

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

**BILL #:** HB 211 CS Automated External Defibrillators  
**SPONSOR(S):** Henriquez and others  
**TIED BILLS:** none **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 48

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REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1) Health Care General Committee	11 Y, 0 N, w/CS	Schiefelbein	Brown-Barrios
2) Criminal Justice Committee	5 Y, 0 N, w/CS	Bond	Kramer
3) Health & Families Council		Schiefelbein	Moore
4) _____	_____	_____	_____
5) _____	_____	_____	_____

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### SUMMARY ANALYSIS

An Automated External Defibrillator (AED) is a small, lightweight device used to assess a person's heart rhythm, and, if necessary, administer an electric shock to restore a normal rhythm in victims of sudden cardiac arrest. AEDs are designed to be used by people without medical backgrounds, such as police, firefighters, flight attendants, security guards, and lay rescuers.

This bill defines the terms automated external defibrillator and defibrillation. This bill also creates misdemeanor offenses related to abuse and tampering with AED's, and related to violation of local ordinances regarding AED's.

This bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state or local governments.

## FULL ANALYSIS

### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

Promote personal responsibility -- This bill creates criminal penalties for wrongful conduct.

#### B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Section 401.2915, F.S., provides that an Automated External Defibrillator (AED) may be used by any person for the purpose of saving the life of another person in cardiac arrest. Users of an AED must successfully complete an appropriate training course in CPR, or a basic first aid course that includes CPR, and must demonstrate proficiency in the use of an AED. In addition, any person or entity in possession of an AED is encouraged to register the device with the local EMS medical director, and any person who uses an AED is required to activate the EMS system as soon as possible.

#### **Cardiac Arrest:**

The American Heart Association (AHA) describes a cardiac arrest as:

Cardiac arrest is the sudden, abrupt loss of heart function. It is also called sudden cardiac arrest or unexpected cardiac arrest. Sudden death (also called sudden cardiac death) occurs within minutes after symptoms appear. The most common underlying reason for patients to die suddenly from cardiac arrest is coronary heart disease. Most cardiac arrests that lead to sudden death occur when the electrical impulses in the diseased heart become rapid (ventricular tachycardia) or chaotic (ventricular fibrillation) or both. This irregular heart rhythm (arrhythmia) causes the heart to suddenly stop beating.

According to the AHA, brain death and permanent death start to occur within 4 to 6 minutes after someone experiences cardiac arrest. Cardiac arrest can be reversed if it is treated within a few minutes with an electric shock to the heart to restore a normal heartbeat—a process called defibrillation. The AHA states that a victim's chances of survival are reduced by 7 to 10 percent with every passing minute without defibrillation, and few attempts at resuscitation succeed after 10 minutes.

An AED is an electronic device that can shock a person's heart back into rhythm when he or she is having a cardiac arrest. The AHA estimates that more than 95 percent of cardiac arrest victims die before reaching the hospital. In cases where defibrillation is provided within 5 to 7 minutes, the survival rate from sudden cardiac arrest can be up to 49 percent.

Section 401.2915, F.S., provides the minimum requirements for an individual who intends to use an AED in cases of cardiac arrest, as follows:

- A person must obtain appropriate training, to include completion of a course in cardiopulmonary resuscitation or successful completion of a basic first aid course that includes cardiopulmonary resuscitation training, and demonstrated proficiency in the use of an automated external defibrillator;
- A person or entity in possession of an automated external defibrillator is encouraged to register with the local emergency medical services medical director the existence and location of the automated external defibrillator; and
- A person who uses an automated external defibrillator is required to activate the emergency medical services system as soon as possible upon use of the automated external defibrillator.

## **1990 Legislation**

In 1990, based on the development of AED technology and in an effort to reduce the death rate associated with sudden cardiac arrest, the Legislature enacted s. 401.291, F. S. This law broadened the list of persons authorized to use an AED to include “first responders.” First responders included police officers, firefighters and citizens who are trained as part of locally coordinated emergency medical service response teams. At that time, to use an AED, a first responder had to meet specific training requirements, including;

- Certification in CPR.  
Or—
- Successful completion of an eight hour basic first aid course that included CPR training.
- Demonstrated proficiency in the use of an automatic or semiautomatic defibrillator.
- Successful completion of at least six hours of training, in at least two sessions, in the use of an AED.

At the time, the creation of s. 401.291, F.S., was intended to increase the availability of automatic external defibrillators and thereby reduce the death rate from sudden cardiac arrest in Florida. It is undocumented as to whether the intended effect was ever achieved; however the law was repealed on October 1, 1992.

## **Deregulating AED**

Chapter 97-34, Laws of Florida, repealed s. 401.291, F.S., thereby deregulating the use of an AED. The bill created s. 401.2915, F.S. (see above).

## **Tort Liability**

Section 768.1325, F.S., the Cardiac Arrest Survival Act, provides immunity from liability for a person who uses or attempts to use an automated external defibrillator device in a perceived medical emergency. Under s. 768.1325(2)(b), F.S., “automated external defibrillation” device is defined as a defibrillator device that:

- Is commercially distributed in accordance with the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;
- Is capable of recognizing the presence or absence of ventricular fibrillation, and is capable of determining without intervention by the user of the device whether defibrillation should be performed; and
- Upon determining that defibrillation should be performed, is able to deliver an electrical shock to an individual.

## **Effect of Bill**

This bill amends s. 401.2915, F.S., to define the term automated external defibrillator as a lifesaving device that:

- Is commercially distributed as a defibrillation device in accordance with the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;
- Is capable of recognizing the presence or absence of ventricular fibrillation and is capable of determining, without intervention by the use of the device, if defibrillation should be performed; and
- Is capable of delivering an electrical shock to an individual, upon determining that defibrillation should be performed.

This definition conforms to the definition in s. 768.1325(2)(b), F.S.

The bill also defines defibrillation as the administration of a controlled electrical charge to the heart to restore a viable cardiac rhythm.

The bill provides it is a first degree misdemeanor for any person to:

- Tamper with or otherwise render an automated external defibrillator inoperative except during such time as the automated external defibrillator is being serviced, tested, repaired, or recharged, except pursuant to court order.
- Obliterate the serial number on an automated external defibrillator for purposes of falsifying service records.

A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to one year in jail and a fine of up to \$1,000.

The bill also provides that a municipal ordinance may require a person to obtain a license, permit, or inspection certificate regarding AED's. Enforcement by the municipality may be as provided in s. 162.22, F.S. The ordinance may provide that it is an infraction or a criminal offense for any person to intentionally or willfully:

- Improperly service, recharge, repair, test, or inspect an automated external defibrillator.
- Use the license, permit or inspection certificate of another person.
- Hold a permit or inspection certificate and allow another person to use said permit or inspection certificate number.
- Use, or permit the use of, any license, permit or inspection certificate by any individual or organization other than the one to whom the license, permit or inspection certificate is issued.

Section 162.22, F.S., allows a municipality to impose penalties for violation of a municipal ordinance. Unless otherwise provided for in law, punishment for violation of a municipal ordinance may not exceed 60 days in jail and a \$500 fine (equivalent to a second degree misdemeanor).

C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1 amends s. 401.2915, F.S., to define terms and provide criminal penalties.

Section 2 provides an effective date of upon becoming law. .

**II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

**III. COMMENTS**

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable.

2. Other:

None

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

**IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE & COMBINED BILL CHANGES**

On February 23, 2005, the House Health Care General Committee adopted one amendment to the bill, adding the criminal penalties. The bill was then reported favorably with a committee substitute.

On April 6, 2005, the Criminal Justice Committee adopted one amendment to the bill clarifying the criminal penalties related to local ordinance. The bill was then reported favorably with a committee substitute.