AN ACT EXTENDING GOOD SAMARITAN PROTECTIONS FOR PERSONS OR ENTITIES THAT INCLUDE AN OPIOID ANTAGONIST WITHIN A CABINET CONTAINING AN AUTOMATIC EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR.

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

Section 1. Subsection (a) of section 52-557b of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2019):

(a) A person licensed to practice medicine and surgery under the provisions of chapter 370 or dentistry under the provisions of section 20-106 or members of the same professions licensed to practice in any other state of the United States, a person licensed as a registered nurse under section 20-93 or 20-94 or certified as a licensed practical nurse under section 20-96 or 20-97, a medical technician or any person operating a cardiopulmonary resuscitator or a person trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the American Red Cross or American Heart Association, or a person operating an automatic external defibrillator, who, voluntarily and gratuitously and other than in the ordinary course of such person's
employment or practice, renders emergency medical or professional
assistance 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 care,
which may constitute ordinary negligence. A person or entity that
provides or maintains an automatic external defibrillator shall not be
liable for the acts or omissions of [the] such person or entity in
providing or maintaining the automatic external defibrillator, which
may constitute ordinary negligence. A person or entity that provides
or maintains an automatic external defibrillator in a cabinet, which also
contains an opioid antagonist used to treat or prevent a drug overdose,
shall not be liable for the acts or omissions of such person or entity in
making available the opioid antagonist, which may constitute ordinary
negligence. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply
to acts or omissions constituting gross, wilful or wanton negligence.
With respect to the use of an automatic external defibrillator, the
immunity provided in this subsection shall only apply to acts or
omissions involving the use of an automatic external defibrillator in
the rendering of emergency care. Nothing in this subsection shall be
construed to exempt paid or volunteer firefighters, police officers or
emergency medical services personnel from completing training in
cardiopulmonary resuscitation or in the use of an automatic external
defibrillator in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the
American Red Cross or American Heart Association. For the purposes
of this subsection, "automatic external defibrillator" means a device
that: (1) Is used to administer an electric shock through the chest wall
to the heart; (2) contains internal decision-making electronics,
microcomputers or special software that allows it to interpret
physiologic signals, make medical diagnosis and, if necessary, apply
therapy; (3) guides the user through the process of using the device by
audible or visual prompts; and (4) does not require the user to employ
any discretion or judgment in its use.
This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:

| Section 1 | October 1, 2019 | 52-557b(a) |

JUD Joint Favorable