

HB0170S01 compared with HB0170

~~text~~ shows text that was in HB0170 but was deleted in HB0170S01.

Inserted text shows text that was not in HB0170 but was inserted into HB0170S01.

DISCLAIMER: This document is provided to assist you in your comparison of the two bills. Sometimes this automated comparison will NOT be completely accurate. Therefore, you need to read the actual bills. This automatically generated document could contain inaccuracies caused by: limitations of the compare program; bad input data; or other causes.

Representative Brian S. King proposes the following substitute bill:

911 RESPONSIBILITIES IN AN EMERGENCY

2019 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Brian S. King

Senate Sponsor: _____

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill relates to the duty to contact emergency services in an emergency.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ▶ defines terms;
- ▶ makes it a class B misdemeanor to fail to contact emergency services in the event of a crime or another emergency subject to certain exceptions;
- ▶ prohibits a prosecutor from basing charges for commission of an offense other than the offense created in this bill on an individual's failure to contact emergency services;
- ▶ amends provisions of the Good Samaritan Act to provide immunity from liability to an individual who contacts emergency services in accordance with the requirements

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of this bill; and

- ▶ makes technical changes.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

None

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

78B-4-501, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 62

ENACTS:

76-9-1101, Utah Code Annotated 1953

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:

Section 1. Section **76-9-1101** is enacted to read:

Part 11. Failure to Provide Assistance

76-9-1101. Failure to provide assistance.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) (i) "Assistance" means contacting paramedics, fire protection, law enforcement, or other appropriate emergency services.

(ii) "Assistance" does not include action that places the individual taking the action, or another individual, in danger.

(b) "Emergency" means that an individual is suffering from serious bodily injury and is in need of assistance.

(c) "Legal privilege" means any privilege designated by common law, statute, or rule of evidence.

(~~f~~e~~d~~) "Serious bodily injury" means injury that involves a substantial risk of death, unconsciousness, extreme physical pain, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty.

(2) An individual is guilty of a class B misdemeanor if the individual:

(a) observes that a crime has occurred or is occurring or that an emergency is occurring;

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(b) has personal knowledge that another individual is suffering serious bodily injury resulting from a crime or emergency;

(c) is able to provide reasonable assistance to the individual described in Subsection (2)(b); and

(d) fails to provide reasonable assistance to the individual described in Subsection (2)(b).

(3) An individual is not guilty of violating Subsection (2) if another individual has already provided or is providing reasonable assistance to the individual described in Subsection (2)(b).

(4) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of state law, a prosecutor may not use an individual's violation of Subsection (2) as the basis for charging the individual with another offense.

(5) Subsection (2) does not apply to the extent that an individual is prohibited from providing assistance by a ~~statutory or common law~~ legal privilege.

Section 2. Section **78B-4-501** is amended to read:

78B-4-501. Good Samaritan Law.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Child" means an individual of such an age that a reasonable person would perceive the individual as unable to open the door of a locked motor vehicle, but in any case younger than 18 years of age.

(b) "Emergency" means an unexpected occurrence involving injury, threat of injury, or illness to a person or the public, including motor vehicle accidents, disasters, actual or threatened discharges, removal or disposal of hazardous materials, and other accidents or events of a similar nature.

(c) "Emergency care" includes actual assistance or advice offered to avoid, mitigate, or attempt to mitigate the effects of an emergency.

(d) "First responder" means a state or local:

(i) law enforcement officer, as defined in Section 53-13-103;

(ii) firefighter, as defined in Section 34A-3-113; or

(iii) emergency medical service provider, as defined in Section 26-8a-102.

(e) "Motor vehicle" means the same as that term is defined in Section 41-1a-102.

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(2) A person who renders emergency care at or near the scene of, or during, an emergency, gratuitously and in good faith, or as required under Section 76-9-1101, is not liable for any civil damages or penalties as a result of any act or omission by the person rendering the emergency care, unless the person is grossly negligent or caused the emergency.

(3) (a) A person who gratuitously, and in good faith, assists a governmental agency or political subdivision in an activity described in Subsections (3)(a)(i) through (iii) is not liable for any civil damages or penalties as a result of any act or omission, unless the person rendering assistance is grossly negligent in:

(i) implementing measures to control the causes of epidemic and communicable diseases and other conditions significantly affecting the public health, or necessary to protect the public health as set out in Title 26A, Chapter 1, Local Health Departments;

(ii) investigating and controlling suspected bioterrorism and disease as set out in Title 26, Chapter 23b, Detection of Public Health Emergencies Act; and

(iii) responding to a national, state, or local emergency, a public health emergency as defined in Section 26-23b-102, or a declaration by the president of the United States or other federal official requesting public health-related activities.

(b) The immunity in this Subsection (3) is in addition to any immunity or protection in state or federal law that may apply.

(4) (a) A person who uses reasonable force to enter a locked and unattended motor vehicle to remove a confined child is not liable for damages in a civil action if all of the following apply:

(i) the person has a good faith belief that the confined child is in imminent danger of suffering physical injury or death unless the confined child is removed from the motor vehicle;

(ii) the person determines that the motor vehicle is locked and there is no reasonable manner in which the person can remove the confined child from the motor vehicle;

(iii) before entering the motor vehicle, the person notifies a first responder of the confined child;

(iv) the person does not use more force than is necessary under the circumstances to enter the motor vehicle and remove the confined child from the vehicle; and

(v) the person remains with the child until a first responder arrives at the motor vehicle.

(b) A person is not immune from civil liability under this Subsection (4) if the person

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fails to abide by any of the provisions of Subsection (4)(a) or commits any unnecessary or malicious damage to the motor vehicle.