

HB 1991 -- EMERGENCY CARDIAC RESPONSE PLANS (Gallick)

COMMITTEE OF ORIGIN: Standing Committee on Crime Prevention and Public Safety

Beginning with the 2025-26 school year and all subsequent school years, this bill requires every public school to develop and implement a cardiac emergency response plan that addresses the appropriate use of school personnel to respond to incidents involving an individual experiencing sudden cardiac arrest or a similar life-threatening emergency while on a school campus. A public school with an athletic department or organized athletic program shall also develop and implement a plan specific to life-threatening emergencies that may occur at an extracurricular event or school-sponsored event on campus.

Members of each public school's administration shall coordinate with local emergency services providers to integrate the public school's cardiac emergency response plan into the local emergency services providers' protocols. A cardiac emergency response plan shall integrate evidence-based core elements, such as those recommended by the American Heart Association guidelines, Project ADAM, or another set of nationally recognized, evidence-based standard or core elements.

The bill specifies certain guidelines that a cardiac emergency response plan shall integrate, including the establishment of a cardiac emergency response team and the placement of automated external defibrillators (AEDs) throughout the school campus. Appropriate AED placement shall be dictated by the cardiac emergency response plan and in accordance with guidelines set by the American Heart Association, Project ADAM, or another set of nationally recognized, evidence-based standard or core elements.

Appropriate school personnel shall be trained in first aid, CPR, and AED use following evidence-based guidelines set forth by the American Heart Association, American Red Cross, Project ADAM, or another set of nationally recognized, evidence-based standard or core elements. The school personnel required to be trained shall be determined by the cardiac emergency response plan and shall include, but not be limited to, athletics coaches, school nurses, and athletic trainers.

The bill also adds child care facilities to the list of authorized entities for which a physician may prescribe an epinephrine auto-injector.

The bill establishes "Elijah's Law" and requires licensed child care providers to adopt a policy on allergy prevention and

response, with priority given to addressing deadly food-borne allergies. The policy must contain elements specified in the bill and be adopted before July 1, 2026.

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education must develop a model policy or policies on allergy prevention and response before July 1, 2025.

This bill contains provisions the same as HB 2552 (2024).