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.

1	State of Arkansas As Engrossed: H2/2/05 H2/9/05	
2	8th General Assembly A Bill	
3	Regular Session, 2005 HOUSE BILL 12	231
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	20-13-1301. Title.	
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 the	
28	life of and temporarily stabilize a person in cardiac arrest, thus helping	
29	preserve the Arkansas family. It is the intent of the General Assembly tha	
30	the public have access to automated external defibrillators for the purpose	<u> </u>
31	of saving the lives of persons in cardiac arrest.	
32	20 12 1202 Definition	
33	20-13-1303. Definitions.	
34 25	For purposes of this subchapter:	
35	(1) "Automated external defibrillator" means a device that:	
36	(A) Is used to administer an electric shock through the	

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chest wall to the heart;

1

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; and
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;
18	(2) "Cardiac arrest" means a condition, often sudden, that is
19	due to abnormal heart rhythms called arrhythmias. It is generally the result
20	of some underlying form of heart disease;
21	(3) "CPR" means a combination of rescue breathing and chest
22	compressions and external cardiac massage used to sustain a person's life
23	until advanced assistance arrives;
24	(4) "Defibrillation" means administering an electrical impulse
25	to an individual's heart in order to stop ventricular fibrillation or rapid
26	ventricular tachycardia;
27	(5) "Emergency medical services" means the transportation and
28	medical care provided the ill or injured prior to arrival at a medical
29	facility by a certified emergency medical technician or other health care
30	provider and continuation of the initial emergency care within a medical
31	facility subject to the approval of the medical staff and governing board of
32	that facility;
33	(6) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association,
34	corporation, or any organized group of persons whether incorporated or not;
35	<u>and</u>
36	(7) "Ventricular fibrillation" means the most common arrhythmia

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

subsection (a) of this section includes:

36

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

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

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

1	renders emergency care or treatment by the use of an automated external
2	defibrillator is immune from civil liability for any personal injury as a
3	result of the care or treatment or as a result of any act or failure to act
4	in providing or arranging further medical treatment, if the person acts as an
5	ordinary, reasonably prudent person would have acted under the same or
6	similar circumstances.
7	(b) The immunity from civil liability for any personal injury under
8	subsection (a) of this section includes:
9	(1) The physician or medical authority who is involved with
10	automated external defibrillator site placement;
11	(2) The person or entity who provides the CPR and automated
12	external defibrillator training; and
13	(3) The person or entity responsible for the site where the
14	automated external defibrillator is located.
15	(c) The immunity from civil liability under subsection (a) of this
16	section does not apply if the personal injury results from the gross
17	negligence or willful or wanton misconduct of the person rendering the
18	emergency care.
19	(d) The requirements of § 17-95-604 do not apply to any individual
20	using an automated external defibrillator in an emergency setting if that
21	individual is acting as a "Good Samaritan" pursuant to the provisions of
22	either § 17-95-101 or § 17-95-106.
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24	/s/ Scroggin, et al
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