

AN ACT concerning regulation.

**Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,
represented in the General Assembly:**

Section 5. The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Systems Act is amended by changing Section 3.150 as follows:

(210 ILCS 50/3.150)

Sec. 3.150. Immunity from civil liability.

(a) Any person, agency or governmental body certified, licensed or authorized pursuant to this Act or rules thereunder, who in good faith provides emergency or non-emergency medical services during a Department approved training course, in the normal course of conducting their duties, or in an emergency, shall not be civilly liable as a result of their acts or omissions in providing such services unless such acts or omissions, including the bypassing of nearby hospitals or medical facilities in accordance with the protocols developed pursuant to this Act, constitute willful and wanton misconduct.

(b) No person, including any private or governmental organization or institution that administers, sponsors, authorizes, supports, finances, educates or supervises the functions of emergency medical services personnel certified, licensed or authorized pursuant to this Act, including persons participating in a Department approved training program, shall be liable for any civil damages for any act or omission in connection with administration, sponsorship, authorization, support, finance, education or supervision of such emergency medical services personnel, where the act or omission occurs in connection with activities within the scope of this Act, unless the act or omission was the result of willful and wanton misconduct.

(c) Exemption from civil liability for emergency care is as provided in the Good Samaritan Act.

(d) No local agency, entity of State or local government, or other public or private organization, nor any officer, director, trustee, employee, consultant or agent of any such entity, which sponsors, authorizes, supports, finances, or supervises the training of persons in the use of cardiopulmonary resuscitation, automated external defibrillators, or first aid in a course which complies with generally recognized standards, shall be liable for damages in any civil action based on the training of such persons unless an act or omission during the course of instruction constitutes willful and wanton misconduct.

(e) No person who is certified to teach the use of cardiopulmonary resuscitation, automated external defibrillators, or first aid and who teaches a course of instruction which complies with generally recognized standards for the use of cardiopulmonary resuscitation, automated external defibrillators, or first aid shall be liable for damages in any civil action based on the acts or omissions of a person who received such instruction, unless an act or omission during the course of such instruction constitutes willful and wanton misconduct.

(f) No member or alternate of the State Emergency Medical Services Disciplinary Review Board or a local System review board who in good faith exercises his responsibilities under this Act shall be liable for damages in any civil action based on such activities unless an act or omission during the course of such activities constitutes willful and wanton misconduct.

(g) No EMS Medical Director who in good faith exercises his responsibilities under this Act shall be liable for damages in any civil action based on such activities unless an act or

during the course of such activities constitutes willful and wanton misconduct.

(h) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to create a cause of action or any civil liabilities.

(Source: P.A. 89-177, eff. 7-19-95; 89-607, eff. 1-1-97.)

Section 10. The Automated External Defibrillator Act is amended by changing Section 20 as follows:

(410 ILCS 4/20)

Sec. 20. Maintenance; oversight. (a) A person acquiring an automated external defibrillator shall take reasonable measures to ensure that:

(1) (blank)

(2) (2) the automated external defibrillator is maintained and tested according to the manufacturer's guidelines;

(3) any person considered to be an anticipated rescuer or user will have successfully completed a course of instruction in accordance with the standards of a nationally recognized organization, such as the American Red Cross or the American Heart Association, or a course of instruction in accordance with existing rules under this Act to use an automated external defibrillator and to perform cardiovascular resuscitation (CPR); and

(4) any person who renders out-of-hospital emergency care or treatment to a person in cardiac arrest by using an automated external defibrillator activates the EMS system as soon as possible and reports any clinical use of the automated external defibrillator.

(b) A person in possession of an automated external defibrillator shall notify an agent of the local emergency communications or vehicle dispatch center of the existence, location, and type of the automated external defibrillator. (Source: P.A. 91-524, eff. 1-1-00.)

Section 15. The Good Samaritan Act is amended by changing Section 12 and by adding Section 68 as follows:

(745 ILCS 49/12)

Sec. 12. Use of an automated external defibrillator; exemption from civil liability for emergency care. As provided in Section 30 of the Automated External Defibrillator Act, any automated external defibrillator user who in good faith and without fee or compensation renders emergency medical care involving the use of an automated external defibrillator in accordance with his or her training is not liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission, except for willful and wanton misconduct, by that person in rendering that care.

(Source: P.A. 90-746, eff. 8-14-98.)

(745 ILCS 49/68 new)

Sec. 68. Disaster Relief Volunteers. Any firefighter, licensed emergency medical technician (EMT) as defined by Section 3.50 of the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Systems Act, physician, dentist, podiatrist, optometrist, pharmacist, advanced practice nurse, physician assistant, or nurse who in good faith and without fee or compensation provides health care services as a disaster relief volunteer shall not, as a result of his or her acts or omissions, except willful and wanton misconduct on the part of the person, in providing health care services, be liable to a person to whom the health care services are provided for civil damages. This immunity applies to health care services that are provided without fee or compensation during or within 10 days following the end of a disaster or catastrophic event. The

immunity provided in this Section only applies to a disaster relief volunteer who provides health care services in relief of an earthquake, hurricane, tornado, nuclear attack, terrorist attack, epidemic, or pandemic without fee or compensation for providing the volunteer health care services.

The provisions of this Section shall not apply to any health care facility as defined in Section 8-2001 of the Code of Civil Procedure or to any practitioner, who is not a disaster relief volunteer, providing health care services in a hospital or health care facility.

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law.

Effective Date: 8/27/2007