

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 67 CS Automated External Defibrillator Devices
SPONSOR(S): Sobel & others
TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 252

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1) <u>Health Care General Committee</u>	<u>9 Y, 0 N</u>	<u>Ciccione</u>	<u>Brown-Barrios</u>
2) <u>Governmental Operations Committee</u>	<u>4 Y, 0 N</u>	<u>Brazzell/Mitchell</u>	<u>Williamson</u>
3) <u>Health Care Appropriations Committee</u>	<u>12 Y, 0 N</u>	<u>Money</u>	<u>Massengale</u>
4) <u>Health & Families Council</u>	<u>8 Y, 0 N, w/CS</u>	<u>Ciccione</u>	<u>Moore</u>
5) _____	_____	_____	_____

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

House Bill 67 CS permits the granting of funds from the Emergency Medical Services Trust Fund through the Emergency Medical Services Grant Program to certain youth athletic organizations to expand the use of automatic external defibrillators in the community. The bill amends the Emergency Medical Services Grant Program, under which some local governments receive funding. Greater competition may lead to some local governments not being awarded funds that they might have otherwise received if competition had been less.

The bill also requires the Department of Health to implement an educational campaign to inform persons who acquire an automated external defibrillator device about liability immunity provided under current law. Because there is no requirement in the bill as to how the educational campaign should be implemented, the department may post the information on the department's website. Therefore, no significant state fiscal impact is expected.

The effective date of this bill is July 1, 2006.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

Provides Limited Government – HB 67 CS expands the permissible uses for funds allocated to counties from the Emergency Medical Services Trust Fund.

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Background

Section 401.104, Florida Statutes, establishes the legislative intent for Florida Emergency Medical Services Grant Act.

[E]mergency medical services are essential to the health and well-being of all citizens and that private and public expenditures for adequate emergency medical services represent a constructive and essential investment in the future of the state and our democratic society. A major impediment to the provision of adequate and economic emergency medical services to all citizens is the inability of governmental and private agencies within a service area to respond cooperatively to finance the systematic provision of such services.

The Emergency Medical Services Grant Program was established to address this impediment.

The Department of Health (DOH) is authorized to dispense grant monies from the Emergency Medical Services Trust Fund according to the distribution formulas provided in section 401.113(a) and (b), Florida Statutes, as follows:

- Forty-five percent of the monies collected by the DOH must be divided among the counties according to the proportion of the combined amount deposited in the trust fund from the county. An individual board of county commissioners may distribute these funds to emergency medical service organizations within the county, as it deems appropriate [s. 401.113(a)].
- Forty percent of the monies collected by DOH are for making matching grants to local agencies, municipalities, and emergency medical services organizations for the purpose of conducting research, increasing existing levels of emergency medical services evaluation, community education, injury prevention programs, and training in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and other lifesaving and first aid techniques [s. 401.113(b)]. These funds are awarded based on a formal review process involving local emergency medical services personnel from across the state.

During Fiscal Year 2004-2005, 66 of the 67 counties applied to receive county grant funds totaling \$5.2 million under section 401.113(a), Florida Statutes, including \$236,314 carried over from the previous fiscal year. During Fiscal Year 2004-2005, a total of 151 applications for matching grants were received; 63 were funded. The funds awarded totaled \$4.42 million.

According to a number of articles in *The Physician and Sportsmedicine*, there is increased interest to provide access to automatic external defibrillators at national and local sporting events. Specifically, an article written by Dr. Aaron Rubin, *The Physician and Sportsmedicine*, Vol 28 No.3, March 2000, reads:

Although sudden cardiac death is rare in sports, having an automated external defibrillator (AED) available facilitates early defibrillation and increases the chance of survival for an athlete in cardiac arrest. In sudden cardiac arrest, the most frequent initial rhythm is ventricular fibrillation (VF). The only effective treatment for VF is electrical defibrillation and the probability of success declines rapidly over time. Chances of resuscitation decrease 7 percent to 10 percent each minute.

An earlier article in the same publication: "Automatic External Defibrillators in the Sports Arena: The Right Place, The Right Time," Vol. 26 No. 12, December 1998, supports the benefits of having an AED accessible to athletes during sporting events. "In large sports settings, AEDs can supplement standby EMS services. At sports events in small towns or venues, the AED may be the only means available to effect early defibrillation."

Proposed Changes

The bill expands the list of eligible participants in the Emergency Medical Services Grant Program to include youth athletic organizations who work in conjunction with local emergency medical services organizations. The bill permits youth athletic organizations to apply for grants for the purpose of expanding the use of automatic external defibrillators in the community.

The bill directs the Department of Health to implement an educational campaign to inform any person who acquires an automated external defibrillator device as to his or her immunity from liability under section 768.1325, Florida Statutes.

C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Provides a title and refers to the act as "The Gordon and Miulli Act."

Section 2. Adds section 401.107(6) and (7), Florida Statutes, providing definitions of "youth athletic organization" and "automatic external defibrillator."

Section 3. Amends section 401.111, Florida Statutes, to include youth athletic organizations as eligible participants in the emergency medical services grant program.

Section 4. Amends section 401.113(a) and (b), Florida Statutes, to include youth athletic organizations as eligible participants in the emergency medical services grant program.

Section 5. Creates an unnumbered section of law requiring the Department of Health to implement an educational campaign regarding liability immunity during use of automated external defibrillator devices and provides a cross reference to section 768.1325, Florida Statutes.

Section 6. Provides for an effective date of July 1, 2006.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None. This bill does not create, modify, amend, or eliminate a state revenue source.

2. Expenditures:

The bill does not require what medium should be used for the educational campaign. According to the DOH, an insignificant fiscal impact will be incurred if the department uses the department's website to provide the information regarding equipment maintenance, testing and user training.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

The bill expands the potential number of participants, but does not expand the funding available. Thus, some youth athletic organizations may receive grant funds to purchase automatic external defibrillators. It is undetermined how many such organizations would receive grant monies. However, greater competition may lead to some private emergency medical services organizations not being awarded funds that they might have otherwise received if competition had been less. The number of such organizations is indeterminate.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

Revenues for the Emergency Medical Services Grant Program are generated through traffic fines and civil penalties transferred from the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. The bill does not expand the potential receipt of these revenues.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

This bill does not appear to require counties or municipalities to spend funds or to take actions requiring the expenditure of funds; reduce the authority that cities or counties have to raise revenues in the aggregate; or reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with cities or counties.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The Department of Health has sufficient rulemaking authority to implement the requirements of the bill.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE & COMBINED BILL CHANGES

On April 10, 2006 the Health & Families Council passed HB 67 with two amendments and reported the bill favorably with Council substitute.

- Amendment 1: Provides for the title of this act as "The Gordon and Miulli Act."
- Amendment 2: Provides a cross reference to section 768.1325, Florida Statutes regarding liability immunity during use of automated external defibrillator devices.

The analysis reflects the bill as a Council substitute.