- 1 HB364
- 2 157564-1
- 3 By Representative Buttram
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 30-JAN-14

1	157564-1:n:01/27/2014:DSM/tan LRS2014-487
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	SYNOPSIS: Under existing law, certain persons who
9	render assistance at the scene of an accident or
10	emergency situation are in certain circumstances
11	granted civil immunity for their actions.
12	This bill would provide civil immunity to an
13	entity or individual that provides access to a safe
14	place in times of severe weather to any person if
15	the entity or individual was acting in good faith
16	and the individual acts as a reasonably prudent
17	person would have acted under the same or similar
18	circumstances.
19	
20	A BILL
21	TO BE ENTITLED
22	AN ACT
23	
24	To amend Section 6-5-332 of the Code of Alabama
25	1975, the Good Samaritan Law, to provide civil immunity to an
26	entity or individual that provides access to a safe place in
27	times of severe weather to any person if the entity or

individual was acting in good faith and the individual acts as a reasonably prudent person would have acted under the same or similar circumstances.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. Section 6-5-332 of the Code of Alabama 1975, is amended to read as follows:

"\$6-5-332**.**

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

"(a) When any doctor of medicine or dentistry, nurse, member of any organized rescue squad, member of any police or fire department, member of any organized volunteer fire department, Alabama-licensed emergency medical technician, intern, or resident practicing in an Alabama hospital with training programs approved by the American Medical Association, Alabama state trooper, medical aidman functioning as a part of the military assistance to safety and traffic program, chiropractor, or public education employee gratuitously and in good faith, renders first aid or emergency care at the scene of an accident, casualty, or disaster to a person injured therein, he or she shall not be liable for any civil damages as a result of his or her acts or omissions in rendering first aid or emergency care, nor shall he or she be liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or failure to act to provide or arrange for further medical treatment or care for the injured person.

"(b) Any member of the crew of a helicopter which is used in the performance of military assistance to safety and traffic programs and is engaged in the performance of

emergency medical service acts shall be exempt from personal liability for any property damages caused by helicopter downwash or by persons disembarking from the helicopter.

- "(c) When any physician gratuitously advises medical personnel at the scene of an emergency episode by direct voice contact, to render medical assistance based upon information received by voice or biotelemetry equipment, the actions ordered taken by the physician to sustain life or reduce disability shall not be considered liable when the actions are within the established medical procedures.
- "(d) Any person who is qualified by a federal or state agency to perform mine rescue planning and recovery operations, including mine rescue instructors and mine rescue team members, and any person designated by an operator furnishing a mine rescue team to supervise, assist in planning or provide service thereto, who, in good faith, performs or fails to perform any act or service in connection with mine rescue planning and recovery operations shall not be liable for any civil damages as a result of any acts or omissions.

 Nothing contained in this subsection shall be construed to exempt from liability any person responsible for an overall mine rescue operation, including an operator of an affected facility and any person assuming responsibility therefor under federal or state statutes or regulations.
- "(e) A person or entity, who in good faith and without compensation renders emergency care or treatment to a person suffering or appearing to suffer from cardiac arrest,

which may include the use of an automated external defibrillator, shall be immune from civil liability for any personal injury as a result of care or treatment or as a result of any act or failure to act in providing or arranging further medical treatment where the person acts as an ordinary prudent person would have acted under the same or similar circumstances, except damages that may result from the gross negligence of the person rendering emergency care. This immunity shall extend to the licensed physician or medical authority who is involved in automated external defibrillator site placement, the person who provides training in CPR and the use of the automated external defibrillator, and the person or entity responsible for the site where the automated external defibrillator is located. This subsection specifically excludes from the provision of immunity any designers, manufacturers, or sellers of automated external defibrillators for any claims that may be brought against such entities based upon current Alabama law.

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

"(f) Any licensed engineer, licensed architect, licensed surveyor, licensed contractor, licensed subcontractor, or other individual working under the direct supervision of the licensed individual who participates in emergency response activities under the direction of, or in connection with, a community emergency response team, county emergency management agency, the state emergency management agency, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall not be liable for any civil damages as a result of any acts,

services, or omissions provided without compensation, in such capacity if the individual acts as a reasonably prudent person would have acted under the same or similar circumstances. The immunity provided in this subsection shall apply to any acts, services, or omissions provided within 90 days after declaration of the emergency.

"(g) Any person, who, in good faith, renders emergency care at the scene of an accident or emergency to the victim or victims thereof without making any charge of goods or services therefor shall not be liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission by the person in rendering emergency care or as a result of any act or failure to act to provide or arrange for further medical treatment or care for the injured person if the individual acts as a reasonably prudent person would have acted under the same or similar circumstances.

"(h)(1) For purposes of this subsection, the following words shall have the following meanings:

"a. SAFE PLACE. Any property, dwelling, shelter, or other structure that can be reasonably considered protection from severe weather.

"b. SEVERE WEATHER. Includes, but is not limited to, tornadoes, hurricanes, high winds, and floods.

"(2) Any entity or individual that provides access
to a safe place in times of severe weather is not liable for
any civil damages to any person using the safe place during
severe weather if the entity or individual was acting in good

1	faith and the individual acts as a reasonably prudent person
2	would have acted under the same or similar circumstances."
3	Section 2. This act shall become effective on the
4	first day of the third month following its passage and
5	approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.