



**Substitute House Bill No. 6146**

**Public Act No. 19-105**

**AN ACT CONCERNING THE EXPANSION OF CERTIFICATION COURSES IN CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION AND EDUCATION AND TRAINING COURSES IN THE USE OF AUTOMATIC EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATORS AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF FIRST AID.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. Section 19a-113a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2019*):

The Commissioner of Public Health shall adopt regulations, in accordance with chapter 54, requiring that persons who are employed as lifeguards shall be certified in cardiopulmonary resuscitation by the American Heart Association, the American Red Cross, [or] the American Safety and Health Institute or an organization using guidelines for cardiopulmonary resuscitation and emergency cardiovascular care published by the American Heart Association and the International Liaison Committee on Resuscitation.

Sec. 2. Subsections (b) and (c) of section 52-557b of the general statutes are repealed and the following are substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2019*):

(b) A paid or volunteer firefighter or police officer, a teacher or

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other school personnel on the school grounds or in the school building or at a school function, a member of a ski patrol, a lifeguard, a conservation officer, patrol officer or special police officer of the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, or emergency medical service personnel, who (1) has completed a course in first aid offered by the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association, the National Ski Patrol, the Department of Public Health, [or] any director of health [, as] or an organization using guidelines for first aid published by the American Heart Association and the American Red Cross, that is certified by the [agency] organization or director of health offering the course, and, [who] (2) renders emergency first aid to a person in need thereof, shall not be liable to such person assisted for civil damages for any personal injuries which result from acts or omissions by such person in rendering the emergency first aid, which may constitute ordinary negligence. No paid or volunteer firefighter, police officer or emergency medical service personnel who forcibly enters the residence of any person in order to render emergency first aid to a person whom such firefighter, police officer or emergency medical service personnel reasonably believes to be in need thereof shall be liable to such person for civil damages incurred as a result of such entry. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross, wilful or wanton negligence.

(c) An employee of a railroad company, including any company operating a commuter rail line, who has successfully completed a course in first aid, offered by the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association, the National Ski Patrol, the Department of Public Health, [or] any director of health [, as] or an organization using guidelines for first aid published by the American Heart Association and the American Red Cross, that is certified by the [agency] organization or director of health offering the course, and who renders emergency first aid or cardiopulmonary resuscitation to a person in need thereof, shall not be liable to such person assisted for civil

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damages for any personal injury or death which results from acts or omissions by such employee in rendering the emergency first aid or cardiopulmonary resuscitation which may constitute ordinary negligence. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross, wilful or wanton negligence.

Sec. 3. Subsection (h) of section 52-557b of the general statutes is repealed and the following are substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2019*):

(h) Any person who has completed a course in first aid offered by the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association, the National Ski Patrol, the Department of Public Health, [or] any director of health [ , as] or by an organization using guidelines for first aid published by the American Heart Association and the American Red Cross, that is certified by the [agency] organization or director of health offering the course, or has been trained in the use of a cartridge injector by a licensed physician, physician assistant, advanced practice registered nurse or registered nurse, and who, voluntarily and gratuitously and other than in the ordinary course of such person's employment or practice, renders emergency assistance by using a cartridge injector on another person in need thereof, or any person who is an identified staff member of a before or after school program, day camp or child care facility, as defined in section 19a-900, as amended by this act, and who renders emergency assistance by using a cartridge injector on another person in need thereof, shall not be liable to such person assisted for civil damages for any personal injuries which result from acts or omissions by such person in using a cartridge injector, which may constitute ordinary negligence. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross, wilful or wanton negligence. For the purposes of this subsection, "cartridge injector" has the same meaning as provided in subdivision (1) of subsection (e) of this section.

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Sec. 4. Subsection (a) of section 19a-79 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2019*):

(a) The Commissioner of Early Childhood shall adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, to carry out the purposes of sections 19a-77 to 19a-80, inclusive, and 19a-82 to 19a-87, inclusive, and to assure that child care centers and group child care homes meet the health, educational and social needs of children utilizing such child care centers and group child care homes. Such regulations shall (1) specify that before being permitted to attend any child care center or group child care home, each child shall be protected as age-appropriate by adequate immunization against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles, mumps, rubella, hemophilus influenzae type B and any other vaccine required by the schedule of active immunization adopted pursuant to section 19a-7f, including appropriate exemptions for children for whom such immunization is medically contraindicated and for children whose parents or guardian objects to such immunization on religious grounds, and that any objection by parents or a guardian to immunization of a child on religious grounds shall be accompanied by a statement from such parents or guardian that such immunization would be contrary to the religious beliefs of such child or the parents or guardian of such child, which statement shall be acknowledged, in accordance with the provisions of sections 1-32, 1-34 and 1-35, by (A) a judge of a court of record or a family support magistrate, (B) a clerk or deputy clerk of a court having a seal, (C) a town clerk, (D) a notary public, (E) a justice of the peace, or (F) an attorney admitted to the bar of this state, (2) specify conditions under which child care center directors and teachers and group child care home providers may administer tests to monitor glucose levels in a child with diagnosed diabetes mellitus, and administer medicinal preparations, including controlled drugs specified in the regulations by the commissioner, to a

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child receiving child care services at such child care center or group child care home pursuant to the written order of a physician licensed to practice medicine or a dentist licensed to practice dental medicine in this or another state, or an advanced practice registered nurse licensed to prescribe in accordance with section 20-94a, or a physician assistant licensed to prescribe in accordance with section 20-12d, and the written authorization of a parent or guardian of such child, (3) specify that an operator of a child care center or group child care home, licensed before January 1, 1986, or an operator who receives a license after January 1, 1986, for a facility licensed prior to January 1, 1986, shall provide a minimum of thirty square feet per child of total indoor usable space, free of furniture except that needed for the children's purposes, exclusive of toilet rooms, bathrooms, coatrooms, kitchens, halls, isolation room or other rooms used for purposes other than the activities of the children, (4) specify that a child care center or group child care home licensed after January 1, 1986, shall provide thirty-five square feet per child of total indoor usable space, (5) establish appropriate child care center staffing requirements for employees certified in cardiopulmonary resuscitation by the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association, the National Safety Council, American Safety and Health Institute, [or] Medic First Aid International, Inc. or an organization using guidelines for cardiopulmonary resuscitation and emergency cardiovascular care published by the American Heart Association and International Liaison Committee on Resuscitation, (6) specify that on and after January 1, 2003, a child care center or group child care home (A) shall not deny services to a child on the basis of a child's known or suspected allergy or because a child has a prescription for an automatic prefilled cartridge injector or similar automatic injectable equipment used to treat an allergic reaction, or for injectable equipment used to administer glucagon, (B) shall, not later than three weeks after such child's enrollment in such a center or home, have staff trained in the use of such equipment on-site during all hours when

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such a child is on-site, (C) shall require such child's parent or guardian to provide the injector or injectable equipment and a copy of the prescription for such medication and injector or injectable equipment upon enrollment of such child, and (D) shall require a parent or guardian enrolling such a child to replace such medication and equipment prior to its expiration date, (7) specify that on and after January 1, 2005, a child care center or group child care home (A) shall not deny services to a child on the basis of a child's diagnosis of asthma or because a child has a prescription for an inhalant medication to treat asthma, and (B) shall, not later than three weeks after such child's enrollment in such a center or home, have staff trained in the administration of such medication on-site during all hours when such a child is on-site, and (8) establish physical plant requirements for licensed child care centers and licensed group child care homes that exclusively serve school-age children. When establishing such requirements, the Office of Early Childhood shall give consideration to child care centers and group child care homes that are located in private or public school buildings. With respect to this subdivision only, the commissioner shall implement policies and procedures necessary to implement the physical plant requirements established pursuant to this subdivision while in the process of adopting such policies and procedures in regulation form. Until replaced by policies and procedures implemented pursuant to this subdivision, any physical plant requirement specified in the office's regulations that is generally applicable to child care centers and group child care homes shall continue to be applicable to such centers and homes that exclusively serve school-age children. The commissioner shall print notice of the intent to adopt regulations pursuant to this subdivision in the Connecticut Law Journal not later than twenty days after the date of implementation of such policies and procedures. Policies and procedures implemented pursuant to this subdivision shall be valid until the time final regulations are adopted.

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Sec. 5. Subdivisions (4) and (5) of subsection (a) of section 10-220l of the general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2019*):

(4) "Qualified educator" means any person who (A) holds a valid certificate issued by the State Board of Education, pursuant to section 10-145b, with an endorsement in physical education, (B) (i) is certified as a lifeguard by the American Red Cross or another nationally recognized organization that conducts aquatic training programs, (ii) has completed a safety training course for swim coaches and instructors [course] offered by the American Red Cross or an organization approved by the State Board of Education, or (iii) was certified as a lifeguard for at least five years during the previous ten years and has at least five years' experience as a swimming coach or an instructor of a physical education course that makes use of a school swimming pool, (C) is certified in cardiopulmonary resuscitation, pursuant to section [19a-113a-1 of the regulations of Connecticut state agencies, as amended from time to time] 19a-113a, as amended by this act, and (D) has completed a course in first aid offered by the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association, the Department of Public Health, [or] any director of health or an organization using guidelines for first aid published by the American Heart Association and the American Red Cross;

(5) "Qualified lifeguard" means any person who (A) is sixteen years of age or older, (B) is certified as a lifeguard by the American Red Cross or another nationally recognized organization that conducts aquatic training programs, (C) is certified in cardiopulmonary resuscitation, pursuant to section [19a-113a-1 of the regulations of Connecticut state agencies, as amended from time to time] 19a-113a, as amended by this act, and (D) has completed a course in first aid offered by the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association, the Department of Public Health, [or] any director of health or an

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organization using guidelines for first aid published by the American Heart Association and the American Red Cross.

Sec. 6. Subsection (b) of section 19a-900 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2019*):

(b) Upon the request and with the written authorization of the parent or guardian of a child attending any before or after school program, day camp or child care facility, and pursuant to the written order of (1) a physician licensed to practice medicine, (2) a physician assistant licensed to prescribe in accordance with section 20-12d, or (3) an advanced practice registered nurse licensed to prescribe in accordance with sections 20-94a and 20-94b, the owner or operator of such before or after school program, day camp or child care facility shall approve and provide general supervision to an identified staff member trained to administer medication with a cartridge injector to such child if the child has a medically diagnosed allergic condition that may require prompt treatment in order to protect the child against serious harm or death. Such staff member shall be trained in the use of a cartridge injector by a licensed physician, physician assistant, advanced practice registered nurse or registered nurse or shall complete a course in first aid offered by the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association, the National Ski Patrol, the Department of Public Health, [or] any director of health or an organization using guidelines for first aid and published by the American Heart Association and the American Red Cross.

Sec. 7. Subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of section 20-2660 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2019*):

(b) (1) Each person seeking licensure as a tattoo technician on or before January 1, 2015, shall make application on a form prescribed by



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the department, pay an application fee of two hundred fifty dollars and present to the department satisfactory evidence that the applicant: (A) Is eighteen years of age or older; (B) has successfully completed, within the three years preceding the date of application, a course on prevention of disease transmission and blood-borne pathogens that complies with the standards adopted by the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration, as described in 29 CFR 1910.1030 et seq., as amended from time to time, and that requires the successful completion of a proficiency examination as part of such course; and (C) holds current certification by the American Red Cross or the American Heart Association in basic first aid or by an organization using guidelines for first aid published by the American Heart Association and the American Red Cross.

Approved July 1, 2019