d) The requirements of § 17-95-604 do not apply to any individual
21	using an automated external defibrillator in an emergency setting if that
22	individual is acting as a "Good Samaritan" pursuant to the provisions of
23	either § 17-95-101 or § 17-95-106.
24	
25	/s/ Scroggin, et al
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28	APPROVED: 2/24/2005
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