

## North American Good Samaritan Laws by State & Province

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Laws offering legal protection to individuals who voluntarily provide care during an emergency situation are typically referred to as “Good Samaritan” laws. With the notable exception of the US Aviation Medical Assistance Act of 1998, these laws generally fall under state and provincial jurisdiction. If a state or provincial law does not appear in the chart, it is because it could not be located. Laws are constantly changing. For example, laws limiting liability for use of epinephrine auto-injectors and most recently, opioid antagonists, continue to expand and evolve. This material is provided as general information only and does not constitute and is not a substitute for legal advice. We cannot guarantee that this information is accurate, complete or up-to-date.

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<b>US Aviation Medical Assistance Act</b>	Public Law 105–170 SEC. 5. (b) LIABILITY OF INDIVIDUALS. —An individual shall not be liable for damages in any action brought in a Federal or State court arising out of the acts or omissions of the individual in providing or attempting to provide assistance in the case of an in-flight medical emergency unless the individual, while rendering such assistance, is guilty of gross negligence or willful misconduct.		<a href="https://www.congress.gov/105/plaws/publ170/PLAW-105publ170.pdf">https://www.congress.gov/105/plaws/publ170/PLAW-105publ170.pdf</a>
<b>Alabama</b>	Section 6-5-332: Persons rendering emergency care etc., at scene of accident, etc. (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	Section 6-5-332.3 Use of automated external defibrillator. (a) The Legislature of the State of Alabama finds the following: (1) Early defibrillation may sustain the life and temporarily stabilize a person in cardiac arrest, thus helping to preserve the Alabama family. (2) The American Heart Association estimates that more than 350,000 Americans die each year from out of hospital sudden cardiac arrest, and 20,000 deaths may be prevented each year if automated external defibrillators were more widely available. (b) It is the intent of the Legislature that an automated external defibrillator may be used for the purpose of saving the life of another person in cardiac arrest. (c) As used in Section 6-5-332, the term "automated external defibrillator" or "AED" means a medical device heart monitor and defibrillator that meets all of the following specifications: (1) Has received approval of its pre-market notification filed pursuant to Section 360 (k), Title 21 of the United States Code from the United States Food and Drug Administration. (2) Is capable of recognizing the presence or absence of ventricular fibrillation or rapid ventricular tachycardia and is capable of determining, without intervention by an operator, whether defibrillation should be performed. (3) Upon determining that defibrillation should be performed, automatically charges and requests delivery of an electrical impulse through the chest wall and to an individual's heart. (d) A person or entity that acquires an AED shall ensure all of the following: (1) That expected defibrillator users receive appropriate training in an American Heart Association, American Red Cross, or other nationally recognized cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) course and AED, or an equivalent nationally recognized course. (2) That the defibrillator is maintained and tested according to the manufacturer's operational guidelines. (3) That there is involvement of a licensed physician or medical authority in the	<a href="http://www.legislature.state.al.us/codeofalabama/1975/6-5-332.htm">http://www.legislature.state.al.us/codeofalabama/1975/6-5-332.htm</a>

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	<p>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. (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</p>	<p>site's AED program to ensure compliance with training, notification, and maintenance. (4) That any person who renders emergency care or treatment of a person in cardiac arrest by using an AED activates the emergency medical services system as soon as possible. (5) That each manufacturer, wholesale supplier, or retailer of an AED notifies purchasers of AED's intended for use in the State of Alabama of the requirements of this section. (e) A person or entity who acquires an automated external defibrillator shall notify the local emergency communications center or dispatch center of the existing location and type of AED. (f) This section shall not apply to an individual using an AED in an emergency setting if that individual is acting as a good Samaritan pursuant to Section 6-5-332. (Act 99-370, p. 595, §§1, 2.)</p>	

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	<p>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 30 days after declaration of the emergency. (Acts 1966, Ex. Sess., No. 253, p. 377; Acts 1975, No. 1233, p. 2594; Acts 1981, No. 81-804, p. 1427; Acts 1987, No. 87-390, p. 558, §1; Acts 1993, No. 93-373, §1; Act 99-370, p. 595, §3; Act 2006-104, p. 134, §1.)</p>		
Alaska	<p>Sec. 09.65.090. Civil liability for emergency aid. (a) A person at a hospital or any other location who renders emergency care or emergency counseling to an injured, ill, or emotionally distraught person who reasonably appears to the person rendering the aid to be in immediate need of emergency aid in order to avoid serious harm or death is not liable for civil damages as a result of an act or omission in rendering emergency aid. (b) A member of an organization that exists for the purpose of providing emergency services is not liable for civil damages for injury to a person that results from an act or omission in providing first aid, search, rescue, or other emergency services to the person, regardless of whether the member is under a preexisting duty to render assistance, if the member provided the service while acting as a volunteer member of the organization; in this subsection, "volunteer" means a person who is paid not more than \$10 a day and a total of not more than \$500 a year, not including ski lift tickets and reimbursement for expenses actually incurred, for providing emergency services. (c) The immunity provided under (b) of this section does not apply to civil damages that result from providing or attempting to provide any of the following advanced life support techniques unless the person who provided them was authorized by law to provide them: (1) manual electric cardiac defibrillation; (2) administration of antiarrhythmic agents; (3) intravenous therapy; (4)</p>	<p>AS 18.08.086. Immunity From Liability. (a) A person certified under AS 18.08.082 who administers emergency medical services to an injured or sick person, a person or public agency that employs, sponsors, directs, or controls the activities of persons certified under AS 18.08.082 who administer emergency medical services to an injured or sick person, or a health care professional or emergency medical dispatcher acting within the scope of the person's certification who directs or advises a person to administer emergency medical services to an injured or sick person is not liable for civil damages as a result of an act or omission in administering those services or giving that advice or those directions if the administering, advising, and directing are done in good faith and the injured or sick person reasonably seems to be in immediate danger of serious harm or death. This subsection does not preclude liability for civil damages that are the proximate result of gross negligence or intentional misconduct, nor preclude imposition of liability on a person or public agency that employs, sponsors, directs, or controls the activities of persons certified under AS 18.08.082 if the act or omission is a proximate result of a breach of duty to act created under this chapter. For the purposes of this subsection, "gross negligence" means reckless, wilful, or wanton misconduct. (b) A physician who in good faith arranges for, requests, recommends, or initiates the transfer of a patient from a hospital to another hospital is not liable for civil damages as a result of arranging,</p>	<p><a href="http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/statutes.asp#09.65.090">http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/statutes.asp#09.65.090</a></p>

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	<p>intramuscular therapy; or (5) use of endotracheal intubation devices. (d) This section does not preclude liability for civil damages as a result of gross negligence or reckless or intentional misconduct. (e) <i>[Repealed, Sec. 2 ch 92 SLA 2003]</i>. (f) <i>[Repealed, Sec. 2 ch 92 SLA 2003]</i>.</p>	<p>requesting, recommending, or initiating the transfer if (1) in the exercise of that degree of knowledge or skill possessed, or that degree of care ordinarily exercised by physicians practicing the same specialty in the same or similar communities to that in which the physician is practicing, the physician determines that treatment of the patient's medical condition is beyond the capability of the transferring hospital or the medical community in which the hospital is located; (2) the physician has confirmed that the receiving facility is more capable of treating the patient; and (3) the physician has secured a prior agreement from the receiving facility to accept and render the necessary treatment to the patient. (c) A registered nurse or licensed practical nurse who escorts a patient in a means of conveyance not equipped as an ambulance is not liable for civil damages as a result of an act or omission in administering patient care services, if done in good faith and if the life of the injured or sick person is in danger. This subsection does not preclude liability for civil damages that are the result of gross negligence or intentional misconduct. (d) A person certified as an emergency medical technician instructor, a person or entity certified to conduct a training course for mobile intensive care paramedics, and a person who employs or contracts with a certified emergency medical technician instructor or with a person or entity certified to conduct a training course for mobile intensive care paramedics is not liable for civil damages as a result of a negligent act or omission during a training course that injures the person or property of a person participating in the training course.</p>	
<b>Arizona</b>	<p>36-2261. <u>Definitions</u>: In this article, unless the context otherwise requires: 1. "Automated external defibrillator" means a medical device heart monitor and defibrillator that: (a) Is approved for premarket modification by the United States food and drug administration pursuant to 21 United States Code section 360(k). (b) Is capable of recognizing the presence or absence of ventricular fibrillation or rapid ventricular tachycardia and is capable of determining, without intervention by an operator, if defibrillation should be performed. (c) Automatically charges and delivers an electrical impulse to a person's heart when it determines that</p>	<p>9-500.02. Emergency medical aid; assistance to other public bodies; limitation on liability A. A city or town or its officers and employees, a private fire or ambulance company whose services are procured by a city or town or its officers and employees, a property owner or its officers or employees, a tenant or a licensed health care provider as defined in section 12-561 or an emergency medical care technician certified pursuant to title 36, chapter 21.1 who performs emergency medical aid, when rendering emergency medical aid provided by an emergency medical care technician, and who is certified by the director of the department of health services pursuant to section 36-2205, is not liable for civil or other</p>	<p><a href="http://www.azleg.gov/FormatDocument.asp?inDoc=/ars/9/00500-02.htm&amp;Title=9&amp;DocType=ARS">http://www.azleg.gov/FormatDocument.asp?inDoc=/ars/9/00500-02.htm&amp;Title=9&amp;DocType=ARS</a></p>

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	<p>defibrillation should be performed. 2. "Defibrillation" means the administration of a controlled electrical charge to the heart to restore a viable cardiac rhythm. 3. "Physician" means a physician who is licensed pursuant to title 32, chapter 13 or 17, and who provides medical oversight services pursuant to section 36-2262. 4. "Trained user" means a person who is the expected user of an automated external defibrillator and who has completed training in its use. 5. "Training" means a state approved course in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and the use of an automated external defibrillator for the lay rescuer and first responder, including the course adopted by the American heart association and in effect as of December 31, 1998. 36-2262. <u>Automated external defibrillators; use; requirements:</u> Except as provided in section 36-2264, a person or entity that acquires an automated external defibrillator shall: 1. Enter into an agreement with a physician who shall oversee the aspects of public access to defibrillation. 2. Require each trained user who uses an automated external defibrillator on a person in cardiac arrest to call telephone number 911 as soon as possible. 3. Submit a written report to the bureau of emergency medical services and trauma systems in the department of health services within five working days after its use. 4. Ensure that the automated external defibrillator is maintained in good working order and tested according to the manufacturer's guidelines. 36-2263. <u>Civil liability; limited immunity; good Samaritan:</u> A. The following persons and entities are not subject to civil liability for any personal injury that results from any act or omission that does not amount to willful misconduct or gross negligence: 1. A physician who provides oversight. 2. A person or entity that provides training in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and use of an automated external defibrillator. 3. A person or entity that acquires an automated external defibrillator pursuant to this article. 4. The owner of the property or facility where the automated external defibrillator is located. 5. A person or entity that provides the automated external defibrillator pursuant to this article. 6. A nonprofit entity that, in the placement of an automated external defibrillator pursuant to this article, acts as an</p>	<p>damages to the recipient of the emergency medical aid as the result of any act or omission in rendering such aid or as the result of any act or failure to act to provide or arrange for further medical treatment or care for the sick or injured person. This subsection does not apply if the person providing emergency medical aid is guilty of gross negligence or intentional misconduct. The immunity provided for in this subsection does not extend to an emergency medical care technician while operating a motor vehicle. B. A city or town, an employee of a city or town or a licensed health care provider if requested by a public body to assist at a traffic accident on a public right-of-way or to render emergency aid at an emergency occurrence outside of the corporate limits of such city or town is not liable for any civil or other damages as the result of any act or omission by the city or town or an employee of the city or town at the traffic accident, rendering emergency care or as the result of any act or failure to act to provide or arrange for further medical treatment or care for an injured person. This subsection does not apply if the city or town, an employee of the city or town or a licensed health care provider, while providing assistance at such a traffic accident, rendering such emergency care or acting or failing to act to provide such further medical treatment or care, is guilty of gross negligence. C. This section does not abrogate the right of an employee who is injured while performing services as provided in subsection A of this section to recover benefits for which the employee may be eligible under title 23, chapter 6 from the city or town. D. This section does not limit a plaintiff's right to recover civil damages from any applicable uninsured motorist coverage or underinsured motorist coverage. E. This section does not apply to services provided in an emergency room. F. This section applies to all actions brought under sections 46-455 and 46-456, regardless of whether the action is brought by the recipient of the emergency medical aid or by some other authorized person, organization or governmental entity.</p>	

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	<p>intermediary between the provider of an automated external defibrillator and the person or entity that acquired the automated external defibrillator or the owner of the property or facility where the automated external defibrillator is located. 7. A good Samaritan. For the purposes of this paragraph, "good Samaritan" means a person who uses an automated external defibrillator to render emergency care or assistance in good faith and without compensation at the scene of any accident, fire or other life-threatening emergency. 8. A trained user. B. The exception from civil liability provided in subsection A does not affect a manufacturer's product liability regarding the design, manufacturing or instructions for use and maintenance of an automated external defibrillator. 36-2264. <u>Exemption from regulation</u>: A. A person who obtains an automated external defibrillator for home use pursuant to a physician's prescription is exempt from the requirements of this article. B. A person who is employed as a firefighter, emergency medical care technician or ambulance attendant by a fire district established pursuant to title 48, chapter 5 is exempt from the requirements of this article. C. A person who is employed as a firefighter, emergency medical care technician or ambulance attendant by a public or private fire department or an ambulance service regulated by this chapter is exempt from the requirements of this article. A.R.S. § 48-818. Emergency medical aid or assistance to other public bodies; limitation on liability [Fire Districts] b. A district, or an employee of a district, organized pursuant to this chapter, or a private fire or ambulance company whose services are procured by a fire district or its officers and employees or a property owner, its officers or employees or a tenant, when rendering emergency medical aid provided by an emergency medical technician, an intermediate emergency medical technician or a paramedic who is certified by the director of the department of health services pursuant to S 36-2205, is not liable for civil or other damages to the recipient of the emergency medical aid as the result of any act or omission in rendering such aid or as the result of any act or failure to act to provide or arrange for further medical treatment or care for</p>		



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	<p>the sick or injured person. This subsection does not apply if the person providing emergency medical aid is guilty of gross negligence or intentional misconduct. The immunity provided for in this subsection does not extend to an emergency medical technician, an intermediate emergency medical technician or a paramedic while operating a motor vehicle. 1. A district, or an employee of a district, organized pursuant to this chapter, if requested by a public body to assist at a traffic accident on a public right-of-way or to render emergency aid at an emergency occurrence outside the boundaries of such district is not liable for any civil or other damages as a result of any act or omission by the district or an employee of the district at the traffic accident, while rendering emergency care or as the result of any act or a failure to act to provide or arrange for further medical treatment or care for an injured person. This subsection does not apply if the district or an employee of the district, while providing assistance or rendering such emergency care or acting or failing to act to provide such further medical treatment or care, is guilty of gross negligence. 2. The provisions of this section shall not abrogate the right of an employee who is injured while performing services as provided in subsection A of this section to recover benefits to which he may be eligible under title 23, chapter 6 from the district. 3. Nothing in this section limits a plaintiff's right to recover civil damages from any applicable uninsured motorist coverage or underinsured motorist coverage.</p>		
Arkansas	<p>17-95-101. "Good Samaritan" law. (a) Any health care professional under the laws of the State of Arkansas who in good faith lends emergency care or assistance without compensation at the place of an emergency or accident shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions performed in good faith so long as any act or omission resulting from the rendering of emergency assistance or services was not grossly negligent or willful misconduct. (b) Any person who is not a health care professional who is present at an emergency or accident scene and who: (1) Believes that the life, health, and safety of an injured person or a person who is under imminent threat of danger could be</p>		<p><a href="http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/arkode/">http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/arkode/</a></p>

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	<p>aided by reasonable and accessible emergency procedures under the circumstances existing at the scene thereof; and (2)Proceeds to lend emergency assistance or service in a manner calculated in good faith to lessen or remove the immediate threat to the life, health, or safety of such a person, shall not be held liable in civil damages in any action in this state for any act or omission resulting from the rendering of emergency assistance or services unless the act or omission was not in good faith and was the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct. (c)No health care professional who in good faith and without compensation renders voluntary emergency assistance to a participant in a school athletic event or contest at the site thereof or during transportation to a health care facility for an injury suffered in the course of the event or contest shall be liable for any civil damages as a result of any acts or omissions by that health care professional in rendering the emergency care. The immunity granted by this subsection shall not apply in the event of an act or omission constituting gross negligence. (d)For the purposes of this section, "health care professional" means a licensed physician, chiropractic physician, dentist, optometric physician, podiatric physician, and any other licensed health care professional. HISTORY: Acts 1963, No. 46, § 1; 1979, No. 55, § 1; 1979, No. 725, § 1; A.S.A. 1947, §§ 72-624, 72-624.1; Acts 1993, No. 1190, § 1; 2007, No. 683, § 1; 2007, No. 1038, § 1.</p>		
<p><b>British Columbia CA</b></p>	<p><u>GOOD SAMARITAN ACT [RSBC 1996]</u> CHAPTER 172 1 A person who renders emergency medical services or aid to an ill, injured or unconscious person, at the immediate scene of an accident or emergency that has caused the illness, injury or unconsciousness, is not liable for damages for injury to or death of that person caused by the person's act or omission in rendering the medical services or aid unless that person is grossly negligent. Exceptions 2 Section 1 does not apply if the person rendering the medical services or aid (a) is employed expressly for that purpose, or (b) does so with a view to gain. Health Care (Consent) and Care Facility (Admission) Act 3 The Health Care (Consent) and Care Facility (Admission) Act does not affect anything in this Act.</p>		<p><a href="http://www.bclaws.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/96172_01">http://www.bclaws.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/96172_01</a></p>

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California	<p>CHAPTER 9. Liability Limitation 1799.102. (a) No person who in good faith, and not for compensation, renders emergency medical or nonmedical care at the scene of an emergency shall be liable for any civil damages resulting from any act or omission. The scene of an emergency shall not include emergency departments and other places where medical care is usually offered. This subdivision applies only to the medical, law enforcement, and emergency personnel specified in this chapter. (b) (1) It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage other individuals to volunteer, without compensation, to assist others in need during an emergency, while ensuring that those volunteers who provide care or assistance act responsibly. (2) Except for those persons specified in subdivision (a), no person who in good faith, and not for compensation, renders emergency medical or nonmedical care or assistance at the scene of an emergency shall be liable for civil damages resulting from any act or omission other than an act or omission constituting gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct. The scene of an emergency shall not include emergency departments and other places where medical care is usually offered. This subdivision shall not be construed to alter existing protections from liability for licensed medical or other personnel specified in subdivision (a) or any other law. (c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to change any existing legal duties or obligations, nor does anything in this section in any way affect the provisions in Section 1714.5 of the Civil Code, as proposed to be amended by Senate Bill 39 of the 2009–10 Regular Session of the Legislature. (d) The amendments to this section made by the act adding subdivisions (b) and (c) shall apply exclusively to any legal action filed on or after the effective date of that act. (Amended by Stats. 2009, Ch. 77, Sec. 1. Effective August 6, 2009. Note: Subds. (b) and (c) were added in the amendment by Stats. 2009, Ch. 77.)</p>	<p>1799.103. (a) An employer shall not adopt or enforce a policy prohibiting an employee from voluntarily providing emergency medical services, including, but not limited to, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, in response to a medical emergency, except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c). (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), an employer may adopt and enforce a policy authorizing employees trained in emergency services to provide those services. However, in the event of an emergency, any available employee may voluntarily provide emergency medical services if a trained and authorized employee is not immediately available or is otherwise unable or unwilling to provide emergency medical services.(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), an employer may adopt and enforce a policy prohibiting an employee from performing emergency medical services, including, but not limited to, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, on a person who has expressed the desire to forgo resuscitation or other medical interventions through any legally recognized means, including, but not limited to, a do-not-resuscitate order, a Physician Orders for Life Sustaining Treatment form, an advance health care directive, or a legally recognized health care decision maker. (d) This section does not impose any express or implied duty on an employer to train its employees regarding emergency medical services or cardiopulmonary resuscitation. 1799.106. (a) In addition to the provisions of Section 1799.104 of this code, Section 2727.5 of the Business and Professions Code, and Section 1714.2 of the Civil Code, and in order to encourage the provision of emergency medical services by firefighters, police officers or other law enforcement officers, EMT-I, EMT-II, EMT-P, or registered nurses, a firefighter, police officer or other law enforcement officer, EMT-I, EMT-II, EMT-P, or registered nurse who renders emergency medical services at the scene of an emergency or during an emergency air or ground ambulance transport shall only be liable in civil damages for acts or omissions performed in a grossly negligent manner or acts or omissions not performed in good faith. A public agency employing such a firefighter, police officer or other law enforcement officer, EMT-I, EMT-II, EMT-P, or registered nurse shall not be liable for civil damages if the firefighter, police officer or other law enforcement officer, EMT-I, EMT-II, EMT-P, or</p>	<p><a href="http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=bpc&amp;group=02001-03000&amp;file=2395-2398">http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=bpc&amp;group=02001-03000&amp;file=2395-2398</a></p>

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		<p>registered nurse is not liable. (b) For purposes of this section, "registered nurse" means a registered nurse trained in emergency medical services and licensed pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 2700) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code. (Amended by Stats. 2012, Ch. 69, Sec. 2. Effective January 1, 2013.)2395. No licensee, who in good faith renders emergency care at the scene of an emergency, shall be liable for any civil damages as a result of any acts or omissions by such person in rendering the emergency care. "The scene of an emergency" as used in this section shall include, but not be limited to, the emergency rooms of hospitals in the event of a medical disaster. "Medical disaster" means a duly proclaimed state of emergency or local emergency declared pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8550) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code. Acts or omissions exempted from liability pursuant to this section shall include those acts or omissions which occur after the declaration of a medical disaster and those which occurred prior to such declaration but after the commencement of such medical disaster. The immunity granted in this section shall not apply in the event of a willful act or omission. 2395.5.(a) A licensee who serves on an on-call basis to a hospital emergency room, who in good faith renders emergency obstetrical services to a person while serving on-call, shall not be liable for any civil damages as a result of any negligent act or omission by the licensee in rendering the emergency obstetrical services. The immunity granted by this section shall not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross negligence, recklessness, or willful misconduct. (b) The protections of subdivision (a) shall not apply to the licensee in any of the following cases: (1) Consideration in any form was provided to the licensee for serving, or the licensee was required to serve, on an on-call basis to the hospital emergency room. In either event, the protections of subdivision (a) shall not apply unless the hospital expressly, in writing, accepts liability for the licensee's negligent acts or omissions. (2) The licensee had provided prior medical diagnosis or treatment to the same patient for a condition having a bearing on or relevance to the treatment of the obstetrical condition which required emergency services. (3) Before rendering</p>	

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		<p>emergency obstetrical services, the licensee had a contractual obligation or agreement with the patient, another licensee, or a third-party payer on the patient's behalf to provide obstetrical care for the patient, or the licensee had a reasonable expectation of payment for the emergency services provided to the patient. (c) Except as provided in subdivision (b), nothing in this section shall be construed to affect or modify the liability of the hospital for ordinary or gross negligence. 2396. No licensee, who in good faith upon the request of another person so licensed, renders emergency medical care to a person for medical complication arising from prior care by another person so licensed, shall be liable for any civil damages as a result of any acts or omissions by such licensed person in rendering such emergency medical care. 2397. (a) A licensee shall not be liable for civil damages for injury or death caused in an emergency situation occurring in the licensee's office or in a hospital on account of a failure to inform a patient of the possible consequences of a medical procedure where the failure to inform is caused by any of the following: (1) The patient was unconscious. (2) The medical procedure was undertaken without the consent of the patient because the licensee reasonably believed that a medical procedure should be undertaken immediately and that there was insufficient time to fully inform the patient. (3) A medical procedure was performed on a person legally incapable of giving consent, and the licensee reasonably believed that a medical procedure should be undertaken immediately and that there was insufficient time to obtain the informed consent of a person authorized to give such consent for the patient. (b) This section is applicable only to actions for damages for injuries or death arising because of a licensee's failure to inform, and not to actions for damages arising because of a licensee's negligence in rendering or failing to render treatment. (c) As used in this section: (1) "Hospital" means a licensed general acute care hospital as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code. (2) "Emergency situation occurring in the licensee's office" means a situation occurring in an office, other than a hospital, used by a licensee for the examination or treatment of patients, requiring immediate services for alleviation of severe pain, or immediate diagnosis and</p>	

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		<p>treatment of unforeseeable medical conditions, which, if not immediately diagnosed and treated, would lead to serious disability or death. (3) "Emergency situation occurring in a hospital" means a situation occurring in a hospital, whether or not it occurs in an emergency room, requiring immediate services for alleviation of severe pain, or immediate diagnosis and treatment of unforeseeable medical conditions, which, if not immediately diagnosed and treated, would lead to serious disability or death. 2398. No licensee, who in good faith and without compensation renders voluntary emergency medical assistance to a participant in a community college or high school athletic event or contest, at the site of the event or contest, or during transportation to a health care facility, for an injury suffered in the course of such event or contest, shall be liable for any civil damages as a result of any acts or omissions by such person in rendering such voluntary medical assistance. The immunity granted by this section shall not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross negligence. Cal. Health &amp; Safety Code 1317.(a) Emergency services and care shall be provided to any person requesting the services or care, or for whom services or care is requested, for any condition in which the person is in danger of loss of life, or serious injury or illness, at any health facility licensed under this chapter that maintains and operates an emergency department to provide emergency services to the public when the health facility has appropriate facilities and qualified personnel available to provide the services or care.(b) In no event shall the provision of emergency services and care be based upon, or affected by, the person's ethnicity, citizenship, age, preexisting medical condition, insurance status, economic status, ability to pay for medical services, or any other characteristic listed or defined in subdivision (b) or (e) of Section 51 of the Civil Code, except to the extent that a circumstance such as age, sex, preexisting medical condition, or physical or mental disability is medically significant to the provision of appropriate medical care to the patient.(c) Neither the health facility, its employees, nor any physician and surgeon, dentist, clinical psychologist, or podiatrist shall be liable in any action arising out of a refusal to render emergency services or care if the refusal is based on the determination, exercising reasonable care, that the</p>	

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		<p>person is not suffering from an emergency medical condition, or that the health facility does not have the appropriate facilities or qualified personnel available to render those services.(d) Emergency services and care shall be rendered without first questioning the patient or any other person as to his or her ability to pay therefor. However, the patient or his or her legally responsible relative or guardian shall execute an agreement to pay therefor or otherwise supply insurance or credit information promptly after the services are rendered.(e) If a health facility subject to this chapter does not maintain an emergency department, its employees shall nevertheless exercise reasonable care to determine whether an emergency exists and shall direct the persons seeking emergency care to a nearby facility that can render the needed services, and shall assist the persons seeking emergency care in obtaining the services, including transportation services, in every way reasonable under the circumstances.(f) No act or omission of any rescue team established by any health facility licensed under this chapter, or operated by the federal or state government, a county, or by the Regents of the University of California, done or omitted while attempting to resuscitate any person who is in immediate danger of loss of life shall impose any liability upon the health facility, the officers, members of the staff, nurses, or employees of the health facility, including, but not limited to, the members of the rescue team, or upon the federal or state government or a county, if good faith is exercised.(g) "Rescue team," as used in this section, means a special group of physicians and surgeons, nurses, and employees of a health facility who have been trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and have been designated by the health facility to attempt, in cases of emergency, to resuscitate persons who are in immediate danger of loss of life.(h) This section shall not relieve a health facility of any duty otherwise imposed by law upon the health facility for the designation and training of members of a rescue team or for the provision or maintenance of equipment to be used by a rescue team.</p>	
Colorado	13-21-108. Persons rendering emergency assistance exempt from civil liability. (1) Any person licensed as a physician and surgeon under the laws of the state of Colorado, or any other		<a href="http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/colorado/">http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/colorado/</a>

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	<p>person, who in good faith renders emergency care or emergency assistance to a person not presently his patient without compensation at the place of an emergency or accident, including a health care institution as defined in section 13-64-202 (3), shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions made in good faith as a result of the rendering of such emergency care or emergency assistance during the emergency, unless the acts or omissions were grossly negligent or willful and wanton. This section shall not apply to any person who renders such emergency care or emergency assistance to a patient he is otherwise obligated to cover. (2) Any person while acting as a volunteer member of a rescue unit, as defined in section 25-3.5-103 (11), C.R.S., notwithstanding the fact that such organization may recover actual costs incurred in the rendering of emergency care or assistance to a person, who in good faith renders emergency care or assistance without compensation at the place of an emergency or accident shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions in good faith. (3) Any person, including a licensed physician, surgeon, or other medical personnel, while acting as a volunteer member of a ski patrol or ski area rescue unit, notwithstanding the fact that such person may receive free skiing privileges or other benefits as a result of his volunteer status, who in good faith renders emergency care or assistance without other compensation at the place of an emergency or accident shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions in good faith. (4) (a) Notwithstanding the fact that the person may be reimbursed for the person's costs or that the nonprofit organization may receive a grant or other funding, any person who, while acting as a volunteer for any nonprofit organization operating a telephone hotline, answers questions of or provides counseling to members of the public in crisis situations shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions made in good faith as a result of discussions or counseling provided on the hotline. (b) As used in this subsection (4), unless the context otherwise requires, "hotline" means a telephone line staffed by individuals who provide immediate assistance to callers in emergency or crisis</p>			



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	<p>situations. (5) An employer shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions made by an employee while rendering emergency care or emergency assistance if the employee: (a) Renders the emergency care or emergency assistance in the course of his or her employment for the employer; and (b) Is personally exempt from liability for civil damages for the acts or omissions under subsection (1) of this section. Source: L. 65: p. 527, 1. C.R.S. 1963: 41-2-8. L. 75: Entire section amended, p. 285, 21, effective July 25. L. 77: Entire section R&amp;RE, p. 1278, 1, effective January 1, 1978. L. 83: Entire section amended, p. 621, 1, effective May 26. L. 90: (1) amended and (3) added, pp. 862, 1544, 2, 8, effective July 1. L. 2004: (4) added, p. 115, 1, effective August 4. L. 2005: (5) added, p. 204, 1, effective August 8.</p>		
<b>Connecticut</b>	<p>Sec. 52-557b. "Good Samaritan law". Immunity from liability for emergency medical assistance, first aid or medication by injection. School personnel not required to administer or render. Immunity from liability re automatic external defibrillators. (a) A person licensed to practice medicine and surgery under the provisions of chapter 370 or dentistry under the provisions of section 20-106 or members of the same professions licensed to practice in any other state of the United States, a person licensed as a registered nurse under section 20-93 or 20-94 or certified as a licensed practical nurse under section 20-96 or 20-97, a medical technician or any person operating a cardiopulmonary resuscitator or a person trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation in accordance with the standards set forth by the American Red Cross or American Heart Association, or a person operating an automatic external defibrillator, who, voluntarily and gratuitously and other than in the ordinary course of such person's employment or practice, renders emergency medical or professional assistance to a person in need thereof, shall not be liable to such person assisted for civil damages for any personal injuries which result from acts or omissions by such person in rendering the emergency care, which may constitute ordinary negligence. A person or entity that provides or maintains an automatic external defibrillator shall not be liable for the acts or</p>		<p><a href="http://www.cga.ct.gov/v/2011/pub/chap925.htm#Sec52-557b.htm">http://www.cga.ct.gov/v/2011/pub/chap925.htm#Sec52-557b.htm</a></p>

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	<p>omissions of the person or entity in providing or maintaining the automatic external defibrillator, which may constitute ordinary negligence. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross, wilful or wanton negligence. With respect to the use of an automatic external defibrillator, the immunity provided in this subsection shall only apply to acts or omissions involving the use of an automatic external defibrillator in the rendering of emergency care. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to exempt paid or volunteer firefighters, police officers or emergency medical services personnel from completing training in cardiopulmonary resuscitation or in the use of an automatic external defibrillator in accordance with the standard set forth by the American Red Cross or American Heart Association. For the purposes of this subsection, "automatic external defibrillator" means a device that: (1) Is used to administer an electric shock through the chest wall to the heart; (2) contains internal decision-making electronics, microcomputers or special software that allows it to interpret physiologic signals, make medical diagnosis and, if necessary, apply therapy; (3) guides the user through the process of using the device by audible or visual prompts; and (4) does not require the user to employ any discretion or judgment in its use. (b) A paid or volunteer firefighter or police officer, a teacher or other school personnel on the school grounds or in the school building or at a school function, a member of a ski patrol, a lifeguard, a conservation officer, patrol officer or special police officer of the Department of Environmental Protection, or emergency medical service personnel, who has completed a course in first aid offered by the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association, the National Ski Patrol, the Department of Public Health or any director of health, as certified by the agency or director of health offering the course, and who renders emergency first aid to a person in need thereof, shall not be liable to such person assisted for civil damages for any personal injuries which result from acts or omissions by such person in rendering the emergency first aid, which may constitute ordinary negligence. No paid or volunteer firefighter, police</p>		

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	<p>officer or emergency medical service personnel who forcibly enters the residence of any person in order to render emergency first aid to a person whom such firefighter, police officer or emergency medical service personnel reasonably believes to be in need thereof shall be liable to such person for civil damages incurred as a result of such entry. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross, wilful or wanton negligence. (c) An employee of a railroad company, including any company operating a commuter rail line, who has successfully completed a course in first aid, offered by the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association, the National Ski Patrol, the Department of Public Health or any director of health, as certified by the agency or director of health offering the course, and who renders emergency first aid or cardiopulmonary resuscitation to a person in need thereof, shall not be liable to such person assisted for civil damages for any personal injury or death which results from acts or omissions by such employee in rendering the emergency first aid or cardiopulmonary resuscitation which may constitute ordinary negligence. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross, willful or wanton negligence. (d) A railroad company, including any commuter rail line, which provides emergency medical training or equipment to any employee granted immunity pursuant to subsection (c) of this section shall not be liable for civil damages for any injury sustained by a person or for the death of a person which results from the company's acts or omissions in providing such training or equipment or which results from acts or omissions by such employee in rendering emergency first aid or cardiopulmonary resuscitation, which may constitute ordinary negligence. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross, wilful or wanton negligence. (e) (1) For purposes of this subsection, "cartridge injector" means an automatic prefilled cartridge injector or similar automatic injectable equipment used to deliver epinephrine in a standard dose for emergency first aid response to allergic reactions. (2) Any volunteer</p>		

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	<p>worker associated with, or any person employed to work for, a program offered to children sixteen years of age or younger by a corporation, other than a licensed health care provider, that is exempt from federal income taxation under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or any subsequent corresponding internal revenue code of the United States, as from time to time amended, who (A) has been trained in the use of a cartridge injector by a licensed physician, physician assistant, advanced practice registered nurse or registered nurse, (B) has obtained the consent of a parent or legal guardian to use a cartridge injector on his or her child, and (C) uses a cartridge injector on such child in apparent need thereof participating in such program, shall not be liable to such child assisted or to such child's parent or guardian for civil damages for any personal injury or death which results from acts or omissions by such worker in using a cartridge injector which may constitute ordinary negligence. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross, wilful or wanton negligence. (3) A corporation, other than a licensed health care provider, that is exempt from federal income taxation under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or any subsequent corresponding internal revenue code of the United States, as from time to time amended, which provides training in the use of cartridge injectors to any volunteer worker granted immunity pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection shall not be liable for civil damages for any injury sustained by, or for the death of, a child sixteen years of age or younger who is participating in a program offered by such corporation, which injury or death results from acts or omissions by such worker in using a cartridge injector, which may constitute ordinary negligence. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross, wilful or wanton negligence. (f) A teacher or other school personnel, on the school grounds or in the school building or at a school function, who has completed both a course in first aid in accordance with subsection (b) of this section and a course given by the medical advisor of the school or by a licensed physician in the</p>		

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	<p>administration of medication by injection, who renders emergency care by administration of medication by injection to a person in need thereof, shall not be liable to the person assisted for civil damages for any injuries which result from acts or omissions by the person in rendering the emergency care of administration of medication by injection, which may constitute ordinary negligence. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross, wilful or wanton negligence. (g) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to require any teacher or other school personnel to render emergency first aid or administer medication by injection. (h) Any person who has completed a course in first aid offered by the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association, the National Ski Patrol, the Department of Public Health or any director of health, as certified by the agency or director of health offering the course, or has been trained in the use of a cartridge injector by a licensed physician, physician assistant, advanced practice registered nurse or registered nurse, and who, voluntarily and gratuitously and other than in the ordinary course of such person's employment or practice, renders emergency assistance by using a cartridge injector on another person in need thereof, or any person who is an identified staff member of a before or after school program, day camp or day care facility, as provided in section 19a-900, and who renders emergency assistance by using a cartridge injector on another person in need thereof, shall not be liable to such person assisted for civil damages for any personal injuries which result from acts or omissions by such person in using a cartridge injector, which may constitute ordinary negligence. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross, wilful or wanton negligence. For the purposes of this subsection, "cartridge injector" has the same meaning as provided in subdivision (1) of subsection (e) of this section. (1963, P.A. 205; 1967, P.A. 282; 878; 1969, P.A. 785; 1971, P.A. 729; P.A. 75-132; 75-456, S. 1, 2; P.A. 77-225; 77-349, S. 3; 77-614, S. 323, 610; P.A. 78-122, S. 1, 2; P.A. 82-160, S. 224; 82-286; P.A. 83-375, S. 2; P.A. 84-546, S. 119, 173;</p>		

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	P.A. 86-237, S. 1, 2; P.A. 87-589, S. 34, 87; P.A. 89-149; P.A. 93-381, S. 9, 39; P.A. 95-257, S. 12, 21, 58; P.A. 98-62, S. 1; P.A. 99-181, S. 13; P.A. 00-196, S. 36; June Sp. Sess. P.A. 01-4, S. 37, 58; P.A. 03-211, S. 10; P.A. 04-221, S. 27; P.A. 05-144, S. 1; 05-259, S. 6; P.A. 06-196, S. 181, 182; P.A. 09-59, S. 1.)		
Delaware	CHAPTER 361: FORMERLY SENATE BILL NO.439: AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER 68, PART VI, TITLE 16 OF THE DELAWARE CODE RELATING TO EXEMPTION FROM CIVIL LIABILITY WHILE RENDERING EMERGENCY CARE, FIRST AID OR RESCUE. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Delaware: Section 1. Amend §6801, Chapter 68, Part VI, Title 16 of the Delaware Code, by striking said section in its entirety, and substituting in lieu thereof the following: §6801. Good Samaritan act: Any person, who in good faith gratuitously renders emergency care at the scene of an accident or emergency to a victim thereof, shall not be liable for any civil damages for any personal injury resulting from an act or omission by the person rendering the 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, except acts or omissions amounting to gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct. The exemptions from civil liability provided by this Chapter shall not apply to the administering of such care where the same is rendered for remuneration or with the expectation of remuneration, or is rendered by any person or agent of a principal who was at the scene of the accident or emergency because he or his principal was soliciting business or performing or seeking to perform emergency care services for remuneration. Section 2. If any provision of §6801, Title 16 of the Delaware Code, as set forth in Section 1 above, is held to be invalid or unconstitutional, then that section as it existed immediately prior to the effective date of this Act shall be reinstated and the repeal of the section as it existed prior to the effective date of this Act shall be nullified. Approved June 11, 1974.	§ 6801 Persons rendering emergency care exempt from liability; Advanced Life Support Standards Committee. (a) Notwithstanding any inconsistent provisions of any public or private and special law, any person who voluntarily, without the expectation of monetary or other compensation from the person aided or treated, renders first aid, emergency treatment or rescue assistance to a person who is unconscious, ill, injured or in need of rescue assistance, or any person in obvious physical distress or discomfort shall not be liable for damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by such person or for damages for the death of such person alleged to have occurred by reason of an act or omission in the rendering of such first aid, emergency treatment or rescue assistance, unless it is established that such injuries or such death were caused willfully, wantonly or recklessly or by gross negligence on the part of such person. This section shall apply to members or employees of nonprofit volunteer or governmental ambulance, rescue or emergency units, whether or not a user or service fee may be charged by the nonprofit unit or the governmental entity and whether or not the members or employees receive salaries or other compensation from the nonprofit unit or the governmental entity. This section shall not be construed to require a person who is ill or injured to be administered first aid or emergency treatment if such person objects thereto on religious grounds. This section shall not apply if such first aid or emergency treatment or assistance is rendered on the premises of a hospital or clinic. (b) For the purpose of assisting the Board of Medical Licensure and Discipline in developing standards for advanced life support services, there is hereby created the Advanced Life Support Standards Committee. The Standards Committee shall be composed of the Chairperson and 20 members. The Chairperson will be appointed by the Board of Medical Licensure and Discipline. The 20 members shall be selected from names submitted to the Board of Medical Licensure	<a href="http://delcode.delaware.gov/sessionlaws/ga127/chp361.shtml#TopOfPage">http://delcode.delaware.gov/sessionlaws/ga127/chp361.shtml#TopOfPage</a>

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		<p>and Discipline by resolution of the following respective organizations: (1) Three representatives of the American College of Emergency Physicians (1 representing each county); (2) One representative from the American College of Surgeon's Committee on Trauma; (3) One representative from the Medical Society of Delaware; (4) One representative from the Delaware Chapter of the Emergency Department Nurses Association; (5) Three active practicing ambulance attendants, 1 from each county, appointed by respective County Firefighter's Association; (6) One representative from the State of Emergency Medical Services Office; (7) One representative from the State Fire Prevention Commission; (8) One representative from New Castle County government; (9) One representative from Kent County government; (10) One representative from Sussex County government; (11) One representative from the City of Wilmington; (12) One representative from the City of Dover; (13) One representative from Delaware Chapter of the American Heart Association; (14) One representative from the Bureau of Health, Planning, and Resources Development Division of the State Department of Health and Social Services; (15) One representative from Delaware State Fire School; (16) One practicing paramedic, certified and employed in the State. The chief or director of each county paramedic service shall submit 1 name for selection to the Board of Medical Licensure and Discipline. Each representative shall serve at the pleasure of the organization which representative represents and representative's successor shall be chosen in a like manner. The Standards Committee will meet at the call of the Chairperson of the Standards Committee or the Chairperson of the Board of Medical Licensure and Discipline. The Standards Committee shall provide technical assistance for establishment of minimum standards for advanced life support services, and review curricula for training programs submitted to the Board of Medical Licensure and Discipline referring them back to the Board with appropriate recommendations. 16 Del. C. 1953, § 6801; 58 Del. Laws, c. 105; 59 Del. Laws, c. 361, § 1; 62 Del. Laws, c. 93, § 1; 63 Del. Laws, c. 235, §§ 1, 2; 66 Del. Laws, c. 51, § 1; 66 Del. Laws, c. 235, §§ 1, 2; 70 Del. Laws, c. 186, § 1; 72 Del. Laws, c. 137, §§ 23, 32; 77 Del. Laws,</p>	

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District of Columbia	<p>§ 7-401. Limitation on liability for medical care or assistance in emergency situations. (a) Any person who in good faith renders emergency medical care or assistance to an injured person at the scene of an accident or other emergency in the District of Columbia outside of a hospital, without the expectation of receiving or intending to seek compensation from such injured person for such service, shall not be liable in civil damages for any act or omission, not constituting gross negligence, in the course of rendering such care or assistance. (b) In the case of a person who renders emergency medical care or assistance in circumstances described in subsection (a) of this section and who is not licensed or certified by the District of Columbia or by any state to provide medical care or assistance, the limited immunity provided in subsection (a) of this section shall apply to such persons; provided, that the person shall relinquish the direction of the care of the injured person when an appropriate person licensed or certified by the District of Columbia or by any state to provide medical care or assistance assumes responsibility for the care of the injured person. (c) A certified emergency medical technician/paramedic or emergency medical technician/intermediate paramedic who, in good faith and</p>	<p>c. 319, § 1.; § 6802 Exempting nurses from civil liability in rendering emergency care. Any registered nurse or any licensed practical nurse, licensed as such by any state, who in good faith renders emergency care at the scene of any emergency or who undertakes to transport any victim thereof to the nearest medical facility shall not be liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission in rendering the emergency care; provided, however, such act or omission is not grossly negligent or intentionally designed to harm the victim. 59 Del. Laws, c. 266, § 1.; § 6803 State Emergency Response Commission; other personnel. Repealed by 71 Del. Laws, c. 208, § 1, eff. July 17, 1997. §1767 Emergency care at the scene of an emergency. A person certified to practice medicine under this chapter who, in good faith and without gross or wanton negligence, renders emergency care at the scene of an emergency is not liable for civil damages as a result of any acts or omissions in rendering the emergency care. 44-233. AED use and tort immunity. (a) Any person or entity who, in good faith and without compensation, uses an AED to provide emergency care or treatment shall be immune from civil liability for any personal injury resulting from the care or treatment, or resulting from any act or failure to act in providing or arranging further medical treatment, if the person acts as an ordinary, reasonably prudent person would have acted under the same or similar circumstances. (b) The immunity from civil liability provided under subsection (a) of this section shall extend to the licensed physician or medical authority 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. (c) The immunity from civil liability provided under this chapter shall not apply if the personal injury results from the gross negligence or the willful or wanton misconduct of the person providing the emergency care. (d) This section expressly excludes from the provision of immunity designers, manufacturers, or sellers of automated external defibrillators who have claims brought against them based upon current District of Columbia law. (e) A person who, in good faith and without compensation, uses a defibrillator at the scene of an</p>	<p><a href="http://dccode.org/sample/sections/44-233.html">http://dccode.org/sample/sections/44-233.html</a></p>



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	<p>pursuant to instructions either directly or via telecommunication from a licensed physician, renders advanced emergency medical care or assistance to an injured person at the scene of an accident or other emergency or in transit from the scene of an accident or emergency to a hospital shall not be liable in civil damages for any act or omission not constituting gross negligence in the course of rendering such advanced emergency medical care or assistance. (d) A licensed physician who in good faith gives emergency medical instructions either directly or via telecommunication to a certified emergency medical technician/paramedic or emergency medical technician/intermediate paramedic for the purpose of providing advanced emergency medical care to an injured person at the scene of an accident or other emergency or in transit from the scene of an accident or emergency to a hospital shall not be liable in civil damages for any act or omission not constituting gross negligence in the course of giving such emergency medical instructions. (d-1) If the Mayor of the District of Columbia declares a state of emergency pursuant to § 7-2304, any act or omission of an emergency medical technician/paramedic ("Paramedic"), an emergency medical technician/intermediate paramedic ("EMT/I"), or an emergency medical technician ("EMT"), performed while providing advanced or basic life support to a patient or trauma victim shall not impose liability upon the Paramedic, EMT/I, or EMT, or any employer of the Paramedic, EMT/I, or EMT; provided, that the care is provided in good faith and does not constitute gross negligence. (e) For the purposes of this section, the terms "emergency medical technician/paramedic," and "emergency medical technician/intermediate paramedic," and "emergency medical technician" mean a person who has been trained in advanced emergency medical care, employed in that capacity, and certified by the appropriate governmental certifying authority in the District of Columbia or in any state to: (1) Carry out all phases of basic life support; (2) Administer drugs under the written or oral authorization, including via telecommunication, of a licensed physician; (3) Administer</p>	<p>emergency, and all other persons and entities providing services without compensation under this section, shall be immune from civil liability for any personal injury that results from any act or omission in the use of the defibrillator in an emergency situation. (f) The immunity from civil liability under this section shall not apply to a licensed or certified health professional who used the automated external defibrillator device while acting within the scope of the license or certification of the professional or within the scope of the employment or agency of the professional. (g) In addition to any other immunities available under statutory or common law, the District is not civilly liable for any act or omission in the provision of automated external defibrillation if, at the time of the act or omission, the recreation facility possessed a valid recreation facility certificate.</p>	

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Florida	<p>intravenous solutions under the written or oral authorization, including via telecommunication, of a licensed physician; and (4) Carry out, either directly or via telecommunication instructions from a licensed physician, certain other phases of advanced life support as authorized by the appropriate governmental certifying authority. History (Nov. 8, 1965, 79 Stat. 1302, Pub. L. 89-341, § 1; Sept. 28, 1977, D.C. Law 2-25, § 2, 24 DCR 3718; Aug. 1, 1981, D.C. Law 4-25, § 3; 28 DCR 2622; Oct. 17, 2002, D.C. Law 14-194, § 402, 49 DCR 5306.)</p> <p>768.13 Good Samaritan Act; immunity from civil liability.— (1) This act shall be known and cited as the “Good Samaritan Act.” (2)(a) Any person, including those licensed to practice medicine, who gratuitously and in good faith renders emergency care or treatment either in direct response to emergency situations related to and arising out of a public health emergency declared pursuant to s. 381.00315, a state of emergency which has been declared pursuant to s. 252.36 or at the scene of an emergency outside of a hospital, doctor’s office, or other place having proper medical equipment, without objection of the injured victim or victims thereof, shall not be held liable for any civil damages as a result of such 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 reasonably prudent person would have acted under the same or similar circumstances. (b)1. Any health care provider, including a hospital licensed under chapter 395, providing emergency services pursuant to obligations imposed by 42 U.S.C. s. 1395dd, s. 395.1041, s. 395.401, or s. 401.45 shall not be held liable for any civil damages as a result of such medical care or treatment unless such damages result from providing, or failing to provide, medical care or treatment under circumstances demonstrating a reckless disregard for the consequences so as to affect the life or health of another. 2. The immunity provided by this paragraph applies to damages as a result of any act or omission of providing medical care or treatment, including diagnosis: a. Which occurs prior to the time the patient is stabilized and is capable of receiving medical treatment as a nonemergency</p>	<p>401.2915 Automated external defibrillators.—It is the intent of the Legislature that an automated external defibrillator may be used by any person for the purpose of saving the life of another person in cardiac arrest. In order to achieve that goal, the Legislature intends to encourage training in lifesaving first aid and set standards for and encourage the use of automated external defibrillators. (1) As used in this section, the term: (a) “Automated external defibrillator” means a device as defined in s. 768.1325(2)(b). (b) “Defibrillation” means the administration of a controlled electrical charge to the heart to restore a viable cardiac rhythm. (2) In order to promote public health and safety: (a) All persons who use an automated external defibrillator are encouraged to obtain appropriate training, to include completion of a course in cardiopulmonary resuscitation or successful completion of a basic first aid course that includes cardiopulmonary resuscitation training, and demonstrated proficiency in the use of an automated external defibrillator. (b) Any person or entity in possession of an automated external defibrillator is encouraged to notify the local emergency medical services medical director of the location of the automated external defibrillator. (c) Any person who uses an automated external defibrillator shall activate the emergency medical services system as soon as possible upon use of the automated external defibrillator. (3) Any person who intentionally or willfully: (a) Tamper with or otherwise renders an automated external defibrillator inoperative, except during such time as the automated external defibrillator is being serviced, tested, repaired, recharged, or inspected or except pursuant to court order; or (b) Obliterates the serial number on an automated</p>	<p><a href="http://www.leg.state.fl.us/statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&amp;Search_String=&amp;URL=0700-0799/0768/Sections/0768.13.html">http://www.leg.state.fl.us/statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&amp;Search_String=&amp;URL=0700-0799/0768/Sections/0768.13.html</a></p>

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	<p>patient, unless surgery is required as a result of the emergency within a reasonable time after the patient is stabilized, in which case the immunity provided by this paragraph applies to any act or omission of providing medical care or treatment which occurs prior to the stabilization of the patient following the surgery. b. Which is related to the original medical emergency. 3. For purposes of this paragraph, “reckless disregard” as it applies to a given health care provider rendering emergency medical services shall be such conduct that a health care provider knew or should have known, at the time such services were rendered, created an unreasonable risk of injury so as to affect the life or health of another, and such risk was substantially greater than that which is necessary to make the conduct negligent. 4. Every emergency care facility granted immunity under this paragraph shall accept and treat all emergency care patients within the operational capacity of such facility without regard to ability to pay, including patients transferred from another emergency care facility or other health care provider pursuant to Pub. L. No. 99-272, s. 9121. The failure of an emergency care facility to comply with this subparagraph constitutes grounds for the department to initiate disciplinary action against the facility pursuant to chapter 395. (c)1. Any health care practitioner as defined in s. 456.001(4) who is in a hospital attending to a patient of his or her practice or for business or personal reasons unrelated to direct patient care, and who voluntarily responds to provide care or treatment to a patient with whom at that time the practitioner does not have a then-existing health care patient-practitioner relationship, and when such care or treatment is necessitated by a sudden or unexpected situation or by an occurrence that demands immediate medical attention, shall not be held liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission relative to that care or treatment, unless that care or treatment is proven to amount to conduct that is willful and wanton and would likely result in injury so as to affect the life or health of another. 2. The immunity provided by this paragraph does not apply to damages as a result of any act or omission of providing medical care or treatment unrelated to</p>	<p>external defibrillator for purposes of falsifying service records, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Paragraph (a) does not apply to the owner of the automated external defibrillator or the owner’s authorized representative or agent. (4) Each local and state law enforcement vehicle may carry an automated external defibrillator. History.—s. 1, ch. 97-34; s. 3, ch. 2001-76; s. 1, ch. 2005-109; s. 1, ch. 2006-206; s. 1, ch. 2008-101.</p>	

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	<p>the original situation that demanded immediate medical attention. 3. For purposes of this paragraph, the Legislature’s intent is to encourage health care practitioners to provide necessary emergency care to all persons without fear of litigation as described in this paragraph. (d) Any person whose acts or omissions are not otherwise covered by this section and who participates in emergency response activities under the direction of or in connection with a community emergency response team, local emergency management agencies, the Division of Emergency Management, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency is not liable for any civil damages as a result of care, treatment, or services provided gratuitously in such capacity and resulting from any act or failure to act in such capacity in providing or arranging further care, treatment, or services, if such person acts as a reasonably prudent person would have acted under the same or similar circumstances. (3) Any person, including those licensed to practice veterinary medicine, who gratuitously and in good faith renders emergency care or treatment to an injured animal at the scene of an emergency on or adjacent to a roadway shall not be held liable for any civil damages as a result of such 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 reasonably prudent person would have acted under the same or similar circumstances. History.—ss. 1, 2, ch. 65-313; s. 1, ch. 78-334; s. 62, ch. 86-160; s. 46, ch. 88-1; s. 4, ch. 88-173; s. 42, ch. 88-277; s. 1, ch. 89-71; s. 37, ch. 91-110; s. 33, ch. 93-211; s. 3, ch. 97-34; s. 1164, Ch. 97-102; s. 2, Ch. 2001-76; s. 3, Ch. 2002-269; s. 65, ch. 2003-416; s. 1, ch. 2004-45; s. 441, ch. 2011-142</p>		
<b>Georgia</b>	<p>§ 51-1-29. Liability of persons rendering emergency care - Any person, including any person licensed to practice medicine and surgery pursuant to Article 2 of Chapter 34 of Title 43 and including any person licensed to render services ancillary thereto, 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 therefor shall not be liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission by such</p>	<p>Code of Georgia 31-11-8: Liability of persons rendering emergency care; liability of physicians advising ambulance service pursuant to Code Section 31-11-50: a. Any person, including agents and employees, who is licensed to furnish ambulance service and who in good faith renders emergency care to a person who is a victim of an accident or emergency shall not be liable for any civil damages to such victim as a result of any act of omission by such person in rendering such emergency care to such victim. b. A</p>	<p><a href="#">O.C.G.A. § 51-1-29</a></p>

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Hawaii	<p>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.</p> <p>§663-1.5 - Exception to liability. (a) Any person who in good faith renders emergency care, without remuneration or expectation of remuneration, at the scene of an accident or emergency to a victim of the accident or emergency shall not be liable for any civil damages resulting from the person's acts or omissions, except for such damages as may result from the person's gross negligence or wanton acts or omissions. (b) No act or omission of any rescue team or physician working in direct communication with a rescue team operating in conjunction with a hospital or an authorized emergency vehicle of the hospital or the State or county, while attempting to resuscitate any person who is in immediate danger of loss of life, shall impose any liability upon the rescue team, the physicians, or the owners or operators of such hospital or authorized emergency vehicle, if good faith is exercised. This section shall not relieve the owners or operators of the hospital or authorized emergency vehicle of any other duty imposed upon them by law for the designation and training of members of a rescue team or for any provisions regarding maintenance of equipment to be used by the rescue team or any damages resulting from gross negligence or wanton acts or omissions. (c) Any physician or physician assistant licensed to practice under the laws of this State or any other state who in good faith renders emergency medical care in a hospital to a person, who is in immediate danger of loss of life, without remuneration or expectation of remuneration, shall not be liable for any civil damages, if the physician or physician assistant exercises that standard of care expected of similar physicians or physician assistants under similar circumstances. Any physician who supervises a physician assistant providing emergency medical care pursuant to this</p>	<p>physician shall not be civilly liable for damages resulting from that physician's acting as medical adviser to an ambulance service, pursuant to Code Section 31-11-50, if those damages are not a result of that physician's willful and wanton negligence. c. The immunity provided in this Code section shall apply only to those persons who perform the aforesaid emergency services for no remuneration.</p> <p>2013 Hawaii Revised Statutes TITLE 25. PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS 453. Medicine and Surgery 453-2 License required; exceptions. §453-2 License required; exceptions. (a) Except as otherwise provided by law, no person shall practice medicine or surgery in the State, either gratuitously or for pay, or offer to practice medicine or surgery in the State, or advertise or announce one's self, either publicly or privately, as prepared or qualified to practice medicine or surgery in the State, or append the letters "Dr.", "M.D.", or "D.O." to one's name with the intent to imply that the person is a practitioner of medicine or surgery, without having a valid unrevoked license or a limited and temporary license obtained from the Hawaii medical board. (b) Nothing herein shall: (1) Apply to so-called Christian Scientists; provided that the Christian Scientists practice the religious tenets of their church without pretending a knowledge of medicine or surgery; (2) Prohibit service in the case of emergency or the domestic administration of family remedies; (3) Apply to any commissioned medical officer in the United States armed forces or public health service engaged in the discharge of one's official duty, including a commissioned medical officer employed by the United States Department of Defense, while providing direct telemedicine support or services to neighbor island beneficiaries within a Hawaii National Guard armory on the island of Kauai, Hawaii, Molokai, or Maui; provided that the commissioned medical officer employed by the United States Department of Defense is credentialed by Tripler Army Medical Center; (4) Apply to any practitioner of medicine and surgery from another state when in actual consultation, including in-person, mail, electronic, telephonic, fiber-optic, or other telemedicine consultation with a licensed physician or osteopathic physician of this State, if the physician or osteopathic physician from another state at the time of</p>	<p><a href="http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol13_Ch0601-0676/HRS0663/HRS_0663-0001_0005.htm">http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol13_Ch0601-0676/HRS0663/HRS_0663-0001_0005.htm</a></p>

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	<p>section shall not be required to meet the requirements set forth in chapter 453 regarding supervising physicians. (d) Any person or other entity who as a public service publishes written general first aid information dealing with emergency first aid treatment, without remuneration or expectation of remuneration for providing this public service, shall not be liable for any civil damages resulting from the written publication of such first aid information except as may result from its gross negligence or wanton acts or omissions. (e) Any person who in good faith, without remuneration or expectation of remuneration, attempts to resuscitate a person in immediate danger of loss of life when administering any automated external defibrillator, regardless of where the automated external defibrillator that is used is located, shall not be liable for any civil damages resulting from any act or omission except as may result from the person's gross negligence or wanton acts or omissions. Any person, including an employer, who provides for an automated external defibrillator or an automated external defibrillator training program shall not be vicariously liable for any civil damages resulting from any act or omission of the persons or employees who, in good faith and without remuneration or the expectation of remuneration, attempt to resuscitate a person in immediate danger of loss of life by administering an automated external defibrillator, except as may result from a person's or employer's gross negligence or wanton acts or omissions. (f) Any physician or physician assistant who administers an automated external defibrillator program without remuneration or expectation of remuneration shall not be liable for any civil damages resulting from any act or omission involving the use of an automated external defibrillator, except as may result from the physician's or physician assistant's gross negligence or wanton acts or omissions. (g) This section shall not relieve any person, physician, physician assistant, or employer of: (1) Any other duty imposed by law regarding the designation and training of persons or employees; (2) Any other duty imposed by provisions regarding the maintenance of equipment to be used</p>	<p>consultation is licensed to practice in the state in which the physician or osteopathic physician resides; provided that: (A) The physician or osteopathic physician from another state shall not open an office, or appoint a place to meet patients in this State, or receive calls within the limits of the State for the provision of care for a patient who is located in this State; (B) The licensed physician or osteopathic physician of this State retains control and remains responsible for the provision of care for the patient who is located in this State; and (C) The laws and rules relating to contagious diseases are not violated; (5) Prohibit services rendered by any person certified under part II of this chapter to provide emergency medical services, or any physician assistant, when the services are rendered under the direction and control of a physician or osteopathic physician licensed in this State except for final refraction resulting in a prescription for spectacles, contact lenses, or visual training as performed by an oculist or optometrist duly licensed by the State. The direction and control shall not be construed in every case to require the personal presence of the supervising and controlling physician or osteopathic physician. Any physician or osteopathic physician who employs or directs a person certified under part II of this chapter to provide emergency medical services, or a physician assistant, shall retain full professional and personal responsibility for any act that constitutes the practice of medicine when performed by the certified person or physician assistant; (6) Prohibit automated external defibrillation by: (A) Any first responder personnel certified by the department of health to provide automated external defibrillation when it is rendered under the medical oversight of a physician or osteopathic physician licensed in this State; or (B) Any person acting in accordance with section 663-1.5(e); or (7) Prohibit a radiologist duly licensed to practice medicine and provide radiology services in another state from using telemedicine while located in this State to provide radiology services to a patient who is located in the state in which the radiologist is licensed. For the purposes of this paragraph: "Radiologist" means a doctor of medicine or a doctor of osteopathy certified in radiology by the American Board of Radiology or the American Board of Osteopathy. "Telemedicine"</p>	

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	<p>for resuscitation; or (3) Liability for any damages resulting from gross negligence, or wanton acts or omissions. (h) For the purposes of this section: "Automated external defibrillator program" means an appropriate training course that includes cardiopulmonary resuscitation and proficiency in the use of an automated external defibrillator. "Good faith" includes but is not limited to a reasonable opinion that the immediacy of the situation is such that the rendering of care should not be postponed. "Rescue team" means a special group of physicians, basic life support personnel, advanced life support personnel, surgeons, nurses, volunteers, or employees of the owners or operators of the hospital or authorized emergency vehicle who have been trained in basic or advanced life support and have been designated by the owners or operators of the hospital or authorized emergency vehicle to attempt to provide such support and resuscitate persons who are in immediate danger of loss of life in cases of emergency. [L 1969, c 80, §1; am L 1974, c 44, §1; am L 1979, c 81, §2; am L 1980, c 232, §35; am L 1983, c 33, §1; gen ch 1985; am L 1998, c 160, §2; am L 2004, c 191, §1; am L 2007, c 91, §§2, 3; am L 2009, c 17, §1 and c 151, §§23, 24]</p>	<p>means the use of telecommunications services, as that term is defined in section 269-1, including real-time video conferencing-based communication, secure interactive and non-interactive web-based communication, and secure asynchronous information exchange, to transmit patient medical information, such as diagnostic-quality digital images and laboratory results for medical interpretation and diagnosis, and deliver health care services and information to parties separated by distance. (c) Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit healing practices by traditional Hawaiian healers engaged in traditional Native Hawaiian healing practices, both as recognized and certified as such by any kupuna council convened by Papa Ola Lokahi. No person or organization involved with the selection of kupuna council members, the convening of a kupuna council, or the certification process of healers under this subsection shall be sued or held liable for any cause of action that may arise out of their participation in the selection, convening, or certification process. Nothing in this chapter shall limit, alter, or otherwise adversely affect any rights of practice of traditional Native Hawaiian healing pursuant to the Constitution of the State of Hawaii. [L 1896, c 60, §1; am L 1905, c 48, §1; am L 1909, c 124, §1; am L 1919, c 22, §1; am L 1920, c 37, §2; am L 1921, c 14; RL 1925, §1022; am L 1925, c 26, §1; RL 1935, §1200; am L 1939, c 183, §1; RL 1945, §2501; RL 1955, §64-2; am L 1959, c 271, §1; am L Sp 1959 2d, c 1, §19; HRS §453-2; am L 1969, c 257, §1; am L 1973, c 111, §1; am L 1976, c 219, §6; am L 1977, c 167, §12; am L 1978, c 148, §2(2); am L 1982, c 112, §4; am L 1983, c 92, pt of §1(1); am L 1984, c 168, §7; am L 1985, c 68, §14; am L 1987, c 147, §1; am L 1988, c 110, §1; am L 1993, c 163, §1; am L 1997, c 364, §3; am L 1998, c 160, §1 and c 162, §§3, 6; am L 2000, c 209, §1(2); am L 2001, c 304, §§1, 3; am L 2005, c 153, §1; am L 2007, c 91, §1 and c 255, §1; am L 2008, c 5, §3 and c 9, §3; am L 2013, c 189, §2]</p>	
Idaho	<p>5-330. Immunity of persons giving first aid from damage claim. That no action shall lie or be maintained for civil damages in any court of this state against any person or persons, or group of persons, who in good faith, being at, or stopping at the scene of an accident, offers and administers first aid or medical attention to any person or persons injured</p>	<p>5-337. IMMUNITY FOR USE OF AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR(AED).(1) As used in this section, "defibrillator" means an automated external defibrillator (AED).(2)In order to promote public health and safety:(a)A person or entity who acquires a defibrillator shall ensure that:(i)Expected defibrillator users receive training in its use and care equivalent to the CPR and</p>	<p><a href="http://legislature.idaho.gov/idstat/Title5/T5CH3SECT5-330.htm">http://legislature.idaho.gov/idstat/Title5/T5CH3SECT5-330.htm</a></p>

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	<p>in such accident unless it can be shown that the person or persons offering or administering first aid, is guilty of gross negligence in the care or treatment of said injured person or persons or has treated them in a grossly negligent manner. The immunity described herein shall cease upon delivery of the injured person to either a generally recognized hospital for treatment of ill or injured persons, or upon assumption of treatment in the office or facility of any person undertaking to treat said injured person or persons, or upon delivery of said injured person or persons into custody of an ambulance attendant. History:[5-330, added 1965, ch. 241, sec. 1, p. 591.]</p>	<p>AED training of the American heart association, the American red cross or similar entities;(ii)The defibrillator is maintained and tested by the owner according to the manufacturer's operational guidelines;(iii)Any person who renders emergency care or treatment to a person in cardiac arrest by using a defibrillator must activate the emergency medical services system as soon as possible, and must report any clinical use of the defibrillator to the prescribing physician.(b)Any person or entity who acquires a defibrillator shall notify an agent of the emergency communications system or emergency vehicle dispatch center of the existence, location and type of defibrillator.(3)(a) Any person who reasonably renders emergency care using a defibrillator, without remuneration or expectation of remuneration, at the scene of an accident or emergency to a victim of the accident or emergency shall not be liable for any civil damages resulting from the person's acts or omissions.(b)No cause of action shall be maintained against a licensed physician, physician assistant, nurse practitioner, or nurse, or against an emergency medical technician, fireman, peace officer, ambulance attendant or other person trained to use a defibrillator, or against a person or entity who acquires or maintains a defibrillator which arises from the reasonable use of a defibrillator in an emergency setting and no cause of action shall be maintained against a physician who wrote a prescription for the defibrillator.(c)This immunity from civil liability does not apply if the acts or omissions amount to gross negligence or willful or wanton or reckless misconduct.(4)A defibrillator acquired pursuant to a prescription and possessed in compliance with subsection (2) of this section is exempt from the provisions of chapter 10, title 56, Idaho Code. History:[5-337, added 1999, ch. 351, sec. 1, p. 937; am. 2004, ch. 129, sec. 1, p. 448; am. 2008, ch. 299, sec. 1, p. 836; am. 2010, ch. 344, sec. 1, p. 901; am. 2014, ch. 128, sec. 1, p. 361.] 5-331. Immunity of volunteer ambulance attendant. No action shall lie or be maintained for civil damages in any court of this state against any person or persons, or group of persons, including volunteer ambulance attendants, who offers and administers first aid or emergency medical attention as a part of his volunteer service as an ambulance attendant to any person or persons utilizing the</p>	



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Illinois	<p>CIVIL IMMUNITIES (745 ILCS 49/) Good Samaritan Act. (745 ILCS 49/1)Sec. 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Good Samaritan Act.(Source: P.A. 89-607, eff. 1-1-97.) 745 ILCS 49/2) Sec. 2. Legislative purpose. The General Assembly has established numerous protections for the generous and compassionate acts of its citizens who volunteer their time and talents to help others. These protections or good Samaritan provisions have been codified in many Acts of the Illinois Compiled Statutes. This Act recodifies existing good Samaritan provisions. Further, without limitation the provisions of this Act shall be liberally construed to encourage persons to volunteer their time and talents. (Source: P.A. 89-607, eff. 1-1-97.) 745 ILCS 49/5) Sec. 5. Emergency telephone instructions; exemption from civil liability. No person who gives emergency instructions through a system established under the Emergency Telephone System Act to persons rendering services in an emergency at another location, nor any person following the instructions in rendering the services, shall be liable for any civil damages as a result of issuing or following the instructions, unless issuing or following the instructions constitutes willful or wanton misconduct.(Source: P.A. 89-607, eff. 1-1-97.) 745 ILCS 49/10) Sec. 10. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation; exemption from civil liability for emergency care. Any person trained in basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation who has successfully completed training in accordance with the standards of the American Red Cross or the American Heart Association and who in good faith, not for compensation, provides emergency cardiopulmonary resuscitation in</p>	<p>volunteer services and facilities, unless it can be shown that the person or persons offering or administering first aid or emergency medical attention is guilty of gross negligence in the care or treatment offered or administered, or has treated them in a grossly negligent manner. The immunity described herein shall cease upon delivery of the injured or treated person to either a generally recognized hospital for treatment of ill or injured persons, or upon assumption of treatment in the office or facility of any person undertaking to treat said ill or injured person or persons.</p> <p>(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</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=2076&amp;ChapterID=58">http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=2076&amp;ChapterID=58</a></p>

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	<p>accordance with his or her training to a person who is an apparent victim of acute cardiopulmonary insufficiency shall not, as the result of his or her acts or omissions in providing resuscitation, be liable for civil damages, unless the acts or omissions constitute willful and wanton misconduct.(Source: P.A. 97-150, eff. 7-18-11.) 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. 95-447, eff. 8-27-07.) 745 ILCS 49/15 Sec. 15. Dentists; exemption from civil liability for emergency care. Any dentist or any person licensed as a dentist in any other state or territory of the United States who in good faith provides emergency care without fee to a victim of an accident at the scene of an accident shall not, as a result of his or her acts or omissions, except willful or wanton misconduct on the part of the person, in providing the care, be liable for civil damages.(Source: P.A. 89-607, eff. 1-1-97.) 745 ILCS 49/20)Sec. 20. Free dental clinic; exemption from civil liability for services performed without compensation. Any person licensed under the Illinois Dental Practice Act to practice dentistry or to practice as a dental hygienist who, in good faith, provides dental treatment, dental services, diagnoses, or advice as part of the services of an established free dental clinic providing care to medically indigent patients which is limited to care which does not require the services of a licensed hospital or ambulatory surgical treatment center, and who receives no fee or compensation from that source shall not, as a result of any acts or omissions, except for willful or wanton misconduct on the part of the licensee, in providing dental treatment, dental services, diagnoses or advice, be liable for civil damages. For purposes of this Section, a "free dental clinic" is an organized</p>	<p>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 omission 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. 95-447, eff. 8-27-07.)</p>	

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	<p>program providing, without charge, dental care to individuals unable to pay for their care. For purposes of this Section, an "organized program" is a program sponsored by a community, public health, charitable, voluntary, or organized dental organization. Free dental services provided under this Section may be provided at a clinic or private dental office. A free dental clinic may receive reimbursement from the Department of Healthcare and Family Services or may receive partial reimbursement from a patient based upon ability to pay, provided any such reimbursements shall be used only to pay overhead expenses of operating the free dental clinic and may not be used, in whole or in part, to provide a fee, reimbursement, or other compensation to any person licensed under the Illinois Dental Practice Act who is receiving an exemption under this Section or to any entity that the person owns or controls or in which the person has an ownership interest or from which the person receives a fee, reimbursement, or compensation of any kind. Dental care shall not include the use of general anesthesia or require an overnight stay in a health care facility. The provisions of this Section shall not apply in any case unless the free dental clinic has posted in a conspicuous place on its premises an explanation of the immunity from civil liability provided in this Section.(Source: P.A. 94-83, eff. 1-1-06; 95-331, eff. 8-21-07) 745 ILCS 49/25)Sec. 25. Physicians; exemption from civil liability for emergency care. Any person licensed under the Medical Practice Act of 1987 or any person licensed to practice the treatment of human ailments in any other state or territory of the United States who, in good faith, provides emergency care without fee to a person, shall not, as a result of his or her acts or omissions, except willful or wanton misconduct on the part of the person, in providing the care, be liable for civil damages.(Source: P.A. 89-607, eff. 1-1-97; 90-742, eff. 8-13-98) (745 ILCS 49/30) Sec. 30. Free medical clinic; exemption from civil liability for services performed without compensation.(a) A person licensed under the Medical Practice Act of 1987, a person licensed to practice the treatment of human ailments in any other state or territory of the United States, or a health</p>		

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	<p>care professional, including but not limited to an advanced practice nurse, retired physician, physician assistant, nurse, pharmacist, physical therapist, podiatric physician, or social worker licensed in this State or any other state or territory of the United States, who, in good faith, provides medical treatment, diagnosis, or advice as a part of the services of an established free medical clinic providing care, including but not limited to home visits, without charge to patients which is limited to care that does not require the services of a licensed hospital or ambulatory surgical treatment center and who receives no fee or compensation from that source shall not be liable for civil damages as a result of his or her acts or omissions in providing that medical treatment, except for willful or wanton misconduct. (b) For purposes of this Section, a "free medical clinic" is an organized community based program providing medical care without charge to individuals, at which the care provided does not include an overnight stay in a health-care facility.(c) The provisions of subsection (a) of this Section do not apply to a particular case unless the free medical clinic has posted in a conspicuous place on its premises an explanation of the exemption from civil liability provided herein.(d) The immunity from civil damages provided under subsection (a) also applies to physicians, retired physicians, hospitals, and other health care providers that provide further medical treatment, diagnosis, or advice, including but not limited to hospitalization, office visits, and home visits, to a patient upon referral from an established free medical clinic without fee or compensation.(d-5) A free medical clinic may receive reimbursement from the Illinois Department of Public Aid, provided any reimbursements shall be used only to pay overhead expenses of operating the free medical clinic and may not be used, in whole or in part, to provide a fee or other compensation to any person licensed under the Medical Practice Act of 1987 or any other health care professional who is receiving an exemption under this Section. Any health care professional receiving an exemption under this Section may not receive any fee or other compensation in connection with any services provided to, or any ownership interest in, the</p>		

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	<p>clinic. Medical care shall not include an overnight stay in a health care facility.(e) Nothing in this Section prohibits a free medical clinic from accepting voluntary contributions for medical services provided to a patient who has acknowledged his or her ability and willingness to pay a portion of the value of the medical services provided. (f) Any voluntary contribution collected for providing care at a free medical clinic shall be used only to pay overhead expenses of operating the clinic. No portion of any moneys collected shall be used to provide a fee or other compensation to any person licensed under Medical Practice Act of 1987. (g) The changes to this Section made by this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly apply to causes of action accruing on or after its effective date.(Source: P.A. 94-677, eff. 8-25-05; 98-214, eff. 8-9-13.) Sec. 30. Free medical clinic; exemption from civil liability for services performed without compensation.(a) A person licensed under the Medical Practice Act of 1987, a person licensed to practice the treatment of human ailments in any other state or territory of the United States, or a health care professional, including but not limited to an advanced practice nurse, physician assistant, nurse, pharmacist, physical therapist, podiatric physician, or social worker licensed in this State or any other state or territory of the United States, who, in good faith, provides medical treatment, diagnosis, or advice as a part of the services of an established free medical clinic providing care to medically indigent patients which is limited to care that does not require the services of a licensed hospital or ambulatory surgical treatment center and who receives no fee or compensation from that source shall not be liable for civil damages as a result of his or her acts or omissions in providing that medical treatment, except for willful or wanton misconduct.(b)For purposes of this Section, a "free medical clinic" is an organized community based program providing medical care without charge to individuals unable to pay for it, at which the care provided does not include the use of general anesthesia or require an overnight stay in a health-care facility.(c) The provisions of subsection (a) of this Section do not apply to a particular case unless the free medical clinic has</p>		

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	<p>posted in a conspicuous place on its premises an explanation of the exemption from civil liability provided herein.(d)The immunity from civil damages provided under subsection (a) also applies to physicians, hospitals, and other health care providers that provide further medical treatment, diagnosis, or advice to a patient upon referral from an established free medical clinic without fee or compensation.(e) Nothing in this Section prohibits a free medical clinic from accepting voluntary contributions for medical services provided to a patient who has acknowledged his or her ability and willingness to pay a portion of the value of the medical services provided. Any voluntary contribution collected for providing care at a free medical clinic shall be used only to pay overhead expenses of operating the clinic. No portion of any moneys collected shall be used to provide a fee or other compensation to any person licensed under Medical Practice Act of 1987.(Source: P.A. 98-214, eff. 8-9-13.) 745 ILCS 49/30.5) Sec. 30.5. Alternative free medical clinic without physical premises patient notification practice. A free medical clinic under this Act which does not have physical premises on which to post the explanation of the exemption from civil liability under this Act, shall provide a clear, concise, and understandable explanation of the exemption from civil liability provided in this Act in writing, in at least 14 point bold type to each person who is enrolled as a patient or member of that free clinic or, in the case of a minor patient or member to the parent or guardian of the minor. The explanation of the exemption from civil liability must be contained in a separate document and be signed by the patient or member of the free clinic or, in the case of a minor patient or member by the parent or guardian of the minor. No immunity provisions under this Act apply unless a free medical clinic without physical premises complies with this Section. The changes made by this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly apply to actions accruing on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly.(Source: P.A. 95-874, eff. 8-21-08.) 745 ILCS 49/34) Sec. 34. Advanced practice nurse; exemption from civil liability for emergency care. A person licensed as an advanced practice</p>		

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	<p>nurse under the Nurse Practice Act who in good faith provides emergency care without fee to a person shall not be liable for civil damages as a result of his or her acts or omissions, except for willful or wanton misconduct on the part of the person in providing the care. (Source: P.A. 95-639, eff. 10-5-07) 745 ILCS 49/35) Sec. 35. Nurses; exemption from civil liability for emergency care. Any person licensed as a professional nurse or as a practical nurse in Illinois or any other state or territory of the United States who in good faith provides emergency care without fee to a person shall not, as a result of her or his acts or omissions, except for willful or wanton misconduct on the part of the person, in providing the care, be liable for civil damages.(Source: P.A. 89-607, eff. 1-1-97; 90-742, eff. 8-13-98.) 745 ILCS 49/40) Sec. 40. Nurses; exemption from civil liability for services performed without compensation. (a) No person licensed as a professional nurse or as a practical nurse under the Nurse Practice Act who, without compensation, renders nursing services shall be liable, and no cause of action may be brought, for damages resulting from an act or omission in rendering such services unless the act or omission involved willful or wanton misconduct.(b) (Blank).(c) As used in this Section "entity" means a proprietorship, partnership, association or corporation, whether or not operated for profit.(d) Nothing in this Section is intended to bar any cause of action against an entity or change the liability of an entity which arises out of an act or omission of any person exempt from liability for negligence under this Section.(Source: P.A. 95-639, eff. 10-5-07.) 745 ILCS 49/42) Sec. 42. Optometrists; exemption from civil liability for emergency care. Any optometrist or any person licensed as an optometrist in any other state or territory of the United States who in good faith provides emergency care without fee to a victim of an accident at the scene of an accident shall not, as a result of his or her acts or omissions, except willful or wanton misconduct on the part of the person, in providing the care, be liable for civil damages. (Source: P.A. 90-413, eff. 1-1-98.) 745 ILCS 49/45) Sec. 45. Physical Therapist; exemption from civil liability for emergency care. Any physical therapist, as defined in Section 1</p>		

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	<p>of the Illinois Physical Therapy Act, who in good faith provides emergency care without fee to any person 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 the care, be liable to a person to whom such care is provided for civil damages.(Source: P.A. 89-607, eff. 1-1-97; 90-742, eff. 8-13-98) 745 ILCS 49/46) Sec. 46. Physician assistant; exemption from civil liability for emergency care. A person licensed as a physician assistant under the Physician Assistant Practice Act of 1987 who in good faith provides emergency care without fee to a person shall not be liable for civil damages as a result of his or her acts or omissions, except for willful or wanton misconduct on the part of the person in providing the care. (Source: P.A. 91-446, eff. 8-6-99.) 745 ILCS 49/50) Sec. 50. Podiatric physician; exemption from civil liability for emergency care. Any person licensed to practice podiatric medicine in Illinois, or licensed under an Act of any other state or territory of the United States, who in good faith provides emergency care without fee to a victim of an accident at the scene of an accident or in case of nuclear attack shall not, as a result of his acts or omissions, except willful or wanton misconduct on the part of the person in providing the care, be liable for civil damages.(Source: P.A. 98-214, eff. 8-9-13) (745 ILCS 49/55) Sec. 55. Respiratory care practitioner; exemption from civil liability for emergency care. A person licensed under the Respiratory Care Practice Act or any person licensed as a respiratory care practitioner in another state or territory, who in good faith provides emergency care, without a fee, to a victim of an accident at the scene of an accident or to a victim of a natural disaster, including but not limited to an earthquake, hurricane, tornado, nuclear attack, or other similar emergency, shall not, as a result of his or her acts or omissions, except for willful or wanton misconduct in providing care, be liable for civil damages.(Source: P.A. 89-607, eff. 1-1-97) 745 ILCS 49/60)Sec. 60. Veterinarians; exemption from civil liability for emergency care to humans. Any person licensed under the Veterinary Medicine and Surgery Practice Act of 2004 or any person licensed as a veterinarian in any other state or territory</p>		



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	<p>of the United States who in good faith provides emergency care to a human victim of an accident, at the scene of an accident or in a catastrophe shall not be liable for civil damages as a result of his or her acts or omissions, except for willful or wanton misconduct on the part of the person in providing the care. (Source: P.A. 93-281, eff. 12-31-03) 745 ILCS 49/65) Sec. 65. Choking victim at food-service establishment; exemption from civil liability for emergency assistance. Except as provided by law, no person shall be obligated to remove, assist in removing, or attempt to remove, food from another person's throat, nor shall any person who in good faith removes or attempts to remove food in an emergency occurring at a food-service establishment as defined in the Choke-Saving Methods Act be liable for any civil damages as a result of any acts or omissions by that person in rendering emergency assistance. (Source: P.A. 89-607, eff. 1-1-97.) 745 ILCS 49/67) Sec. 67. First aid providers; exemption for first aid. Any person who is currently certified in first aid by the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association, or the National Safety Council and who in good faith provides first aid without fee to any person 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 the aid, be liable to a person to whom such aid is provided for civil damages. 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 as defined in Section 8-2003 of the Code of Civil Procedure providing services in a hospital or health care facility. (Source: P.A. 94-825, eff. 7-1-06; 94-1088, eff. 1-25-07) 745 ILCS 49/68) 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, podiatric physician, 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</p>		

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	<p>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.(Source: P.A. 98-214, eff. 8-9-13) 745 ILCS 49/70)Sec. 70. Law enforcement officers, firemen, Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) and First Responders; exemption from civil liability for emergency care. Any law enforcement officer or fireman as defined in Section 2 of the Line of Duty Compensation Act, any "emergency medical technician (EMT)" as defined in Section 3.50 of the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Systems Act, and any "first responder" as defined in Section 3.60 of the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Systems Act, who in good faith provides emergency care without fee or compensation to any person 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 the care, be liable to a person to whom such care is provided for civil damages.(Source: P.A. 93-1047, eff. 10-18-04; 94-826, eff. 1-1-07) 745 ILCS 49/71) Sec. 71. Exemption from civil liability in emergencies requiring building evacuations. Any person who in good faith provides emergency care, without fee or compensation, to any person at the scene of an emergency that necessitates the evacuation of a building 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 the emergency care, be liable to a person to whom such emergency care is provided for civil damages. This Section shall apply to causes of action accruing on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the</p>		

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	96th General Assembly. (Source: P.A. 96-1169, eff. 7-22-10.) 745 ILCS 49/72)		
<b>Indiana</b>	IC34-30-12 Chapter 12. Health Care: Immunity of Persons Rendering Emergency First Aid IC 34-30-12-1 Gratuitously rendered emergency care; immunity Sec. 1. (a) This section does not apply to services rendered by a health care provider (as defined in IC 34-18-2-14 or IC 27-12-2-14 Before its repeal) to a patient in a health care facility (as defined in IC 27-8-10-1). (b) Except as provided in subsection (c), a person who comes upon the scene of an emergency or accident, complies with IC 9-26-1-1.5, or is summoned to the scene of an emergency or accident and, in good faith, gratuitously renders emergency care at the scene of the emergency or accident is immune from civil liability for any personal injury that results from: (1) any act or omission by the person in rendering the emergency care; or (2) any act or failure to act to provide or arrange for further medical treatment or care for the injured person; except for acts or omissions amounting to gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct. (c) This subsection applies to a person to whom IC 16-31-6.5 applies. A person who gratuitously renders emergency care involving the use of an automatic external defibrillator is immune from liability for any act or omission not amounting to gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct if the person fulfills the requirements set forth in IC 16-31-6.5. (d) This subsection applies to an individual, business, or organization to which IC 16-31-6.5 applies. An individual, business, or organization that allows a person who is an expected user to use an automatic external defibrillator of the individual, business, or organization to in good faith gratuitously render emergency care is immune from civil liability for any damages resulting from an act or omission not amounting to gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct by the user or for acquiring or providing the automatic external defibrillator to the user for the purpose of rendering the emergency care if the individual, business, or organization and the user fulfill the requirements set forth in IC 16-31-6.5. (e) A licensed physician who gives medical direction in the use of a defibrillator or a national or state approved defibrillator	C 16-31-6 Chapter 6. Immunity from Liability IC 16-31-6-1 Emergency medical technician services: Sec. 1. (a) A certified emergency medical technician who provides emergency medical services to an emergency patient is not liable for an act or omission in providing those services unless the act or omission constitutes negligence or willful misconduct. If the emergency medical technician is not liable for an act or omission, no other person incurs liability by reason of an agency relationship with the emergency medical technician. (b) This section does not affect the liability of a driver of an ambulance for negligent operation of the ambulance. As Added by P.L.2-1993, SEC.14. Amended by P.L.205-2003, SEC.33; P.L.77-2012, SEC.46.IC 16-31-6-2 Use of defibrillators Sec. 2. (a) Except for an act of negligence or willful misconduct, a certified emergency medical responder who uses an automatic or semiautomatic defibrillator on an emergency patient according to the training procedures established by the commission under IC 16-31-2-9 is immune from civil liability for acts or omissions when rendering those services. (b) If the emergency medical responder is immune from civil liability for the emergency medical responder's act or omission, a person who has only an agency relationship with the emergency medical responder is also immune from civil liability for the act or omission. As Added by P.L.2-1993, SEC.14. Amended by P.L.77-2012, SEC.47. IC 16-31-6-2.5 Use of overdose intervention drugs; civil immunity. Sec. 2.5. (a) Except for an act of gross negligence or willful misconduct, an advanced emergency medical technician, an emergency medical responder, an emergency medical technician, a firefighter or volunteer firefighter, a law enforcement officer, or a paramedic who administers an overdose intervention drug according to standards established by: (1) the department or agency that oversees the individual's employment in providing emergency medical services; or (2) the commission under IC 16-31-2-9; to an individual suffering from an overdose is immune from civil liability for acts or omissions when administering the drug. (b) If: (1) an advanced emergency medical technician; (2) an emergency medical responder; (3) an emergency medical	<a href="https://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2015/ic/titles/016/articles/031/chapters/006/#">https://iga.in.gov/legislative/laws/2015/ic/titles/016/articles/031/chapters/006/#</a>

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	<p>instructor of a person who gratuitously renders emergency care involving the use of an automatic external defibrillator is immune from civil liability for any act or omission of the licensed physician or instructor if the act or omission of the licensed physician or instructor: (1) involve the training for or use of an automatic external defibrillator; and (2) does not amount to gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct. As added by P.L.1-1998, SEC.26. Amended by P.L.1-1999, SEC.73; P.L.84-2003, SEC.1 and P.L.91-2003, SEC.1; P.L.74-2006, SEC.5; P.L.126-2008, SEC.11. IC 34-30-12-2 Gratuitously rendered cardio pulmonary resuscitation; immunity Sec. 2. (a) This section applies to a person who has successfully completed a course of training in cardio pulmonary resuscitation according to the standards recommended by the Division of Medical Sciences, National Academy of Sciences - National Research Council. (b) This section does not apply to acts or omissions amounting to gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct. (c) An act or omission of the person while attempting to administer cardio pulmonary resuscitation, without pecuniary charge, to any person who liability upon the person attempting the resuscitation. As added by P.L.1-1998, SEC.26</p>	<p>technician; (4) a firefighter or volunteer firefighter; (5) a law enforcement officer; or (6) a paramedic; is immune from civil liability for the individual's act or omission, a person who has only an agency relationship with the advanced emergency medical technician, emergency medical responder, emergency medical technician, firefighter or volunteer firefighter, law enforcement officer, or paramedic is also immune from civil liability for the act or omission. As added by P.L.156-2014, SEC.9. IC 16-31-6-3 Advanced life support; liability. Sec. 3. An act or omission of a paramedic or an advanced emergency medical technician done or omitted in good faith while providing advanced life support to a patient or trauma victim does not impose liability upon the paramedic or advanced emergency medical technician, the authorizing physician, the hospital, or the officers, members of the staff, nurses, or other employees of the hospital or the local governmental unit if the advanced life support is provided: (1) in Connection with an emergency; (2) in Good faith; and (3) under the written or oral direction of a licensed physician; unless the act or omission was a result of negligence or willful misconduct. As Added by P.L.2-1993, SEC.14. Amended by P.L.205-2003, SEC.34; P.L.7 7-2012, SEC.48.IC 16-31-6-4 Life support provided in connection with disaster emergency Sec. 4. (a) This section does not apply to an act or omission that was a result of gross negligence or willful or intentional misconduct. (b) An act or omission of a paramedic, an advanced emergency medical technician, an emergency medical technician, or a person with equivalent certification or licensure from another state that is performed or made while providing advanced life support or basic life support to a patient or trauma victim does not impose liability upon the paramedic, the advanced emergency medical technician, an emergency medical technician, the person with equivalent certification or licensure from another state, a hospital, a provider organization, a govern mental entity, or an employee or other staff of a hospital, provider organization, or govern mental entity if the advanced life support or basic life support is provided in good faith: (1) in connection with a disaster emergency declared by the governor under IC10-14-3-12 in response to an act that the governor in good faith believes to be an act of terrorism (as</p>	

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Iowa	<p>613.17-EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE IN AN ACCIDENT. 1. A person, who in good faith renders emergency care or assistance without compensation, shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions occurring at the place of an emergency or accident or while the person is in transit to or from the emergency or accident or while the person is at or being moved to or from an emergency shelter unless such acts or omissions constitute recklessness or willful and wanton misconduct. An emergency includes but is not limited to a disaster as defined in section 29C.2 or the period of time immediately following a disaster for which the governor has issued a proclamation of a disaster emergency pursuant to section 29C.6. <i>a.</i> For purposes of this subsection, if a volunteer fire fighter, a volunteer operator or attendant of an ambulance or rescue squad service, a volunteer paramedic, a volunteer emergency medical technician, or a volunteer registered member of the national ski patrol system receives nominal compensation not based upon the value of the services performed, that person shall be considered to be receiving no compensation. <i>b.</i> For purposes of this subsection, operation of a motor vehicle in compliance with section 321.231 by a volunteer fire fighter, volunteer operator, or attendant of an ambulance or rescue squad service, a volunteer paramedic, or volunteer emergency medical technician shall be considered rendering emergency care or assistance. <i>c.</i> For purposes of this subsection, a person rendering emergency care or assistance includes a person involved in a workplace rescue arising out of an emergency or accident. 2. The following persons or entities, while acting reasonably and in good faith, who render emergency care or assistance relating to the preparation for and response to a sudden cardiac arrest emergency, shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions arising out</p>	<p>defined in IC 35-31.5-2-329); And (2) in accordance with the rules adopted by the Indiana emergency medical services commission or the disaster emergency declaration of the governor. As Added by P.L.156-2001, SEC.3. Amended by P.L.2-2003, SEC.53; P.L.205-2003, SEC.35; P.L.97-2004, SEC.64; P.L.114-2012, SEC.40; P.L.77-2012, SEC.49</p>	<p><a href="http://coolice.legis.iowa.gov/Cool-ICE/default.asp?category=billinfo&amp;service=IowaCode&amp;input=613.17">http://coolice.legis.iowa.gov/Cool-ICE/default.asp?category=billinfo&amp;service=IowaCode&amp;input=613.17</a></p>

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Kansas	<p>of the use of an automated external defibrillator, whether occurring at the place of an emergency or accident or while such persons are in transit to or from the emergency or accident or while such persons are at or being moved to or from an emergency shelter. <i>a.</i> A person or entity that acquires an automated external defibrillator. <i>b.</i> A person or entity that owns, manages, or is otherwise responsible for the premises on which an automated external defibrillator is located if the person or entity maintains the automated external defibrillator in a condition for immediate and effective use at all times, subject to standards developed by the department of public health by rule. <i>c.</i> A person who retrieves an automated external defibrillator in response to a perceived sudden cardiac arrest emergency. <i>d.</i> A person who uses, attempts to use, or fails to use an automated external defibrillator in response to a perceived sudden cardiac arrest emergency. <i>e.</i> A person or entity that provides instruction in the use of an automated external defibrillator.</p> <p>65-2891b. Emergency care by non-health care providers; liability, standards of care applicable. Any person who is not a health care provider pursuant to K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 65-2891, and amendments thereto, who in good faith without compensation renders emergency care or assistance to a person, including a minor without first obtaining the consent of the parent or guardian of such minor, at the scene of an emergency or accident shall not be held liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions other than damages occasioned by gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions by such person in rendering such emergency care.</p>	<p>65-6149a: Automated external defibrillator; use and possession, immunity from liability; notice of acquisition of unit; placement of units in state facilities. (a) (1) Any person who in good faith renders emergency care or treatment by the use of or provision of an automated external defibrillator shall not be held liable for any civil damages as a result of such 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 reasonably prudent person would have acted under the same or similar circumstances. (2) No person or entity which owns, leases, possesses or otherwise controls an automated external defibrillator and provides such automated external defibrillator to others for use shall be held liable for any civil damages as a result of such use where the person or entity which owns, leases, possesses or otherwise controls the automated external defibrillator has developed, implemented and follows guidelines to ensure proper maintenance and operation of the device. (3) No person licensed to practice medicine and surgery who pursuant to a prescription order authorizes the acquisition of an automated external defibrillator or participates in the development of usual</p>	<p><a href="http://kslegislature.org/li/b2013_14/statute/065_000_0000_chapter/065_028_0000_article/065_028_0091b_section/065_028_0091b_k/">http://kslegislature.org/li/b2013_14/statute/065_000_0000_chapter/065_028_0000_article/065_028_0091b_section/065_028_0091b_k/</a></p>

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		<p>and customary protocols for an automated external defibrillator by a person or entity which owns, leases, possesses or otherwise controls such automated external defibrillator and provides such automated external defibrillator for use by others shall be held liable for any civil damages as a result of such use. (4) No person or entity which teaches or provides a training program for cardiopulmonary resuscitation that includes training in the use of automated external defibrillators shall be held liable for any civil damages as a result of such training or use if such person or entity has provided such training in a manner consistent with the usual and customary standards for the providing of such training. (b) Pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, persons or entities which purchase or otherwise acquire an automated external defibrillator shall notify the emergency medical service which operates in the geographic area of the location of the automated external defibrillator. Persons or entities acquiring an automatic electronic defibrillator shall notify the emergency medical service providing local service on forms developed and provided by the emergency medical services board. (c) The secretary of administration, in conjunction with the Kansas highway patrol, shall develop guidelines for the placement of automated external defibrillators in state owned or occupied facilities. The guidelines shall include, but not be limited to: (1) Which state owned or occupied facilities should have automated external defibrillators readily available for use; (2) recommendations for appropriate training courses in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and automated external defibrillators use; (3) integration with existing emergency response plans; (4) proper maintenance and testing of the devices; (5) coordination with appropriate professionals in the oversight of training; and (6) coordination with local emergency medical services regarding placement and conditions of use. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require the state to purchase automated external defibrillators. History: L. 1998, ch. 133, § 18; L. 2003, ch. 43, § 1; L. 2009, ch. 96, § 1; July 1. Statute 65-2891: Emergency care by health care providers; liability; standards of care applicable. (a) Any health care provider who in good faith renders emergency care or assistance at the scene of an emergency or accident including treatment of a minor without</p>	

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		<p>first obtaining the consent of the parent or guardian of such minor shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions other than damages occasioned by gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions by such person in rendering such emergency care. (b) Any health care provider may render in good faith emergency care or assistance, without compensation, to any minor requiring such care or assistance as a result of having engaged in competitive sports, without first obtaining the consent of the parent or guardian of such minor. Such health care provider shall not be liable for any civil damages other than damages occasioned by gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions by such person in rendering such emergency care. (c) Any health care provider may in good faith render emergency care or assistance during an emergency which occurs within a hospital or elsewhere, with or without compensation, until such time as the physician employed by the patient or by the patient's family or by guardian assumes responsibility for such patient's professional care. The health care provider rendering such emergency care shall not be held liable for any civil damages other than damages occasioned by negligence. (d) Any provision herein contained notwithstanding, the ordinary standards of care and rules of negligence shall apply in those cases wherein emergency care and assistance is rendered in any physicians or dentist's office, clinic, emergency room or hospital with or without compensation. (e) As used in this section the term "health care provider" means any person licensed to practice any branch of the healing arts, licensed dentist, licensed optometrist, licensed professional nurse, licensed practical nurse, licensed podiatrist, licensed pharmacist, licensed physical therapist, and any physician assistant who has successfully completed an American medical association approved training program and has successfully completed the national board examination for physician assistants of the American board of medical examiners, any licensed athletic trainer, any licensed occupational therapist, any licensed respiratory therapist, any person who holds a valid attendant's certificate under K.S.A. 65-6129, and amendments thereto, any person who holds a valid certificate for the successful completion of a course in first aid offered or approved by the American red cross, by the American</p>	



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		<p>heart association, by the mining enforcement and safety administration of the bureau of mines of the department of interior, by the national safety council or by any instructor-coordinator, as defined in K.S.A. 65-6112, and amendments thereto, and any person engaged in a postgraduate training program approved by the state board of healing arts. K.S.A. 65-4337: Exemptions from liability for damages: (a) Qualified personnel of an ambulance service which is granted a certificate of authority under this act who perform manual cardiac defibrillation during an emergency in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of K.S.A 65-4335 and any rules and regulations adopted under subsection (a) of K.S.A. 65-4335 shall not be liable for civil damages as a result of performing manual cardiac defibrillation during an emergency, except such damages which may result from gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions on the part of such qualified personnel performing manual cardiac defibrillation during an emergency. (b) No medical advisor of an ambulance service which is granted a certificate of authority under this act who reviews the competence of qualified personnel to perform manual cardiac defibrillation during an emergency shall be liable for civil damages as a result of the performance by such qualified personnel during an emergency of manual cardiac defibrillation, except such damages which may result from gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts of omissions on the part of the medical advisor in making the review.</p>	
<b>Kentucky</b>	<p>411.148 Nonliability of licensees and certified technicians for emergency care. (1) No physician licensed under KRS Chapter 311, registered or practical nurse licensed under KRS Chapter 314, person certified as an emergency medical technician by the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, person certified by the American Heart Association or the American Red Cross to perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation, or employee of any board of education established pursuant to the provision of KRS 160.160, who has completed a course in first aid and who maintains current certification therein in accordance with the standards set forth by the American Red Cross shall be liable in civil damages for administering emergency care or treatment at the scene of an emergency</p>	<p>311.668 Immunity from civil liability for user of automated external defibrillator -- Exemption from KRS 311.667 for Good Samaritan. (1) Any person or entity who, in good faith and without compensation, renders emergency care or treatment by the use of an AED shall be immune from civil liability for any personal injury as a result of the 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, reasonable prudent person would have acted under the same or similar circumstances. (2) The immunity from civil liability for any personal injury under subsection (1) of this section includes the licensed physician who is involved with AED site placement, the person or entity who provides the CPR and AED site placement, the person or entity</p>	<p><a href="http://chfs.ky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/B954EF52-7BE0-440A-84B6-3C2C8B8709E4/0/KentuckyGoodSamLaw.pdf">http://chfs.ky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/B954EF52-7BE0-440A-84B6-3C2C8B8709E4/0/KentuckyGoodSamLaw.pdf</a></p>

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	<p>outside of a hospital, doctor's office, or other place having proper medical equipment excluding house calls, for acts performed at the scene of such emergency, unless such acts constitute willful or wanton misconduct. (2) Nothing in this section applies to the administering of such care or treatment where the same is rendered for remuneration or with the expectation of remuneration. (3) The administering of emergency care or treatment at the scene of an emergency by employees of a board of education shall not be considered to be rendered for remuneration or with the expectation of remuneration because such personnel perform such care as part of their regular professional or work responsibilities for which they receive their regular salaries from the school board which is their employer. Effective: June 20, 2005 History: Amended 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 99, sec. 647, effective June 20, 2005. – Amended 1998 Ky. Acts ch. 426, sec. 599, effective July 15, 1998. -- Amended 1980 Ky. Acts ch. 3, sec. 1, effective July 15, 1980. -- Amended 1974 Ky. Acts ch. 74, VI, sec. 107(1 1). -- Created 1972 Ky. Acts ch. 35, sec. 1.</p>	<p>who provides the CPR and AED training, and the person or entity responsible for the site where the AED is located. (3) The immunity from civil liability under subsection (1) of this section does not apply if the personal injury results from the gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct of the person rendering the emergency care. (4) The requirements of KRS 311.667 shall not apply to any individual using an AED in an emergency setting if that individual is acting as a Good Samaritan under KRS 411.148 and KRS 313.257. Effective: July 14, 2000 History: Created 2000 Ky. Acts ch. 16, sec. 4, effective July 14, 2000.313.257 Nonliability of licensees for emergency care. No person licensed under this chapter, who in good faith renders emergency care at the scene of the emergency, shall be liable for any civil damages as a result of any acts or omissions by such person in rendering the emergency care. History: Created 1964 Ky. Acts ch. 12, sec. 28.</p>	
<p><b>Louisiana</b></p>	<p>§2793. Gratuitous service at scene of emergency; limitation on liability A. No person who in good faith gratuitously renders emergency care, first aid or rescue at the scene of an emergency, or moves a person receiving such care, first aid or rescue to a hospital or other place of medical care shall be liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission in rendering the care or services or as a result of any act or failure to act to provide or arrange for further medical treatment or care for the person involved in the said emergency; provided, however, such care or services or transportation shall not be considered gratuitous, and this Section shall not apply when rendered incidental to a business relationship, including but not limited to that of employer-employee, existing between the person rendering such care or service or transportation and the person receiving the same, or when incidental to a business relationship existing between the employer or principal of the person rendering such care, service or transportation and the employer or principal of the person receiving such care, service or transportation. This Section</p>	<p>§1236.14. Limitation of liability: In addition to the civil immunity provided to persons rendering emergency assistance as provided by law, including R.S. 9:2793, R.S. 37:1731, 1732, and 1735, and R.S. 40:1231.2, any prescribing advanced practice registered nurse or physician who authorizes the purchase of the AED, any physician or advanced practice registered nurse involved in the possessor's program, any individual or entity which provides training in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and in the use of an AED, any purchaser of an AED, any person or entity who owns or who is responsible for the site or the private security patrol vehicle where an AED is located, and any expected user regularly on the premises or in the vehicle shall not be liable for any civil damages arising from any act or omission of acts related to the operation of or failure to operate an AED that do not amount to willful or wanton misconduct or gross negligence. Acts 1999, No. 825, §1; Acts 2004, No. 443, §1; Acts 2010, No. 459, §2. §1731. Gratuitous service at scene of emergency; emergency care at hospitals; limitation of liability A.(1) A physician, surgeon, or physician assistant licensed under the provisions of Chapter 15 of this Title,</p>	<p><a href="http://www.legis.state.la.us/lss/lss.asp?doc=107228">http://www.legis.state.la.us/lss/lss.asp?doc=107228</a></p>

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	<p>shall not exempt from liability those individuals who intentionally or by grossly negligent acts or omissions cause damages to another individual. B. The immunity herein granted shall be personal to the individual rendering such care or service or furnishing such transportation and shall not inure to the benefit of any employer or other person legally responsible for the acts or omissions of such individual, nor shall it inure to the benefit of any insurer. C. For purposes of this Section, rendering emergency care, first aid, or rescue shall include the use of an automated external defibrillator as defined by R.S. 40:1236.12. Added by Acts 1975, No. 600, §1; Acts 2010, No. 459, §1.</p>	<p>his professional medical corporation chartered under the provisions of R.S. 12:901 et seq., or his limited liability company, or a nurse licensed under the provisions of Chapter 11 of this Title who in good faith gratuitously renders emergency care or services at the scene of an emergency, to a person in need thereof shall not be liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission in rendering such care or services or as a result of any act or failure to act to provide or arrange for further medical treatment or care for the person involved in said emergency, unless the damage or injury was caused by willful or wanton misconduct or gross negligence. (2)(a) A physician, on-call physician, or surgeon or oral and maxillofacial surgeon, or his professional medical or dental corporation or limited liability company or nurse, licensed or qualified as provided in Paragraph (A)(1) of this Section, or an intern, or resident of a public or private hospital or other medical health care facility licensed in this state, who in good faith responds to an imminent life-threatening situation or emergency within the hospital or facility and whose actual duty in the hospital or facility did not require a response to an emergency situation shall not be liable for civil damages resulting from any act or omission in rendering the emergency care or service or from failure to provide or arrange for further medical care or treatment of the person involved, unless the damage or injury was caused by willful or wanton misconduct or gross negligence. (b) The limitation of liability provided in Subparagraph (2)(a) of this Subsection shall not apply when, prior to the advent of the imminent life-threatening situation or emergency, the physician or surgeon or his professional medical corporation or limited liability company was a contemporaneously attending or consulting physician or surgeon to the person involved or when the nurse was a contemporaneously attending nurse to the person involved. (c) An on-call physician or oral and maxillofacial surgeon who gratuitously attends, assists, or treats a patient who comes into an emergency room or department, including any appropriate standard of care treatment necessitated by the patient's emergent condition, shall not be liable for civil damages resulting from any act or omission in rendering the emergency care or service to a patient, with whom there has been</p>	

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		<p>no prior physician-patient relationship or from failure to provide or arrange for further medical care or treatment to such patient unless the damage or injury was caused by willful or wanton misconduct or gross negligence. (d) For purposes of this Subsection, "on-call physician" means a physician, or oral and maxillofacial surgeon or his professional medical or dental corporation or limited liability company, who is not primarily employed or contracted by the hospital or other licensed medical health care facility to treat emergency room or department patients, but whose actual duties may include treating emergency room or department patients due to the requirements of 42 C.F.R. 489.24 or R.S. 40:2113.4 to respond to the emergency room or department on an on-call basis and as a condition of the privilege or ability to practice his profession within the hospital or facility. B. Any physician, surgeon, or member of the medical profession who is not licensed to practice medicine in Louisiana but who holds a valid license to practice medicine in any other state of the United States who gratuitously renders care or services at the scene of an emergency as herein provided shall not be charged with violation of the Louisiana Medical Practice Act. C. No veterinarian licensed under the provisions of Chapter 18 of this Title, who in good faith gratuitously renders emergency care or services or assistance at the scene of an emergency to an animal or animals in need thereof, shall be liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission by such person in rendering the care or services or assistance, or as a result of any act or failure to act to provide or arrange for further veterinary medical treatment or care for the animal involved in the said emergency. D. No dentist licensed under the provisions of Chapter 9 of this Title, who in good faith gratuitously renders emergency care or services at the scene of an emergency, except in a licensed dentist office or public or private hospital, to a person or persons in need thereof shall be liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission by such person in rendering the care or services or as a result of any act or failure to act to provide or arrange for further dental care or treatment or care for the person involved in the emergency. E. (1) No emergency medical technician who in good faith gratuitously renders emergency care or services at the scene</p>	

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<b>Maine</b>	<p>§164. Immunity from civil liability. Notwithstanding any inconsistent provisions of any public or private and special law, any person who voluntarily, without the expectation of monetary or other compensation from the person aided or treated, renders first aid, emergency treatment or rescue assistance to a person who is unconscious, ill, injured or in need of rescue assistance, shall not be liable for damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by such person nor for damages for the death of such person alleged to have occurred by reason of an act or omission in the rendering of such first aid, emergency treatment or rescue assistance, unless it is established that such injuries or such death were caused willfully, wantonly or recklessly or by gross negligence on the part of such person. This section shall apply to members or employees of nonprofit volunteer or governmental ambulance, rescue or emergency units, whether or not a user or service fee may be charged by the nonprofit unit or the governmental entity and whether or not the members or employees receive salaries or other compensation from the nonprofit unit or the governmental entity. This section shall not be construed to require a person who is ill or injured to be administered first aid or emergency treatment if such person objects thereto on religious grounds. This section shall not apply if such first aid or emergency treatment or assistance is rendered on the premises of a hospital or clinic. [1977, c. 69, (AMD).] SECTION HISTORY 1969, c. 565, (NEW). 1975, c. 452, §1 (RPR). 1975, c. 679, §1 (AMD). 1977, c. 69, (AMD).</p>	<p>of an emergency to a person or persons in need thereof shall be liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission in rendering the care or services or as a result of any act or failure to act to provide or arrange for further medical treatment or care for the person involved in the emergency. (2) For purposes of this Section, "emergency medical technician" means a certified first responder as defined in R.S. 40:1231(10) and a certified emergency medical technician as defined in R.S. 40:1231(3), (4), or (5). Acts 1964, No. 46, §1; Acts 1989, No. 347, §1; Acts 1990, No. 148, §1; Acts 1993, No. 618, §1; Acts 1997, No. 316, §1; Acts 1997, No. 1105, §1, eff. July 14, 1997; Acts 2003, No. 1033, §1.</p> <p>Sec. 1. 22 MRSA c. 421 AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATORS §2150-C. Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings. Automated external defibrillator. "Automated external defibrillator" means a medical device heart monitor and defibrillator that: A. Has received approval of its premarket notification, filed pursuant to 21 United States Code, Section 360(k), from the United States Food and Drug Administration; B. Is capable of recognizing the presence or absence of ventricular fibrillation and rapid ventricular tachycardia, and is capable of determining, without intervention by an operator, whether defibrillation should be performed; C. Either automatically charges and delivers an electrical impulse to an individual, or charges and delivers an electrical impulse at the command of the operator; and D. In the case of a defibrillator that may be operated in either an automatic or a manual mode, is set to operate in the automatic mode. 2. Automated external defibrillation. "Automatic external defibrillation" means the process of applying an automated external defibrillator to a person in cardiac arrest, allowing the defibrillator to interpret the cardiac rhythm, and, if appropriate, delivering an electrical shock to the heart to allow it to resume effective electrical activity. 3. Emergency medical services provider. "Emergency medical services provider" means an advanced emergency medical technician, an ambulance attendant, a basic emergency medical services' person or a basic emergency medical technician, as defined in Title 32, section 83, subsections 1, 3-A, 6 and 7, respectively. 4. Emergency medical services</p>	<p><a href="http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes/14/title14sec164.html">http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes/14/title14sec164.html</a></p>

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		<p>system. "Emergency medical services system" means the comprehensive and coordinated statewide emergency medical services system, including the trauma care system, that is created in Title 32, chapter 2-B. §2150-D. Training, maintenance, testing, use and reporting requirements 1. Training and maintenance. A person who possesses an automated external defibrillator must:</p> <p>A. Require expected users to complete successfully a course in automated external defibrillation and cardiopulmonary resuscitation that is offered or approved by the American Heart Association or another nationally recognized organization; B. Maintain and test the defibrillator according to the manufacturer's guidelines; and C. Consult with a physician regarding compliance with the requirements of paragraphs A and B. 2. Notification of location of defibrillator. 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. 3. Authorized users. A person who has obtained appropriate training on how to perform automated external defibrillation and has successfully completed a course in cardiopulmonary resuscitation may perform automated external defibrillation, regardless of whether the person is a physician, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse or emergency medical services provider. 4. Activation of emergency medical services system. A person who renders out-of-hospital emergency care or treatment to a person in cardiac arrest by using an automated external defibrillator must activate the emergency medical services system as soon as possible and report any clinical use of the automated external defibrillator. §2150-E. Immunity: 1. Immunity for provider prescription. Except in the case of intentional misconduct, a physician is not liable for damages for injury, death or loss to person or property for providing a prescription for an automated external defibrillator approved for use as a medical device by the United States Food and Drug Administration. 2. Immunity for providing training. Except in the case of intentional misconduct, a person is not liable for civil damages for injury, death or loss to person or property for providing training in automated external defibrillation. 3. Immunity for providing defibrillation. Except in</p>	

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Manitoba, CA	<p>C.C.S.M. c. G65 The Good Samaritan Protection Act. (Assented to December 7, 2006) HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows: No liability unless gross negligence. 1. A person who voluntarily provides emergency medical services, aid or advice to the victim of an accident or medical emergency at the immediate scene of the accident or emergency is not liable in damages for injury or death to the victim caused by the person's acts or omissions in providing the medical services, aid or advice unless that person is grossly negligent. Exception 2. Section 1 does not apply if the person providing the medical services, aid or advice (a) is employed expressly for that purpose; or (b) does so with a view to gain. Members of volunteer organizations covered 3. For greater certainty, section 1 applies to a member of a volunteer organization that provides first aid, ski patrol, neighbourhood watch or patrol or other similar services who receives a payment or other benefit in recognition of his or her services, so long as the payment or other benefit is not provided as a result of an employer-employee relationship.</p>	<p>the case of intentional misconduct or when there is no good faith attempt to notify an emergency medical services system organization in accordance with section 2150-D, subsection 3, a person is not criminally responsible nor liable for civil damages for injury, death or loss to person or property for performing automated external defibrillation in good faith, regardless of whether the person has obtained appropriate training on how to perform automated external defibrillation. SUMMARY: This bill requires certain training for designated uses of a defibrillator; requires notification of a defibrillator with the emergency medical services system; requires activation of the emergency medical services system in an emergency situation where a defibrillator is used; and provides immunity from liability for persons who use such a defibrillator.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.canlii.org/en/mb/laws/stat/ccsm-c-g65/latest/ccsm-c-g65.html">http://www.canlii.org/en/mb/laws/stat/ccsm-c-g65/latest/ccsm-c-g65.html</a></p>
Maryland	<p>§ 5-603. Emergency medical care. (a) In general. -- A person described in subsection (b) of this section is not civilly liable for any act or omission in giving any assistance or medical care, if: (1) The act or omission is not one of gross negligence; (2) The</p>	<p>§ 7-205.2. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation and automated external defibrillator and automated external defibrillator instruction. (a) Definitions. -- (1) In this section the following words have the meanings indicated. (2) "Automated external defibrillator" has</p>	<p><a href="http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/mdcode/">http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/mdcode/</a></p>

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	<p>assistance or medical care is provided without fee or other compensation; and (3) The assistance or medical care is provided: (i) At the scene of an emergency; (ii) In transit to a medical facility; or (iii) Through communications with personnel providing emergency assistance.(b) Applicability. -- Subsection (a) of this section applies to the following: (1) An individual who is licensed by this State to provide medical care; (2) A member of any State, county, municipal, or volunteer fire department, ambulance and rescue squad, or law enforcement agency, the National Ski Patrol System, or a corporate fire department responding to a call outside of its corporate premises, if the member: (i) Has completed an American Red Cross course in advanced first aid and has a current card showing that status; (ii) Has completed an equivalent of an American Red Cross course in advanced first aid, as determined by the Secretary of Health and Mental Hygiene; or (iii) Is certified or licensed by this State as an emergency medical services provider; (3) A volunteer fire department or ambulance and rescue squad whose members have immunity; and (4) A corporation when its fire department personnel are immune under paragraph (2) of this subsection.(c) Immunity for individual not covered by this section. -- An individual who is not covered otherwise by this section is not civilly liable for any act or omission in providing assistance or medical aid to a victim at the scene of an emergency, if: (1) The assistance or aid is provided in a reasonably prudent manner; (2) The assistance or aid is provided without fee or other compensation; and (3) The individual relinquishes care of the victim when someone who is licensed or certified by this State to provide medical care or services becomes available to take responsibility.HISTORY: 1982, ch. 770, § 4; ch. 775; 1983, ch. 248; 1997, ch. 14, § 9; ch. 201, § 2; 2008, ch. 36.</p>	<p>the meaning stated in § 13-517 of this article. (3) "Psychomotor skills" means the use of hands-on practicing to support cognitive learning.(b) Instruction required. -- Beginning with students entering grade 9 in the 2015-2016 school year, a student shall complete, as part of the health or physical education curriculum, instruction in cardiopulmonary resuscitation that includes hands-only cardiopulmonary resuscitation and the use of an automated external defibrillator.(c) County board to provide instruction. -- Beginning in the 2015-2016 school year, each county board shall provide, as part of the health or physical education curriculum, instruction in cardiopulmonary resuscitation that includes hands-only cardiopulmonary resuscitation and the use of an automated external defibrillator in every public school that enrolls students in any of the grades 9 through 12 in the county.(d) Development of approved instructional program. -- The instruction required under subsections (b) and (c) of this section shall: (1) Use an instructional program that is:(i) Developed by the American Heart Association or the American Red Cross; or (ii) Approved by the Department and the county board and is nationally recognized and based on the most current national evidence-based emergency cardiovascular care guidelines for cardiopulmonary resuscitation and the use of an automated external defibrillator; and (2) Incorporate the psychomotor skills necessary to perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation and to use an automated external defibrillator. (e) Instructor requirements -- Certification or non-certification courses. -- (1) If the instruction required under subsections (b) and (c) of this section is offered for certification, the course must be conducted by an individual who is certified by the American Heart Association, the American Red Cross, or a similar nationally recognized entity as an instructor of cardiopulmonary resuscitation and the use of an automated external defibrillator. (2) If the instruction required under subsections (b) and (c) of this section is not offered for certification, a teacher who is not a certified instructor of cardiopulmonary resuscitation and the use of an automated external defibrillator may facilitate, provide, or oversee the instruction. (f) Monitoring process. -- The Department shall develop a process to monitor the implementation of the</p>	



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<b>Massachusetts</b>	<p>Chapter 112: Section 12V. Exemption of certain individuals rendering emergency cardiopulmonary resuscitation from civil liability. Section 12V. Any person who, in good faith, attempts to render emergency care including, but not limited to, cardiopulmonary resuscitation or defibrillation, and does so without compensation, shall not be liable for acts or omissions, other than gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct, resulting from the attempt to render such emergency care. [Text of section as amended by 2014, 38 effective May 22, 2014.]</p>	<p>requirements established under this section. HISTORY: 2014, chs. 175, 176. See Also: Md. EDUCATION Code Ann. § 7-425 (2014), EDUCATION, DIVISION II., Md. EDUCATION Code Ann. § 13-517 (2014), Md. LOCAL GOVERNMENT Code Ann. § 1-1310 (2014).            Section 21. No EMS personnel certified, accredited or otherwise approved under this chapter, and no additional personnel certified or authorized under section 9, who in the performance of their duties and in good faith render emergency first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, transportation, or other EMS, to an injured person or to a person incapacitated by illness shall be personally liable as a result of rendering such aid or services or, in the case of an emergency medical technician or additional personnel, as a result of transporting such person to a hospital or other health care facility, nor shall they be liable to a hospital for its expenses if, under emergency conditions, they cause the admission of such person to said hospital. Chapter 111C: Section 14. Liability of emergency medical technicians, police officers or firefighters. Section 14. no emergency medical technician certified under the provisions of this chapter and no police officer or firefighter, who in the performance of his duties and in good faith renders emergency first aid, including, but not limited to, the use of any, semi-automatic or automatic external defibrillator or transportation to an injured person or to a person incapacitated by illness shall be personally in any way liable as a result of rendering such aid or as a result of transporting such person to a hospital or other safe place, nor shall he be liable to a hospital for its expenses if, under emergency conditions, he causes the admission of such person to said hospital.</p>	<p><a href="https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleXVI/Chapter112/Section12v">https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleXVI/Chapter112/Section12v</a></p>
<b>Michigan</b>	<p>691.1504 Rendering of cardiopulmonary resuscitation; applicability of subsection (1) to civil actions; use of automated external defibrillator; applicability of subsections (3) and (4). Sec. 4. (1) Subject to subsection (2), an individual who having no duty to do so in good faith voluntarily renders cardiopulmonary resuscitation to another individual is not liable in a civil action for damages resulting from an act or omission in rendering the cardiopulmonary resuscitation, except an act or omission that constitutes gross negligence or willful and wanton misconduct. (2) Subsection (1) applies only</p>	<p>333.20965 - Immunity from liability. Sec. 20965. (1) Unless an act or omission is the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct, the acts or omissions of a medical first responder, emergency medical technician, emergency medical technician specialist, paramedic, medical director of a medical control authority or his or her designee, or, subject to subsection (5), an individual acting as a clinical preceptor of a department-approved education program sponsor while providing services to a patient outside a hospital, in a hospital before transferring patient care to hospital personnel, or in a clinical setting that are consistent with the</p>	<p><a href="http://legislature.mi.gov/doc.aspx?mcl-691-1504">http://legislature.mi.gov/doc.aspx?mcl-691-1504</a></p>

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	<p>to a civil action that is filed or pending on or after May 1, 1986. (3) Subject to subsection (5), an individual who having no duty to do so in good faith voluntarily renders emergency services to another individual using an automated external defibrillator is not liable in a civil action for damages resulting from an act or omission in rendering the emergency services using the automated external defibrillator, except an act or omission that constitutes gross negligence or willful and wanton misconduct. (4) Subject to subsection (5), the following persons are not liable in a civil action for damages resulting from an act or omission of an individual rendering emergency services using an automated external defibrillator as described in subsection (3), except if the person's actions constitute gross negligence or willful and wanton misconduct: (a) A physician who provides medical authorization for use of an automated external defibrillator. (b) An individual who instructs others in the use of an automated external defibrillator. (c) An individual or entity that owns, occupies, or manages the premises where an automated external defibrillator is located or used. (5) Subsections (3) and (4) apply only to a civil action that is filed or pending on or after the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subsection. History: Add. 1986, Act 21, Imd. Eff. Mar. 10, 1986; -- Am. 1999, Act 173, Imd. Eff. Nov. 16, 1999</p>	<p>individual's licensure or additional training required by the medical control authority including, but not limited to, services described in subsection (2), or consistent with an approved procedure for that particular education program do not impose liability in the treatment of a patient on those individuals or any of the following persons: (a) The authorizing physician or physician's designee. (b) The medical director and individuals serving on the governing board, advisory body, or committee of the medical control authority and an employee of the medical control authority. (c) The person providing communications services or lawfully operating or utilizing supportive electronic communications devices. (d) The life support agency or an officer, member of the staff, or other employee of the life support agency. (e) The hospital or an officer, member of the staff, nurse, or other employee of the hospital. (f) The authoritative governmental unit or units. (g) Emergency personnel from outside the state. (h) The education program medical director. (i) The education program instructor-coordinator. (j) The education program sponsor and education program sponsor advisory committee. (k) The student of a department-approved education program who is participating in an education program approved clinical setting. (l) An instructor or other staff employed by or under contract to a department-approved education program for the purpose of providing training or instruction for the department-approved education program. (m) The life support agency or an officer, member of the staff, or other employee of the life support agency providing the clinical setting described in subdivision (k). (n) The hospital or an officer, member of the medical staff, or other employee of the hospital providing the clinical setting described in subdivision (k). (2) Subsection (1) applies to services consisting of the use of an automated external defibrillator on an individual who is in or is exhibiting symptoms of cardiac distress. (3) Unless an act or omission is the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct, the acts or omissions of any of the persons named below, while participating in the development of protocols under this part, implementation of protocols under this part, or holding a participant in the emergency medical services system accountable for department-approved protocols under this part, does not</p>	

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Minnesota	<p>604A.01 GOOD SAMARITAN LAW. Subdivision 1. Duty to assist. A person at the scene of an emergency who knows that another person is exposed to or has suffered grave physical harm shall, to the extent that the person can do so without danger or peril to self or others, give reasonable assistance to the exposed person. Reasonable assistance may include obtaining or attempting to obtain aid from law enforcement or medical personnel. A person who violates this subdivision is guilty of a petty misdemeanor. Subd. 2. General immunity from liability. (a) A person who, without compensation or the expectation of compensation, renders emergency care, advice, or assistance at the scene of an emergency or during transit to a location where professional medical care can be rendered, is not liable for any civil damages as a result of acts or omissions</p>	<p>impose liability in the performance of those functions: (a) The medical director and individuals serving on the governing board, advisory body, or committees of the medical control authority or employees of the medical control authority. (b) A participating hospital or freestanding surgical outpatient facility in the medical control authority or an officer, member of the medical staff, or other employee of the hospital or freestanding surgical outpatient facility. (c) A participating agency in the medical control authority or an officer, member of the medical staff, or other employee of the participating agency. (d) A nonprofit corporation that performs the functions of a medical control authority. (4) Subsections (1) and (3) do not limit immunity from liability otherwise provided by law for any of the persons listed in subsections (1) and (3). (5) The limitation on liability granted to a clinical preceptor under subsection (1) applies only to an act or omission of the clinical preceptor relating directly to a student's clinical training activity or responsibility while the clinical preceptor is physically present with the student during the clinical training activity, and does not apply to an act or omission of the clinical preceptor during that time that indirectly relates or does not relate to the student's clinical training activity or responsibility. History: Add. 1990, Act 179, Imd. Eff. July 2, 1990; Am. 1997, Act 78, Imd. Eff. July 22, 1997; Am. 1999, Act 199, Imd. Eff. Dec. 20, 1999; Am. 2000, Act 375, Imd. Eff. Jan. 2, 2001</p>	<p><a href="https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=604a.01">https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=604a.01</a></p>

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	<p>by that person in rendering the emergency care, advice, or assistance, unless the person acts in a willful and wanton or reckless manner in providing the care, advice, or assistance. This subdivision does not apply to a person rendering emergency care, advice, or assistance during the course of regular employment, and receiving compensation or expecting to receive compensation for rendering the care, advice, or assistance. (b) For the purposes of this section, the scene of an emergency is an area outside the confines of a hospital or other institution that has hospital facilities, or an office of a person licensed to practice one or more of the healing arts under chapter 147, 147A, 148, 150A, or 153. The scene of an emergency includes areas threatened by or exposed to spillage, seepage, fire, explosion, or other release of hazardous materials, and includes ski areas and trails. (c) For the purposes of this section, "person" includes a public or private nonprofit volunteer firefighter, volunteer police officer, volunteer ambulance attendant, volunteer first provider of emergency medical services, volunteer ski patroller, and any partnership, corporation, association, or other entity. (d) For the purposes of this section, "compensation" does not include payments, reimbursement for expenses, or pension benefits paid to members of volunteer organizations. (e) For purposes of this section, "emergency care" includes providing emergency medical care by using or providing an automatic external defibrillator, unless the person on whom the device is to be used objects; or unless the person is rendering this care during the course of regular employment, the person is receiving or expects to receive compensation for rendering this care, and the usual and regular duties of the person include the provision of emergency medical care. "Automatic external defibrillator" means a medical device heart monitor and defibrillator that: (1) has received approval of its premarket notification, filed pursuant to United States Code, title 21, section 360(k), from the United States Food and Drug Administration; (2) is capable of recognizing the presence or absence of ventricular fibrillation or rapid ventricular tachycardia, and is capable of determining, without intervention by an operator, whether</p>		

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Mississippi	<p>defibrillation should be performed; and (3) upon determining that defibrillation should be performed, automatically charges and requests delivery of an electrical impulse to an individual's heart. History: 1994 c 623 art 2 s 1; 1995 c 205 art 2 s 8; 1998 c 329 s 1; 2001 c 107 s 1</p> <p>§ 73-25-37. Liability of physician, dentist, nurse, emergency medical technician, etc., for rendering emergency care; immunity from civil liability for good faith use of automated external defibrillator by person untrained in its use; immunity from civil liability for good faith use of auto-injectable epinephrine by trained school personnel (1) No duly licensed, practicing physician, physician assistant, dentist, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, certified registered emergency medical technician, or any other person who, in good faith and in the exercise of reasonable care, renders emergency care to any injured person at the scene of an emergency, or in transporting the injured person to a point where medical assistance can be reasonably expected, shall be liable for any civil damages to the injured person as a result of any acts committed in good faith and in the exercise of reasonable care or omissions in good faith and in the exercise of reasonable care by such persons in rendering the emergency care to the injured person. (2) (a) Any person who in good faith, with or without compensation, renders emergency care or treatment by the use of an Automated External Defibrillator (AED) in accordance with the provisions of Sections 41-60-31 through 41-60-35, as well as the person responsible for the site where the AED is located if the person has provided for compliance with the provisions of Sections 41-60-31 through 41-60-35, shall be immune from civil liability for any personal injury as a result of that 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, reasonably prudent person would have acted under the same or similar circumstances and the person's actions or failure to act does not amount to willful or wanton misconduct or gross negligence. (b) A person who has not complied with the provisions of Sections 41-60-31 through 41-60-35, but who has</p>		<p><a href="http://web.lexisnexis.com/research/xlink?app=00075&amp;view=full&amp;interface=1&amp;docinfo=off&amp;searchtype=general&amp;search=Miss.+Code+Ann.+%A7+73-25-37">http://web.lexisnexis.com/research/xlink?app=00075&amp;view=full&amp;interface=1&amp;docinfo=off&amp;searchtype=general&amp;search=Miss.+Code+Ann.+%A7+73-25-37</a></p>

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	<p>access to an AED and uses it in good faith in an emergency as an ordinary prudent person would have done in the same or similar circumstances, shall be immune from civil liability for any personal injury as a result of an act or omission related to the operation of or failure to operate an AED if the person's actions or failure to act do not amount to willful or wanton misconduct or gross negligence. (3) Any employee of a local public school district, a private school, or parochial school, trained in the administration of auto-injectable epinephrine, who provides, administers, or assists in the administration of auto-injectable epinephrine, in accordance with the provisions of Section 37-11-71, to a student believed in good faith to be having an anaphylactic reaction, shall be immune from civil liability for any personal injury as a result of that care or treatment if the employee's actions or failure to act do not amount to willful or wanton misconduct or gross negligence. (4) The immunity from civil liability for any personal injury under subsection (2) of this section includes the licensed physician who authorizes, directs or supervises the installation or provision of AED equipment in or on any premises or conveyance other than a medical facility, the owner of the premises where an AED is used, the purchaser of the AED, a person who uses an AED during an emergency for the purpose of attempting to save the life of another person who is or who appears to be in cardiac arrest, and the person who provides the CPR and AED training. (5) The immunity from civil liability for any personal injury under subsection (3) of this section includes the licensed physician who prescribes the auto-injectable epinephrine, the school district, or any other entity, that legally obtained the auto-injectable epinephrine, and the person who provides the training in the administration of auto-injectable epinephrine. (6) The immunity from civil liability under subsection (2) and subsection (3) of this section does not apply if the personal injury results from the gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct of the person rendering the emergency care. HISTORY: SOURCES: Codes, 1942, § 8893.5; Laws, 1962, ch. 413; Laws, 1964, ch. 431; Laws, 1975, ch. 329; Laws, 1976, ch. 405; Laws, 1979, ch. 376, § 1; Laws, 1999, ch.</p>		

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<b>Missouri</b>	<p>489, § 4; Laws, 2007, ch. 428, § 1; Laws, 2014, ch. 464, § 2, eff from and after July 1, 2014.</p> <p>Emergency care, no civil liability, exceptions (Good Samaritan law). 537.037. 1. Any physician or surgeon, registered professional nurse or licensed practical nurse licensed to practice in this state under the provisions of chapter 334 or 335, or licensed to practice under the equivalent laws of any other state and any person licensed as a mobile emergency medical technician under the provisions of chapter 190, may: (1) In good faith render emergency care or assistance, without compensation, at the scene of an emergency or accident, and shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions other than damages occasioned by gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions by such person in rendering such emergency care; (2) In good faith render emergency care or assistance, without compensation, to any minor involved in an accident, or in competitive sports, or other emergency at the scene of an accident, without first obtaining the consent of the parent or guardian of the minor, and shall not be liable for any civil damages other than damages occasioned by gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions by such person in rendering the emergency care. 2. Any other person who has been trained to provide first aid in a standard recognized training program may, without compensation, render emergency care or assistance to the level for which he or she has been trained, at the scene of an emergency or accident, and shall not be liable for civil damages for acts or omissions other than damages occasioned by gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions by such person in rendering such emergency care. 3. Any mental health professional, as defined in section 632.005, or qualified counselor, as defined in section 631.005, or any practicing medical, osteopathic, or chiropractic physician, or certified nurse practitioner, or physicians' assistant may in good faith render suicide prevention interventions at the scene of a threatened suicide and shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions other than damages occasioned by gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions by such</p>	<p>Defibrillators, use authorized when, conditions, notice--good faith immunity from civil liability, when. 190.092. 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as the "Public Access to Automated External Defibrillator Act". 2. A person or entity who acquires an automated external defibrillator shall ensure that: (1) Expected defibrillator users receive training by the American Red Cross or American Heart Association in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and the use of automated external defibrillators, or an equivalent nationally recognized course in defibrillator use and cardiopulmonary resuscitation; (2) The defibrillator is maintained and tested according to the manufacturer's operational guidelines; (3) Any person who renders emergency care or treatment on a person in cardiac arrest by using an automated external defibrillator activates the emergency medical services system as soon as possible; and (4) Any person or entity that owns an automated external defibrillator that is for use outside of a health care facility shall have a physician review and approve the clinical protocol for the use of the defibrillator, review and advice regarding the training and skill maintenance of the intended users of the defibrillator and assure proper review of all situations when the defibrillator is used to render emergency care. 3. Any person or entity who acquires an automated external defibrillator shall notify the emergency communications district or the ambulance dispatch center of the primary provider of emergency medical services where the automated external defibrillator is to be located. 4. Any person who gratuitously and in good faith renders emergency care by use of or provision of an automated external defibrillator shall not be held liable for any civil damages as a result of such care or treatment, unless the person acts in a willful and wanton or reckless manner in providing the care, advice, or assistance. The person or entity who provides appropriate training to the person using an automated external defibrillator, the person or entity responsible for the site where the automated external defibrillator is located, the person or entity that owns the automated external defibrillator, the person or entity that provided clinical protocol for automated external defibrillator sites</p>	<p><a href="http://www.moga.mo.gov/statutes/c500-599/5370000037.htm">http://www.moga.mo.gov/statutes/c500-599/5370000037.htm</a></p>

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	<p>person in rendering such suicide prevention interventions. 4. Any other person may, without compensation, render suicide prevention interventions at the scene of a threatened suicide and shall not be liable for civil damages for acts or omissions other than damages occasioned by gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions by such person in rendering such suicide prevention interventions. (L. 1979 H.B. 445 § 1, A.L. 1983 1st Ex. Sess. H.B. 8, A.L. 1986 H.B. 860, A.L. 2005 H.B. 462 &amp; 463, A.L. 2008 S.B. 1081)</p>	<p>or programs, and the licensed physician who reviews and approves the clinical protocol shall likewise not be held liable for civil damages resulting from the use of an automated external defibrillator. Nothing in this section shall affect any claims brought pursuant to chapter 537 or 538. 5. All basic life support ambulances and stretcher vans operated in the state of Missouri shall be equipped with an automated external defibrillator and be staffed by at least one individual trained in the use of an automated external defibrillator. 6. The provisions of this section shall apply in all counties within the state and any city not within a county. (L. 1998 H.B. 1668 § 190.375, A.L. 2002 S.B. 1107, A.L. 2004 H.B. 1195, A.L. 2009 H.B. 103, A.L. 2010 H.B. 1977)</p>	
<b>Montana</b>	<p>27-1-714. Limits on liability for emergency care rendered at scene of accident or emergency. (1) Any person licensed as a physician and surgeon under the laws of the state of Montana, any volunteer firefighter or officer of any nonprofit volunteer fire company, or any other person who in good faith renders emergency care or assistance without compensation except as provided in subsection (2) at the scene of an emergency or accident is not liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions other than damages occasioned by gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions by the person in rendering the emergency care or assistance. (2) Subsection (1) includes a person properly trained under the laws of this state who operates an ambulance to and from the scene of an emergency or renders emergency medical treatment on a volunteer basis so long as the total reimbursement received for the volunteer services does not exceed 25% of the person's gross annual income or \$3,000 a calendar year, whichever is greater. (3) If a nonprofit subscription fire company refuses to fight a fire on nonsubscriber property, the refusal does not constitute gross negligence or a willful or wanton act or omission. History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 93, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 17-410; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 390, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 330, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 133, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 587, Ch. 56, L. 2009.</p>	<p>50-6-505. Liability limitations. (1) An individual who provides emergency care or treatment by using an AED in compliance with this part and rules adopted by the department pursuant to 50-6-503 and an individual providing cardiopulmonary resuscitation to an individual upon whom an AED is or may be used are immune from civil liability for a personal injury that results from that care or treatment or from civil liability as a result of any act or failure to act in providing or arranging further medical treatment for the individual upon whom the AED was used unless the individual using the AED or the person providing cardiopulmonary resuscitation, as applicable, acts with gross negligence or with willful or with wanton disregard for the care of the person upon whom the AED is or may be used. (2) The following individuals or entities are immune from civil liability for any personal injury that results from an act or omission that does not amount to willful or wanton misconduct or gross negligence if applicable provisions of this part and rules adopted by the department pursuant to 50-6-503 have been met by the individual or entity: (a) a person providing medical oversight of the AED program, as designated in the plan prepared pursuant to 50-6-502; (b) the entity responsible for the AED program, as designated in the plan prepared pursuant to 50-6-502; (c) an individual providing training to others on the use of an AED.</p>	<p><a href="http://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/27/1/27-1-714.htm">http://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/27/1/27-1-714.htm</a></p>
<b>Nebraska</b>	<p>25-21,186. Emergency care at scene of emergency; persons relieved of civil liability, when. No person who renders emergency care at the scene of an accident or other</p>	<p>35-107. Volunteer department; emergency first aid; members; immunity from liability; when. No member of a volunteer fire department or of a volunteer first-aid, rescue, or emergency squad</p>	<p><a href="http://nebraskalegisature.gov/laws/statutes.php?statute=25-">http://nebraskalegisature.gov/laws/statutes.php?statute=25-</a></p>



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	<p>emergency gratuitously, shall be held liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission by such person in rendering the emergency care or as a result of any act or failure to act to provide or arrange for medical treatment or care for the injured person.</p>	<p>which provides emergency public first-aid and rescue services shall be liable in any civil action to respond in damages as a result of his acts of commission or omission arising out of and in the course of his rendering in good faith any such services as such member but such immunity from liability shall not extend to the operation of any motor vehicle in connection with such services. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to grant any such immunity to any person causing damage by his willful or wanton act of commission or omission. 71-5196. Out-of-hospital emergency care provider; liability within scope of practice. No act of commission or omission of any out-of-hospital emergency care provider while rendering emergency medical care within the limits of his or her certification or status as a trainee to a person who is deemed by the provider to be in immediate danger of injury or loss of life shall impose any liability on any other person, and this section shall not relieve the out-of-hospital emergency care provider from personal liability, if any.</p>	<p><a href="#">21,186</a></p>
<p><b>Nevada</b></p>	<p>Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 41.500 - General rule; volunteers; members of search and rescue organization; persons rendering cardiopulmonary resuscitation or using defibrillator; presumptions relating to emergency care rendered on public school grounds or in connection with public school activities; business or organization that has defibrillator for use on premises. 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 41.505, any person in this State who renders emergency care or assistance in an emergency, gratuitously and in good faith, except for a person who is performing community service as a result of disciplinary action pursuant to any provision in title 54 of NRS, is not liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission, not amounting to gross negligence, by that person in rendering the emergency care or assistance or as a result of any act or failure to act, not amounting to gross negligence, to provide or arrange for further medical treatment for the injured person. 2. Any person in this State who acts as a driver of an ambulance or attendant on an ambulance operated by a volunteer service or as a volunteer driver or attendant on an ambulance operated by a political subdivision of this State, or owned by the Federal Government and operated by a</p>	<p>NRS 41.504 Physicians, physician assistants and registered nurses who give instruction or provide supervision to emergency medical attendant during emergency; emergency medical attendants, physician assistants and nurses who obey instruction given by physician, physician assistant or nurse during emergency. [Effective January 1, 2014.] 1. Any physician, physician assistant or registered nurse who in good faith gives instruction or provides supervision to an emergency medical attendant, physician assistant or registered nurse, at the scene of an emergency or while transporting an ill or injured person from the scene of an emergency, is not liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission, not amounting to gross negligence, in giving that instruction or providing that supervision. 2. An emergency medical attendant, physician assistant, registered nurse or licensed practical nurse who obeys an instruction given by a physician, physician assistant, registered nurse or licensed practical nurse and thereby renders emergency care, at the scene of an emergency or while transporting an ill or injured person from the scene of an emergency, is not liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission, not amounting to gross negligence, in rendering that emergency care. 3. As used in</p>	<p><a href="http://www.leg.state.nv.us/NRS/NRS-041.html#NRS041Sec500">http://www.leg.state.nv.us/NRS/NRS-041.html#NRS041Sec500</a></p>

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	<p>contractor of the Federal Government, and who in good faith renders emergency care or assistance to any injured or ill person, whether at the scene of an emergency or while transporting an injured or ill person to or from any clinic, doctor's office or other medical facility, is not liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission, not amounting to gross negligence, by that person in rendering the emergency care or assistance, or as a result of any act or failure to act, not amounting to gross negligence, to provide or arrange for further medical treatment for the injured or ill person. 3. Any person who is an appointed member of a volunteer service operating an ambulance or an appointed volunteer serving on an ambulance operated by a political subdivision of this State, other than a driver or attendant of an ambulance, is not liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission, not amounting to gross negligence, by that person whenever the person is performing his or her duties in good faith. 4. Any person who is a member of a search and rescue organization in this State under the direct supervision of any county sheriff who in good faith renders care or assistance in an emergency to any injured or ill person, whether at the scene of an emergency or while transporting an injured or ill person to or from any clinic, doctor's office or other medical facility, is not liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission, not amounting to gross negligence, by that person in rendering the emergency care or assistance, or as a result of any act or failure to act, not amounting to gross negligence, to provide or arrange for further medical treatment for the injured or ill person. 5. Any person who is employed by or serves as a volunteer for a public fire-fighting agency and who is authorized pursuant to chapter 450B of NRS to render emergency medical care at the scene of an emergency is not liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission, not amounting to gross negligence, by that person in rendering that care or as a result of any act or failure to act, not amounting to gross negligence, to provide or arrange for further medical treatment for the injured or ill person. 6. Any person who: (a) Has successfully completed a course in</p>	<p>this section, "emergency medical attendant" means a person licensed as an attendant or certified as an emergency medical technician, advanced emergency medical technician or paramedic pursuant to chapter 450B of NRS. (Added to NRS by 2007, 30; A 2013, 952, effective January 1, 2014) NRS 41.505 Physicians, physician assistants, nurses and dentists. 1. Any person licensed under the provisions of chapter 630, 632 or 633 of NRS and any person who holds an equivalent license issued by another state, who renders emergency care or assistance, including, without limitation, emergency obstetrical care or assistance, in an emergency, gratuitously and in good faith, is not liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission, not amounting to gross negligence, by that person in rendering the emergency care or assistance or as a result of any failure to act, not amounting to gross negligence, to provide or arrange for further medical treatment for the injured or ill person. This section does not excuse a physician, physician assistant or nurse from liability for damages resulting from that person's acts or omissions which occur in a licensed medical facility relative to any person with whom there is a preexisting relationship as a patient. 2. Any person licensed under the provisions of chapter 630, 632 or 633 of NRS and any person who holds an equivalent license issued by another state who: (a) Is retired or otherwise does not practice on a full-time basis; and (b) Gratuitously and in good faith, renders medical care within the scope of that person's license to an indigent person, is not liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission by that person, not amounting to gross negligence or reckless, willful or wanton conduct, in rendering that care. 3. Any person licensed to practice medicine under the provisions of chapter 630 or 633 of NRS or licensed to practice dentistry under the provisions of chapter 631 of NRS who renders care or assistance to a patient for a governmental entity or a nonprofit organization is not liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission by that person in rendering that care or assistance if the care or assistance is rendered gratuitously, in good faith and in a manner not amounting to gross negligence or reckless, willful or wanton conduct. 4. As used in this section, "gratuitously" has the</p>	

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	<p>cardiopulmonary resuscitation according to the guidelines of the American National Red Cross or American Heart Association; (b) Has successfully completed the training requirements of a course in basic emergency care of a person in cardiac arrest conducted in accordance with the standards of the American Heart Association; or (c) Is directed by the instructions of a dispatcher for an ambulance, air ambulance or other agency that provides emergency medical services before its arrival at the scene of the emergency, and who in good faith renders cardiopulmonary resuscitation in accordance with the person's training or the direction, other than in the course of the person's regular employment or profession, is not liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission, not amounting to gross negligence, by that person in rendering that care. 7. For the purposes of subsection 6, a person who: (a) Is required to be certified in the administration of cardiopulmonary resuscitation pursuant to NRS 391.092; and (b) In good faith renders cardiopulmonary resuscitation on the property of a public school or in connection with a transportation of pupils to or from a public school or while on activities that are part of the program of a public school, shall be presumed to have acted other than in the course of the person's regular employment or profession. 8. Any person who gratuitously and in good faith renders emergency medical care involving the use of an automated external defibrillator is not liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission, not amounting to gross negligence, by that person in rendering that care. 9. A business or organization that has placed an automated external defibrillator for use on its premises is not liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission, not amounting to gross negligence, by the person rendering such care or for providing the automated external defibrillator to the person for the purpose of rendering such care if the business or organization: (a) Complies with all current federal and state regulations governing the use and placement of an automated external defibrillator; (b) Ensures that the automated external defibrillator is maintained and tested according to the operational guidelines established by the</p>	<p>meaning ascribed to it in NRS 41.500. (Added to NRS by 1973, 610; A 1975, 37, 404, 405; 1985, 1754; 1987, 2217; 1989, 21; 1995, 2641; 1999, 937; 2002 Special Session, 5; 2005, 2517; 2007, 32, 3047) NRS 41.506 Physicians, physician assistants and nurses who render certain emergency obstetrical care; licensed medical facilities in which certain emergency obstetrical care is rendered. 1. Any person licensed under the provisions of chapter 630, 632 or 633 of NRS and any person who holds an equivalent license issued by another state who renders emergency obstetrical care or assistance to a pregnant woman during labor or the delivery of the child is not liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission by that person in rendering that care or assistance if: (a) The care or assistance is rendered in good faith and in a manner not amounting to gross negligence or reckless, willful or wanton conduct; (b) The person has not previously provided prenatal or obstetrical care to the woman; and (c) The damages are reasonably related to or primarily caused by a lack of prenatal care received by the woman. 2. A licensed medical facility in which such care or assistance is rendered is not liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission by the person in rendering that care or assistance if that person is not liable for any civil damages pursuant to subsection 1 and the actions of the medical facility relating to the rendering of that care or assistance do not amount to gross negligence or reckless, willful or wanton conduct. (Added to NRS by 2007, 30) NRS 41.507 Volunteer emergency medical dispatchers and volunteer medical directors of agencies which employ emergency medical dispatchers. 1. In a county whose population is less than 100,000, a volunteer emergency medical dispatcher is immune from civil liability for damages sustained as a result of any act or omission by the dispatcher in the use of a medical priority dispatch system, if: (a) The dispatcher has, in good faith, followed the protocols of such a system to establish the priority of calls for medical help or to provide preliminary instructions to a person calling for such help; (b) The protocols for the system have been approved by the medical director of the local emergency medical service; and (c) The act or omission of the dispatcher does not amount to gross negligence or willful</p>	

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	<p>manufacturer; and (c) Establishes requirements for the notification of emergency medical assistance and guidelines for the maintenance of the equipment. 10. As used in this section, "gratuitously" means that the person receiving care or assistance is not required or expected to pay any compensation or other remuneration for receiving the care or assistance. (Added to NRS by 1963, 359; A 1965, 674; 1973, 433, 1432; 1975, 403; 1985, 1702, 1753; 1991, 2165; 1997, 1716, 1790; 1999, 484, 934; 2005, 2558; 2009, 871)</p>	<p>misconduct. 2. In a county whose population is less than 100,000, a volunteer medical director of a public or private agency, including a health facility, which employs an emergency medical dispatcher is immune from civil liability for damages sustained as a result of any act or omission by the agency if: (a) The agency uses a medical priority dispatch system; (b) The agency maintains a quality assurance program for that system; and (c) The act or omission of the agency does not amount to gross negligence or willful misconduct. 3. As used in this section: (a) "Emergency medical dispatcher" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 450B.063. (b) "Health facility" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 439A.015. (Added to NRS by 1993, 2117)</p>	
<b>New Hampshire</b>	<p>508:12 Aid at Scene of Emergency or to Victim of Crime. – I. If any person in good faith renders emergency care at the place of the happening of an emergency or to a victim of a crime or delinquent act or while in transit in an ambulance or rescue vehicle, to a person who is in urgent need of care as a result of the emergency or crime or a delinquent act, and if the acts of care are made in good faith and without willful or wanton negligence, the person who renders the care is not liable in civil damages for his acts or omissions in rendering the care, as long as he receives no direct compensation for the care from or on behalf of the person cared for. Any person rendering emergency care shall have the duty to place the injured person under the care of a physician, nurse, or other person qualified to care for such person as soon as possible and to obey the instructions of such qualified person. II. Nothing in this section shall be used to construe that the perpetrator of a crime or a delinquent act or his accomplice shall be rendered innocent of liability. III. A law enforcement officer acting in the line of duty who in good faith and without negligence renders emergency care or transport pursuant to paragraph I is exempt from civil liability under the provisions of paragraph I.</p>	<p>153-A:31 Liability Limited: Any person who, in good faith and without compensation, renders emergency care by the use of an automatic external defibrillator shall not be liable for civil damages for any acts or omissions unless the acts or omissions were grossly negligent or willful and wanton. Any person, association, corporation or other organization that acquires and maintains an automatic external defibrillator for emergency care shall not be liable for civil damages other than for gross negligence or willful and wanton acts or omissions. This section shall not be limited civil liability protection provided by any other law.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/ras/html/LII/508/508-12.htm">http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/ras/html/LII/508/508-12.htm</a></p>
<b>New Jersey</b>	<p>Good Samaritan Act -NJS2A:62A-1: Immunized from civil liability- Any Good Samaritan rendering care (in good faith and without thought of consideration) at the scene of an accident or emergency or while transporting the victim for further</p>	<p>C.2A:62A-24 Definitions relative to acquisition, deployment, use of automated external defibrillators. 2. As used in this act: "Automated external defibrillator" or "defibrillator" means a medical device heart monitor and defibrillator that: a. Has</p>	<p><a href="http://www.state.nj.us/oag/ca/bme/applications/documents/good-samaritan-">http://www.state.nj.us/oag/ca/bme/applications/documents/good-samaritan-</a></p>

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	<p>treatment; in a health care facility if your actual duty, including on call duty, doesn't require a response to a patient emergency situation. Immunity is granted from liability for failure to inform when emergent situation necessitates action in absence of the ability to properly inform the patient or an authorized representative. Not immune from liability are acts or omissions by you in such situations which are determined to involve gross negligence, recklessness or willful misconduct.</p>	<p>received approval of its pre-market notification filed pursuant to 21 U.S.C. s. 360 (k) from the United States Food and Drug Administration; b. Is capable of recognizing the presence or absence of ventricular fibrillation or rapid ventricular tachycardia, and is capable of determining, without intervention by an operator, whether defibrillation should be performed; and c. Upon determining that defibrillation should be performed, automatically charges and requests delivery of an electrical impulse to an individual's heart. C.2A:62A-25 Responsibilities of person, entity acquiring automated external defibrillator. 3. A person or entity that acquires an automated external defibrillator shall: a. Ensure that any person, prior to using that defibrillator, has successfully completed and holds a current certification from the American Red Cross, American Heart Association or other training program recognized by the Department of Health and Senior Services in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and use of a defibrillator; b. Ensure that the defibrillator is maintained and tested according to the manufacturer's operational guidelines; c. Notify the appropriate first aid, ambulance or rescue squad or other appropriate emergency medical services provider that the person or entity has acquired the defibrillator, the type acquired and its location; and d. Prior to purchasing the automated external defibrillator, provide the prescribing licensed physician with documentation that the person or entity purchasing the defibrillator has a protocol in place to comply with the requirements of subsections a., b. and c. of this section. C.2A:62A-26 Requirements for user of defibrillator. 4. a. A person shall not use a defibrillator unless he has successfully completed and holds a current certification from the American Red Cross, American Heart Association or other training program recognized by the Department of Health and Senior Services in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and use of a defibrillator; provided however, this section shall not be applicable to a person who is licensed as a paramedic, emergency medical technician-D, or a first responder-D by the Department of Health and Senior Services. b. Any person who uses a defibrillator shall request emergency medical assistance from the appropriate first aid, ambulance or rescue squad as soon as practicable. C.2A:62A-27 Immunity from civil liability for user of defibrillator; exceptions.</p>	<p><a href="#">act.pdf</a></p>

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New Mexico	<p>24-10-3. Persons coming to aid or rescue of another rendering emergency care; release from liability. No person who comes to the aid or rescue of another person by providing care or assistance in good faith at or near the scene of an emergency, as defined in Section 24-10-4 NMSA 1978, shall be held liable for any civil damages as a result of any action or omission by that person in providing that care or assistance, except when liable for an act of gross negligence; but nothing in this section applies to the provision of emergency care or assistance when it is rendered for remuneration or with the expectation of remuneration or is rendered by a person or agent of a principal who was at the scene of the accident or emergency because he or his principal was soliciting business or performing or seeking to perform some services for remuneration. History: 1953 Comp., § 12-12-3, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 59, § 1; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 12-25-3, by Laws 1972, ch. 51, § 9; 1997, ch. 86, § 1.</p>	<p>5. a. Any person or entity who, in good faith, acquires or provides a defibrillator, renders emergency care or treatment by the use of a defibrillator or supervises such care or treatment and, who has complied with the requirements of this act, shall be immune from civil liability for any personal injury as a result of such care or treatment, or as a result of any acts or omissions by the person or entity in providing, rendering or supervising the emergency care or treatment. b. The immunity provided in subsection a. of this section shall include the prescribing licensed physician and the person or entity who provided the training in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and use of the defibrillator. c. This subsection shall not immunize a person for any act of gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct. It shall not be considered gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct to fail to use a defibrillator in the absence of an otherwise preexisting duty to do so. 6. This act shall take effect immediately. Approved March 8, 1999</p> <p>24-10B-9.1. Emergency transportation. Any person may be transported to an appropriate health care facility by an emergency medical technician, under medical control, when the emergency medical technician makes a good faith judgment that the person is incapable of making an informed decision about his own safety or need for medical attention and is reasonably likely to suffer disability or death without the medical intervention available at such a facility. 13-1617: Sudden emergency: A person who, without negligence on (his) (her) part, is suddenly and unexpectedly confronted with peril, arising from either the actual or presence or the appearance of an imminent danger to (himself) (herself) or another, is not expected nor required to use the same judgment and prudence that is required of (him) (her) in the exercise of ordinary care in calmer and more deliberate moments. (His) (her) duty is to exercise on the care that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in the same situation. If, at that moment, (he) (she) does what appears to (him)(her) to be the best thing to do and if (his) (her) choice and manner of action are the same as might have been followed by any reasonably prudent person under the same conditions, then (he) (she) has done all that the law requires of (him) (her), even though, in the light of after events, it might appear that a different course would have</p>	<p><a href="http://www.nasemso.org/legislation/New_Mexico/nm24-10-3.html">http://www.nasemso.org/legislation/New_Mexico/nm24-10-3.html</a></p>

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New York	<p>Section 3000-a. Emergency medical treatment. 1. Except as provided in subdivision six of section six thousand six hundred eleven, subdivision two of section six thousand five hundred twenty-seven, subdivision one of section six thousand nine hundred nine and sections six thousand five hundred forty-seven and six thousand seven hundred thirty-seven of the education law, any person who voluntarily and without expectation of monetary compensation renders first aid or emergency treatment at the scene of an accident or other emergency outside a hospital, doctor's office or any other place having proper and necessary medical equipment, to a person who is unconscious, ill, or injured, shall not be liable for damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by such person or for damages for the death of such person alleged to have occurred by reason of an act or omission in the rendering of such emergency treatment unless it is established that such injuries were or such death was caused by gross negligence on the part of such person. Nothing in this section shall be deemed or construed to relieve a licensed physician, dentist, nurse, physical therapist or registered physician's assistant from liability for damages for injuries or death caused by an act or omission on the part of such person while rendering professional services in the normal and ordinary course of his or her practice. 2. i. Any person who, or entity, partnership, corporation, firm or society that, purchases, operates, facilitates implementation or makes available resuscitation equipment that facilitate first aid, an automated external defibrillator or an epinephrine auto-injector device as required by law or local law, or ii. the emergency health care provider with a collaborative agreement under section three thousand-b of this article with respect to an automated external defibrillator, or iii. the emergency health care provider with a collaborative agreement under section three thousand-c of this article with respect to use of an epinephrine auto-injector</p>	<p>been better and safety. DIRECTIONS FOR USE: This instruction may apply to any person whose negligence is in issue. The fact that there may be evidence that a person negligently created the sudden emergency does not preclude giving this instruction.</p> <p>Section 3000. Declaration of policy and statement of purpose. The furnishing of medical assistance in an emergency is a matter of vital concern affecting the public health, safety and welfare. Prehospital emergency medical care, the provision of prompt and effective communication among ambulances and hospitals and safe and effective care transportation of the sick and injured are essential public health services. It is the purpose of this article to promote the public health, safety and welfare by providing for certification of all advanced life support first response services and ambulance services; the creation of regional emergency medical services councils; and a New York state emergency medical services council to develop minimum training standards for certified first responders, emergency medical technicians and advanced emergency medical technicians and minimum equipment and communication standards for advanced life support first response services and ambulance services. Section 3013. Immunity From Liability. 1. Notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of any general, special or local law, a voluntary ambulance service or voluntary advanced life support first response service described in section three thousand one of this article and any member thereof who is a certified first responder, an emergency medical technician, an advanced emergency medical technician or a person acting under the direction of an emergency medical technician or advanced emergency medical technician and who voluntarily and without the expectation of monetary compensation renders medical assistance in an emergency to a person who is unconscious, ill or injured shall not be liable for damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by such person or for damages for the death of such person alleged to have occurred by reason of an act or omission in the rendering of such medical assistance in an emergency unless it is established that such injuries were or such death was caused by gross negligence on the part of such certified first responder, emergency medical technician or advanced</p>	<p><a href="http://www.health.ny.gov/professionals/ems/art30.htm#BM3000a">http://www.health.ny.gov/professionals/ems/art30.htm#BM3000a</a></p>

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	<p>device, shall not be liable for damages arising either from the use of that equipment by a person who voluntarily and without expectation of monetary compensation renders first aid or emergency treatment at the scene of an accident or medical emergency, or from the use of defectively manufactured equipment; provided that this subdivision shall not limit the person's or entity's, partnership's, corporation's, firm's, society's or the emergency health care provider's liability for his, her or its own negligence, gross negligence or intentional misconduct.</p>	<p>emergency medical technician or person acting under the direction of an emergency medical technician or advanced emergency medical technician 2. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to relieve any such voluntary ambulance service or voluntary advanced life support first response service from liability for damages or injuries or death caused by an act or omission on the part of any person other than a certified first responder, an emergency medical technician, advanced emergency medical technician or person acting under the direction of an emergency medical technician or advanced emergency medical technician acting in behalf of the voluntary ambulance service or voluntary advanced life support first response service. 3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to relieve or alter the liability of any such voluntary ambulance service or members for damages or injuries or death arising out of the operation of motor vehicles. 4. A certified first responder, emergency medical technician or advanced emergency medical technician, whether or not he or she is acting on behalf of an ambulance service, or advanced life support first response service, who voluntarily and without the expectation of monetary compensation renders medical assistance in an emergency to a person who is unconscious, ill or injured shall not be liable for damages alleged to have been sustained by such person or for damages for the death of such person alleged to have occurred by reason of an act or omission in the rendering of such medical assistance in an emergency unless it is established that such injuries were or such death was caused by gross negligence on the part of such certified first responder, emergency medical technician or advanced emergency medical technician. 5. Notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of any general, special or local law, any physician who voluntarily and without the expectation of monetary compensation provides indirect medical control, as defined in paragraph (b) of subdivision fifteen of section three thousand one of this article, to a voluntary ambulance service or voluntary advanced life support first response service described in section three thousand one of this article shall not be liable for damages for injuries or death alleged to have been sustained by any person as a result of such medical direction unless it is established that such injuries or death were</p>	



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North Carolina	<p>§ 90-21.14. First aid or emergency treatment; liability limitation. (a) Any person, including a volunteer medical or health care provider at a facility of a local health department as defined in G.S. 130A-2 or at a nonprofit community health center or a volunteer member of a rescue squad, who receives no compensation for his services as an emergency medical care provider, who renders first aid or emergency health care treatment to a person who is unconscious, ill or injured, (1) When the reasonably apparent circumstances require prompt decisions and actions in medical or other health care, and (2) When the necessity of immediate health care treatment is so reasonably apparent that any delay in the rendering of the treatment would seriously worsen the physical condition or endanger the life of the person, shall not be liable for damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the person or for damages for the death of the person alleged to have occurred by reason of an act or omission in the rendering of the treatment unless it is established that the injuries were or the death was caused by gross negligence, wanton conduct or intentional wrongdoing on the part of the person rendering the treatment. The immunity conferred in this section also applies to any person who uses an automated external defibrillator (AED) and otherwise meets the requirements of this section. (a1) Recodified as G.S. 90-21.16 by Session Laws 2001-230, s. 1(a), effective October 1, 2001. (b) Nothing in this section shall be deemed or construed to relieve any person from liability for damages for injury or death caused by an act or omission on the part of such person while rendering health care services in the normal and ordinary course of his business or profession. Services provided by a volunteer health care provider who receives no compensation for his services and who renders first aid or emergency treatment to members of athletic teams are deemed not to be in the normal and ordinary course of the volunteer health care provider's business or profession. (c) In the event of any conflict between the provisions of this section and those of G.S. 20-166(d), the provisions of G.S. 20-166(d)</p>	<p>caused by gross negligence on the part of such physician.</p> <p>§ 90-21.16. Volunteer health care professionals; liability limitation. (a) This section applies as follows: (1) Any volunteer medical or health care provider at a facility of a local health department or at a nonprofit community health center, (2) Any volunteer medical or health care provider rendering services to a patient referred by a local health department as defined in G.S. 130A-2(5), nonprofit community health center, or nonprofit community health referral service at the provider's place of employment, (3) Any volunteer medical or health care provider serving as medical director of an emergency medical services (EMS) agency, or (4) Repealed by Session Laws 2011-355, s. 7, effective June 27, 2011. (5) Any volunteer medical or health care provider licensed or certified in this State who provides services within the scope of the provider's license or certification at a free clinic facility, who receives no compensation for medical services or other related services rendered at the facility, center, agency, or clinic, or who neither charges nor receives a fee for medical services rendered to the patient referred by a local health department, nonprofit community health center, or nonprofit community health referral service at the provider's place of employment shall not be liable for damages for injuries or death alleged to have occurred by reason of an act or omission in the rendering of the services unless it is established that the injuries or death were caused by gross negligence, wanton conduct, or intentional wrongdoing on the part of the person rendering the services. The free clinic, local health department facility, nonprofit community health center, nonprofit community health referral service, or agency shall use due care in the selection of volunteer medical or health care providers, and this subsection shall not excuse the free clinic, health department facility, community health center, or agency for the failure of the volunteer medical or health care provider to use ordinary care in the provision of medical services to its patients. (b) Nothing in this section shall be deemed or construed to relieve any person from liability for damages for injury or death caused by an act or omission on the part of such person while rendering health care services in the normal and ordinary course of his or her business or profession. Services provided by a medical or</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/PDF/BySection/Chapter90/GS_90-21.16.pdf">http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/PDF/BySection/Chapter90/GS_90-21.16.pdf</a></p>

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	<p>shall control and continue in full force and effect. (1975, 2nd Sess., c. 977, s. 4; 1985, c. 611, s. 2; 1989, cc. 498, 655; 1991, c. 655, s. 1; 1993, c. 439, s. 1; 1995, c. 85, s. 1; 2000-5, s. 4; 2001-230, ss. 1(a), 2; 2009-424, s. 1.)</p>	<p>health care provider who receives no compensation for his or her services and who voluntarily renders such services at the provider's place of employment, facilities of free clinics, local health departments as defined in G.S. 130A-2, nonprofit community health centers, or as a volunteer medical director of an emergency medical services (EMS) agency, are deemed not to be in the normal and ordinary course of the volunteer medical or health care provider's business or profession. (c) As used in this section, a "free clinic" is a nonprofit, 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization organized for the purpose of providing health care services without charge or for a minimum fee to cover administrative costs. (c1) For a volunteer medical or health care provider who provides services at a free clinic to receive the protection from liability provided in this section, the free clinic shall provide the following notice to the patient, or person authorized to give consent for treatment, for the patient's retention prior to the delivery of health care services: "NOTICE" Under North Carolina law, a volunteer medical or health care provider shall not be liable for damages for injuries or death alleged to have occurred by reason of an act or omission in the medical or health care provider's voluntary provision of health care services unless it is established that the injuries or death were caused by gross negligence, wanton conduct, or intentional wrongdoing on the part of the volunteer medical or health care provider." (d)A nonprofit community health referral service that refers low-income patients to medical or health care providers for free services is not liable for the acts or omissions of the medical or health care providers in rendering service to that patient if the nonprofit community health referral service maintains liability insurance covering the acts and omissions of the nonprofit health referral service and any liability pursuant to subsection (a) of this section. (e) As used in this section, a "nonprofit community health referral service" is a nonprofit, 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization organized to provide for no charge the referral of low-income, uninsured patients to volunteer health care providers who provide health care services without charge to patients. (1991, c. 655, s. 1.; 1993, c. 439, s. 1; 1995, c. 85, s. 1; 2000-5, s. 4; 2001-230, ss. 1(a), 1(b); 2009-435, s. 1; 2011-355, s. 7; 2013-49, s. 1)</p>	

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North Dakota	<p>CHAPTER 32-03.1 GOOD SAMARITAN ACT 32-03.1-01.</p> <p>Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter, the following terms shall have the designated meanings: 1. "Aid or assistance necessary or helpful in the circumstances" means any actions which the aider reasonably believed were required to prevent death or serious permanent injury, disability or handicap, or reasonably believed would benefit the injured or ill person, depending upon the aider's perception of the nature and severity of the injury or illness and the total emergency situation, and that the aider reasonably believed the aider could successfully undertake. 2. "Appropriate person licensed or certified by this state or by any state or province to provide medical care or assistance" means any physician, nurse, emergency medical technician, or other medical or paramedical personnel whom the aider reasonably believes is such, based upon the representations of the person or that person's actions in providing medical aid. 3. "Employed expressly or actually" means either that the person's formal duties include the provision of emergency medical aid, or that the person customarily provides such aid and is informally expected or relied upon to do so in the course of the person's employment. 4. "Gross negligence" means acts or omissions falling short of intentional misconduct which nevertheless show a failure to exercise even slight care or any conscious interest in the predictable consequences of the acts or omissions. For the purposes of this chapter, "gross negligence" includes the failure of an aider to relinquish direction of the care of an injured or ill person when an appropriate person licensed or certified by this state or by any state or province to provide medical care or assistance assumes or attempts to assume responsibility for the care of the injured or ill person.</p> <p>32-03.1-02. Actions barred. No person, or the person's employer, subject to the exceptions in sections 32-03.1-03, 32-03.1-04, and 32-03.1-08, who renders aid or assistance necessary or helpful in the circumstances to other persons who have been injured or are ill as the result of an accident or illness, or any mechanical, external or organic trauma, may be named as a defendant or held liable in any personal injury civil</p>		<p><a href="http://www.legis.nd.gov/cencode/t32c03-1.pdf?20140717124531">http://www.legis.nd.gov/cencode/t32c03-1.pdf?20140717124531</a></p>

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	<p>action by any party in this state for acts or omissions arising out of a situation in which emergency aid or assistance is rendered, unless it is plainly alleged in the complaint and later proven that such person's acts or omissions constituted intentional misconduct or gross negligence. 32-03.1-02.1. Emergency obstetrical services. A physician licensed under chapter 43-17 who renders emergency obstetrical care or assistance to a pregnant female in active labor who has not previously been cared for in connection with the pregnancy by the physician or by another person professionally associated with the physician and whose medical records are not reasonably available to the physician is not liable in any personal injury civil action for acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of that emergency care or assistance, unless it is plainly alleged in the complaint and later proven that the physician's acts or omissions constituted intentional misconduct or gross negligence. The immunity from civil liability provided by this section does not extend to a physician who renders emergency obstetrical care or assistance with an expectation of remuneration or who collects a fee for rendering that care or assistance. 32-03.1-02.2. Immunity for a licensed health care provider who provides volunteer medical care at free clinics. A health care provider licensed under title 43 who renders medical care on a voluntary basis at a free clinic is not liable in any personal injury civil action for acts or omissions resulting in the rendering of that care unless it is plainly alleged in the complaint and later proven that the healthcare provider's acts or omissions constituted intentional misconduct or gross negligence. For purposes of this section, "voluntary" is defined as without receiving remuneration of any sort. "Free clinic" is defined as a clinic that is established to provide primary health+<sup>B36</sup> care to persons who are otherwise unable to obtain medical services due to their lack of access to health insurance or medical assistance. 32-03.1-02.3. Automated external defibrillators - Requirements. 1. Except for a medical services facility or prehospital emergency medical services provider, every person who acquires an automated external defibrillator shall: a. Require every individual expected</p>		

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	<p>to use the automated external defibrillator to receive American heart association or American red cross training in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and automated external defibrillator use or an equivalent nationally recognized course in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and automated external defibrillator use. b. Maintain and test the automated external defibrillator according to the manufacturer's operational guidelines. c. Establish an automated external defibrillator use protocol that provides any person who provides emergency care or treatment to an individual in cardiac arrest by using the automated external defibrillator shall contact as soon as possible an appropriate health care provider or emergency medical services provider. d. Consider recommendations of a licensed physician in establishing the training, notification, and maintenance requirements of this subsection.2. Any person who in good faith and without compensation provides emergency care or emergency treatment by using an automated external defibrillator is immune from civil liability for any personal injury resulting from the emergency care or emergency treatment and for any act or failure to act in providing or arranging further medical treatment if the person providing the emergency care or emergency treatment acted as an ordinary, reasonable, prudent person would act under the same or similar circumstances. This subsection does not apply if a personal injury results from the gross negligence or from the willful or wanton misconduct of the person providing the emergency care or emergency treatment. 3. The immunity provision of subsection 2 applies to a licensed physician under subdivision d of subsection 1, the person who provides the training under subdivision a of subsection 1, and the person responsible for the site on which the automated external defibrillator is located. 4. This section does not limit civil liability protection provided by any other law. 32-03.1-03. Criminal immunity. No person who renders aid or assistance necessary or helpful in the circumstances to other persons who have been injured or are ill as the result of an accident or sudden illness or any mechanical, external, or organic trauma may be criminally charged in this state for having practiced</p>		

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	<p>medicine or nursing without a license, provided that the aider shall relinquish direction of the care of the injured person when an appropriate person licensed or certified by this state or by any state or province to provide medical care or assistance assumes responsibility for the care of the injured person. 32-03.1-04. Fees or reimbursement for aid. Nothing in this chapter may be construed to deprive any physician or surgeon licensed in this state of the right to collect reasonable fees for any acts of aid, assistance, or treatment or any other person rendering aid or assistance under this chapter, or those whose property is necessarily damaged in the course of such aid or assistance under this chapter, of the right to reimbursement, from the injured or ill person or that person's estate for any expenses or damages which appeared reasonable and necessary to incur under the circumstances. Anythe provisions of this chapter. 32-03.1-05. Exceptions. This chapter does not encompass a person who, at the time of the emergency, was employed expressly or actually for the purpose of providing emergency medical aid to humans, either within or outside of a hospital or other place or vehicle with medical equipment, for emergency medical aid or other assistance rendered in the regular course of the person's employment. Such persons and their employers are liable for their acts and omissions in rendering emergency medical aid in the regular course of their employment, according to the prevailing law in this state. 32-03.1-06. Limited repealer. This chapter supersedes any conflicting provision of law which is inconsistent with this chapter except sections 23-27-04.1, 32-03-40, 32-03-42, 39-08-04.1, 43-12.1-12, 43-17-37, and 43-17-38. 32-03.1-07. Costs and fees. Notwithstanding any other provision in the laws of this state, or any court rules, if a party names a defendant in a suit alleging intentional misconduct or gross negligence, as described in section 32-03.1-01, and the trial judge dismisses the complaint or grants a defendant's motion for judgment on the pleadings, or directs a verdict for a defendant, or grants a defendant's motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict, or at any point in the proceedings grants a plaintiff's motion to discontinue the action against the</p>		

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	<p>defendant, the defendant shall be entitled to full costs and reasonable attorney's fees expended in connection with the defendant's defense of the action. If good reason is shown, the trial judge may suspend the operation of this section. 32-03.1-08. Actions not barred. Nothing in this chapter may be construed to bar a civil action by any injured or ill person or injured or ill person's survivors against any person for having tortiously caused an injury or emergency situation. Nothing in this chapter may be construed to relieve any person, tortiously causing an injury or emergency situation, from any affirmative duty to provide proper aid or assistance. If the defendant prevails in such an action, the defendant shall be entitled to costs and fees only as the other statutes and court rules of this state provide.</p>		
<b>Nova Scotia, CA</b>	<p>Volunteer Services Act. R.S., c. 497, s. 1. ("Good Samaritan") Interpretation 2 (1) In this Act, "volunteer" means any individual, not in receipt of fees, wages or salary for the services or assistance within the meaning of this Act, who renders services or assistance, whether or not that individual has special training to render the service or assistance and whether or not the service or assistance is rendered by the individual alone or in conjunction with others and includes an individual, corporation or organization that donates or distributes, for free, food or sundries to those in need. Volunteer fire-fighter (2) For greater certainty, a person who is a volunteer fire-fighter is not, for the purpose of subsection (1), in receipt of fees, wages or salary by reason only of receiving a payment, not made as a result of an employer-employee relationship, in recognition of services performed by that person as a fire-fighter or for performing services customarily rendered by a volunteer fire department. R.S., c. 497, s. 2; 1992, c. 34, s. 1. Emergency assistance to person 3 Where, in respect of a person who is ill, injured or unconscious as a result of an accident or other emergency, a volunteer renders services or assistance at any place, the volunteer is not liable for damages for injuries to or the death of that person alleged to have been caused by an act or omission on the part of the volunteer while rendering services</p>		<a href="http://www.canlii.org/en/ns/laws/stat/rsns-1989-c-497/latest/rsns-1989-c-497.html">http://www.canlii.org/en/ns/laws/stat/rsns-1989-c-497/latest/rsns-1989-c-497.html</a>

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	<p>or assistance, unless it is established that the injuries or death were caused by gross negligence on the part of the volunteer, and no proceeding shall be commenced against a volunteer which is not based upon his alleged gross negligence. R.S., c. 497, s. 3. Assistance respecting endangered property</p> <p>4 Where, in respect of real or personal property in danger, a volunteer renders services or assistance to protect or preserve the endangered property, the volunteer is not liable for damage resulting to the property alleged to have been caused by an act or omission on the part of the volunteer while rendering services or assistance, unless it is established that the damage was caused by gross negligence on the part of the volunteer, and no proceeding shall be commenced against a volunteer which is not based upon his alleged gross negligence. R.S., c. 497, s. 4. Food or sundries to person in need</p> <p>4A A volunteer is not liable for damages incurred as a result of injury, illness, disease or death resulting from the consumption of food or the use of sundries by a person in need unless it is established that (a) the injury, illness, disease or death was caused by the gross negligence or the willful misconduct of the volunteer; or (b) the volunteer knew that the food or sundries were contaminated or otherwise unfit for human consumption or use at the time of donation or distribution, respectively. 1992, c. 34, s. 2. Common law</p> <p>5 Sections 3 and 4 are declaratory and shall be deemed to be the common law of the Province as it always has been and as it is. R.S., c. 497, s. 5; 1992, c. 34, s. 3. Regulations</p> <p>6 (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations specifying items that are to be included in the definition of "sundries". Regulations Act (2) The exercise by the Governor in Council of the authority contained in subsection (1) shall be regulations within the meaning of the Regulations Act. 1992, c. 34, s. 4.</p>		
Ohio	2305.23 Liability for emergency care. No person shall be liable in civil damages for administering emergency care or treatment at the scene of an emergency outside of a hospital, doctor's office, or other place having proper medical equipment, for acts performed at the scene of such	4765.49 Emergency medical personnel and agencies - immunity. (A) A first responder, emergency medical technician-basic, emergency medical technician-intermediate, or emergency medical technician-paramedic is not liable in damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to person or property resulting	<a href="http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2305.23">http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2305.23</a>



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	<p>emergency, unless such acts constitute willful or wanton misconduct. Nothing in this section applies to the administering of such care or treatment where the same is rendered for remuneration, or with the expectation of remuneration, from the recipient of such care or treatment or someone on his behalf. The administering of such care or treatment by one as a part of his duties as a paid member of any organization of law enforcement officers or fire fighters does not cause such to be a rendering for remuneration or expectation of remuneration. Effective Date: 08-18-1977</p>	<p>from the individual's administration of emergency medical services, unless the services are administered in a manner that constitutes willful or wanton misconduct. A physician, physician assistant designated by a physician, or registered nurse designated by a physician, any of whom is advising or assisting in the emergency medical services by means of any communication device or telemetering system, is not liable in damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to person or property resulting from the individual's advisory communication or assistance, unless the advisory communication or assistance is provided in a manner that constitutes willful or wanton misconduct. Medical directors and members of cooperating physician advisory boards of emergency medical service organizations are not liable in damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to person or property resulting from their acts or omissions in the performance of their duties, unless the act or omission constitutes willful or wanton misconduct. (B) A political subdivision, joint ambulance district, joint emergency medical services district, or other public agency, and any officer or employee of a public agency or of a private organization operating under contract or in joint agreement with one or more political subdivisions, that provides emergency medical services, or that enters into a joint agreement or a contract with the state, any political subdivision, joint ambulance district, or joint emergency medical services district for the provision of emergency medical services, is not liable in damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to person or property arising out of any actions taken by a first responder, EMT-basic, EMT-I, or paramedic working under the officer's or employee's jurisdiction, or for injury, death, or loss to person or property arising out of any actions of licensed medical personnel advising or assisting the first responder, EMT-basic, EMT-I, or paramedic, unless the services are provided in a manner that constitutes willful or wanton misconduct. (C) A student who is enrolled in an emergency medical services training program accredited under section 4765.17 of the Revised Code or an emergency medical services continuing education program approved under that section is not liable in damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to person or property resulting from either of the following:</p>	

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		<p>(1) The student's administration of emergency medical services or patient care or treatment, if the services, care, or treatment is administered while the student is under the direct supervision and in the immediate presence of an EMT-basic, EMT-I, paramedic, registered nurse, physician assistant, or physician and while the student is receiving clinical training that is required by the program, unless the services, care, or treatment is provided in a manner that constitutes willful or wanton misconduct; (2) The student's training as an ambulance driver, unless the driving is done in a manner that constitutes willful or wanton misconduct. (D) An EMT-basic, EMT-I, paramedic, or other operator, who holds a valid commercial driver's license issued pursuant to Chapter 4506. of the Revised Code or driver's license issued pursuant to Chapter 4507. of the Revised Code and who is employed by an emergency medical service organization that is not owned or operated by a political subdivision as defined in section 2744.01 of the Revised Code, is not liable in damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to person or property that is caused by the operation of an ambulance by the EMT-basic, EMT-I, paramedic, or other operator while responding to or completing a call for emergency medical services, unless the operation constitutes willful or wanton misconduct or does not comply with the precautions of section 4511.03 of the Revised Code. An emergency medical service organization is not liable in damages in a civil action for any injury, death, or loss to person or property that is caused by the operation of an ambulance by its employee or agent, if this division grants the employee or agent immunity from civil liability for the injury, death, or loss. (E) An employee or agent of an emergency medical service organization who receives requests for emergency medical services that are directed to the organization, dispatches first responders, EMTs-basic, EMTs-I, or paramedics in response to those requests, communicates those requests to those employees or agents of the organization who are authorized to dispatch first responders, EMTs-basic, EMTs-I, or paramedics, or performs any combination of these functions for the organization, is not liable in damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to person or property resulting from the individual's acts or omissions in the performance of those duties for the</p>	

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		<p>organization, unless an act or omission constitutes willful or wanton misconduct. (F) A person who is performing the functions of a first responder, EMT-basic, EMT-I, or paramedic under the authority of the laws of a state that borders this state and who provides emergency medical services to or transportation of a patient in this state is not liable in damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to person or property resulting from the person's administration of emergency medical services, unless the services are administered in a manner that constitutes willful or wanton misconduct. A physician, physician assistant designated by a physician, or registered nurse designated by a physician, any of whom is licensed to practice in the adjoining state and who is advising or assisting in the emergency medical services by means of any communication device or telemetering system, is not liable in damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to person or property resulting from the person's advisory communication or assistance, unless the advisory communication or assistance is provided in a manner that constitutes willful or wanton misconduct. (G) A person certified under section 4765.23 of the Revised Code to teach in an emergency medical services training program or emergency medical services continuing education program, and a person who teaches at the Ohio fire academy established under section 3737.33 of the Revised Code or in a fire service training program described in division (A) of section 4765.55 of the Revised Code, is not liable in damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to person or property resulting from the person's acts or omissions in the performance of the person's duties, unless an act or omission constitutes willful or wanton misconduct. (H) In the accreditation of emergency medical services training programs or approval of emergency medical services continuing education programs, the state board of emergency medical, fire, and transportation services and any person or entity authorized by the board to evaluate applications for accreditation or approval are not liable in damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to person or property resulting from their acts or omissions in the performance of their duties, unless an act or omission constitutes willful or wanton misconduct. (I) A person authorized by an emergency medical</p>	

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<b>Oklahoma</b>	<p>§76-5. Responsibility for negligence - "Good Samaritan Act".</p> <p>(a) Everyone is responsible, not only for the result of his willful acts, but also for an injury occasioned to another by his want of ordinary care or skill in the management of his property or person, except so far as the latter has, willfully or by want of ordinary care, brought the injury upon himself, and except as hereinafter provided. (1) Where no prior contractual relationship exists, any person licensed to practice any method of treatment of human ailments, disease, pain, injury, deformity, mental or physical condition, or licensed to render services ancillary thereto, including licensed registered and practical nurses, who, under emergency circumstances that suggest the giving of aid is the only alternative to probable death or serious bodily injury, in good faith, voluntarily and without compensation, renders or attempts to render emergency care to an injured person or any person who is in need of immediate medical aid, wherever required, shall not be liable for damages as a result of any acts or omissions except for committing gross negligence or willful or wanton wrongs in rendering the emergency care. (2) Where no prior contractual relationship exists, any person who in good faith renders or attempts to render emergency care consisting of artificial respiration, restoration of breathing, or preventing or retarding the loss of blood, or aiding or restoring heart action or circulation of blood to the victim or victims of an accident or emergency, wherever required, shall not be liable for any civil damages as a result of any acts or omissions by such person in rendering the emergency care. (3) Where no prior contractual</p>	<p>service organization to review the performance of first responders, EMTs-basic, EMTs-I, and paramedics or to administer quality assurance programs is not liable in damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to person or property resulting from the person's acts or omissions in the performance of the person's duties, unless an act or omission constitutes willful or wanton misconduct. Amended by 130th General Assembly File No. 7, HB 51, §101.01, eff. 7/1/2013. Amended by 129<sup>th</sup> General Assembly File No.161, HB 284, §1, eff. 3/22/2013. Effective Date: 03-19-2003; 04-05-2007+_Toc378325170</p> <p>§59-698.17. Good faith rendering of emergency care or treatment to animal or human victim – Liability. Any veterinarian or registered veterinary technician who is licensed or certified in this state or licensed veterinarian or licensed veterinary technician who is a resident of another state or the District of Columbia, and who in good faith renders or attempts to render emergency care or treatment to an animal at the scene of an accident or disaster or emergency care or treatment to a human victim thereof, shall not be liable for any civil damages as a result of any acts or omissions by such person rendering or attempting to render the emergency care or treatment. Added by Laws 1971, c. 126, § 17, emerg. eff. May 4, 1971. Amended by Laws 1999, c. 94, § 22, eff. Nov. 1, 1999; Laws 2002, c. 172, § 4, eff. Nov. 1, 2002.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.oklegislature.gov/osstatuestitle.html">http://www.oklegislature.gov/osstatuestitle.html</a></p>

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	<p>relationship exists, any person licensed to perform surgery or dentistry in this state who in good faith renders emergency care requiring the performance of an operation or other form of surgery upon any individual who was the victim of an accidental act shall not be liable for any civil damages or subject to criminal prosecution as the result of nonconsent whereby such person renders or attempts to render the emergency surgery or operation voluntarily and without compensation, wherever required, except for gross negligence or willful or wanton wrongs committed in rendering the care; provided, however, that the exemption granted by this subsection shall not attach if the victim is an adult who is conscious and capable of giving or refusing his consent; or if the victim's spouse, or parent, or guardian in the case of a minor or incompetent person, can be reached in a reasonable time considering the condition of the victim and consistent with good medical practice, and unless concurrence is obtained for such emergency surgery or operation from one other person licensed to perform surgery in this state. (4) Where no contractual relationship exists, any person, or any member of his immediate family or household, who has been approved by the local P.T.A. or other local sponsoring agency or organization, who has registered with the local municipal police chief or the county sheriff, and who has been granted appropriate authorization by either the police chief or the county sheriff to indicate by sign in the window of his home or in any other tangible or identifiable manner that he will extend aid and refuge to persons on the streets in apparent danger, or in need of aid, by inviting those persons into the person's home, or onto premises thereof, and in good faith provides such refuge or aid without objection of the endangered or needy person, whether child or adult, neither the person extending the aid and refuge nor the homeowner or head of household shall be liable for civil damages as a result of actions or omissions in rendering emergency physical care to the body of the aided person; nor shall they be liable for civil damages for any other injury in the home, or on premises thereof, to the person aided, nor for any failure to provide or arrange for his</p>		

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	<p>police protection or other protection or medical treatment, when the actions or omissions were those of an ordinarily reasonably prudent person under the circumstances without want of ordinary care or skill. (b) This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Good Samaritan Act." R.L. 1910, § 998; Laws 1963, c. 87, § 1, emerg. eff. May 22, 1963; Laws 1965, c. 24, § 1, emerg. eff. Feb. 26, 1965; Laws 1969, c. 158, § 1, emerg. eff. April 14, 1969; Laws 1971, c. 146, § 1, emerg. eff. May 19, 1971; Laws 1974, c. 256, § 1, emerg. eff. May 29, 1974; Laws 1979, c. 18, § 1, emerg. eff. March 30, 1979.</p>		
Ontario CA	<p>Good Samaritan Act, 2001, S.O. 2001, CHAPTER 2 Definition 1. In this Act, "health care professional" means a member of a College of a health profession set out in Schedule 1 to the Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991. 2001, c. 2, s. 1.</p> <p>Protection from liability 2. (1) Despite the rules of common law, a person described in subsection (2) who voluntarily and without reasonable expectation of compensation or reward provides the services described in that subsection is not liable for damages that result from the person's negligence in acting or failing to act while providing the services, unless it is established that the damages were caused by the gross negligence of the person. 2001, c. 2, s. 2 (1). Persons covered (2) Subsection (1) applies to, (a) a health care professional who provides emergency health care services or first aid assistance to a person who is ill, injured or unconscious as a result of an accident or other emergency, if the health care professional does not provide the services or assistance at a hospital or other place having appropriate health care facilities and equipment for that purpose; and (b) an individual, other than a health care professional described in clause (a), who provides emergency first aid assistance to a person who is ill, injured or unconscious as a result of an accident or other emergency, if the individual provides the assistance at the immediate scene of the accident or emergency. 2001, c. 2, s. 2 (2).</p> <p>Reimbursement of expenses (3) Reasonable reimbursement that a person receives for expenses that the person reasonably incurs in providing the services described in subsection (2) shall be deemed not to be compensation or reward for the purpose</p>		<p><a href="http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elas_statutes_01g02_e.htm">http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elas_statutes_01g02_e.htm</a></p>

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Oregon	<p>of subsection (1). 2001, c. 2, s. 2 (3). 3. Omitted (provides for coming into force of provisions of this Act). 2001, c. 2, s. 3. 4. Omitted (enacts short title of this Act). 2001, c. 2, s. 4.</p> <p>30.800 Liability for emergency medical assistance. (1) As used in this section and ORS 30.805, “emergency medical assistance” means: (a) Medical or dental care not provided in a place where emergency medical or dental care is regularly available, including but not limited to a hospital, industrial first-aid station or a physician’s or dentist’s office, given voluntarily and without the expectation of compensation to an injured person who is in need of immediate medical or dental care and under emergency circumstances that suggest that the giving of assistance is the only alternative to death or serious physical aftereffects; or (b) Medical care provided voluntarily in good faith and without expectation of compensation by a physician licensed by the Oregon Medical Board in the physician’s professional capacity as a team physician at a public or private school or college athletic event or as a volunteer physician at other athletic events. (2) No person may maintain an action for damages for injury, death or loss that results from acts or omissions of a person while rendering emergency medical assistance unless it is alleged and proved by the complaining party that the person was grossly negligent in rendering the emergency medical assistance. (3) The giving of emergency medical assistance by a person does not, of itself, establish the relationship of physician and patient, dentist and patient or nurse and patient between the person giving the assistance and the person receiving the assistance insofar as the relationship carries with it any duty to provide or arrange for further medical care for the injured person after the giving of emergency medical assistance. [1967 c.266 §§1,2; 1973 c.635 §1; 1979 c.576 §1; 1979 c.731 §1; 1983 c.771 §1; 1983 c.779 §1; 1985 c.428 §1; 1989 c.782 §35; 1997 c.242 §1; 1997 c.751 §11; 2013 c.688 §8]</p>	<p>30.802 Liability for use of automated external defibrillator. (1) As used in this section: (a) “Automated external defibrillator” means an automated external defibrillator approved for sale by the federal Food and Drug Administration. (b) “Public setting” means a location that is: (A) Accessible to members of the general public, employees, visitors and guests, but that is not a private residence; (B) A public school facility as defined in ORS 327.365; (C) A health club as defined in ORS 431.680; or (D) A place of public assembly as defined in ORS 431.690. (2) A person may not bring a cause of action against another person for damages for injury, death or loss that result from acts or omissions involving the use, attempted use or nonuse of an automated external defibrillator when the other person: (a) Used or attempted to use an automated external defibrillator; (b) Was present when an automated external defibrillator was used or should have been used; (c) Provided training in the use of an automated external defibrillator; (d) Is a physician and provided services related to the placement or use of an automated external defibrillator; or (e) Possesses or controls one or more automated external defibrillators placed in a public setting. (3) The immunity provided by this section does not apply if: (a) The person against whom the action is brought acted with gross negligence or with reckless, wanton or intentional misconduct; or (b) The use, attempted use or nonuse of an automated external defibrillator occurred at a location where emergency medical care is regularly available. (4) Nothing in this section affects the liability of a manufacturer, designer, developer, distributor or supplier of an automated external defibrillator, or an accessory for an automated external defibrillator, under the provisions of ORS 30.900 to 30.920 or any other applicable state or federal law. [2005 c.551 §1; 2010 c.27 §3]</p> <p>30.803 Liability of licensed emergency medical services provider acting as volunteer. A person may not maintain a cause of action for injury, death or loss against a licensed emergency medical services provider who acts as a volunteer without expectation of</p>	<p><a href="https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/lawsstatutes/2013ors030.html">https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/lawsstatutes/2013ors030.html</a></p>

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		<p>compensation, based on a claim of negligence unless the person shows that the injury, death or loss resulted from willful and wanton misconduct or intentional act or omission of the emergency medical services provider. [1987 c.915 §11; 2011 c.703 §19] 30.805 Liability for emergency medical assistance by government personnel. (1) No person may maintain an action for damages for injury, death or loss that results from acts or omissions in rendering emergency medical assistance unless it is alleged and proved by the complaining party that the acts or omissions violate the standards of reasonable care under the circumstances in which the emergency medical assistance was rendered, if the action is against: (a) The staff person of a governmental agency or other entity if the staff person and the agency or entity are authorized within the scope of their official duties or licenses to provide emergency medical care; or (b) A governmental agency or other entity that employs, trains, supervises or sponsors the staff person. (2) As used in this section, "emergency medical care" means medical care to an injured or ill person who is in need of immediate medical care: (a) Under emergency circumstances that suggest that the giving of assistance is the only alternative to serious physical aftereffects or death; (b) In a place where emergency medical care is not regularly available; (c) In the absence of a personal refusal of such medical care by the injured or ill person or the responsible relative of such person; and (d) Which may include medical care provided through means of radio or telecommunication by a medically trained person, who practices in a hospital as defined in ORS 442.015 and licensed under ORS 441.015 to 441.087, and who is not at the location of the injured or ill person. [1979 c.782 §8; 1981 c.693 §27; 1985 c.747 §48] 30.807 Liability for emergency transportation assistance. (1) No person shall maintain an action for damages for injury, death or loss that results from acts or omissions in rendering emergency transportation assistance unless it is alleged and proved by the complaining party that the person rendering emergency transportation assistance was grossly negligent. The provisions of this section apply only to a person who provides emergency transportation assistance without compensation.</p>	



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<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<p>§ 8332. Emergency response provider and bystander Good Samaritan civil immunity. (a) General rule.--Any person, including an emergency response provider, whether or not trained to practice medicine, who in good faith renders emergency care, treatment, first aid or rescue at the scene of an emergency event or crime or who moves the person receiving such care, first aid or rescue to a hospital or other place of medical care shall not be liable for any civil damages as a result of rendering such care, except in any act or omission intentionally designed to harm or any grossly negligent acts or omissions which result in harm to the person receiving emergency care or being moved to a hospital or other place of medical care. (b) Exceptions.--(Deleted by amendment). (c) Exception.--This section shall not relieve a driver of a vehicle, including an ambulance or other emergency rescue vehicle, from liability arising from an operation or use of such vehicle pursuant to subsection (a). (d) Definition.--For the purposes of this section, the term "emergency response provider" includes Federal, State and local emergency public safety, law enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical services personnel, response teams, agencies and authorities, excluding hospital emergency facilities and related personnel. (July 1, 1978, P.L.697, No.122, eff. 60 days; July 5, 2012, P.L.1081, No.125, eff. 60 days)</p>	<p>(2) As used in this section, "emergency transportation assistance" means transportation provided to an injured or ill person who is in need of immediate medical care:</p> <p>(a) Under emergency circumstances that suggest that the giving of assistance is the only alternative to serious physical aftereffect or death; (b) From a place where emergency medical care is not regularly available; (c) In the absence of a personal refusal of such assistance by the injured or ill person or the responsible relative of the person; and</p> <p>(d) Which may include directions on the transportation provided through means of radio or telecommunications by a medically trained person who practices in a hospital, as defined in ORS 442.015 and who is not at the location of the injured or ill person. [1987 c.915 §10; 1997 c.242 §2]</p> <p>Sec. 8331. Medical Good Samaritan civil immunity. 8331.1. Veterinary good Samaritan civil immunity. 8331.2. Good Samaritan civil immunity for use of automated external defibrillator. 8331.3. Criminal victim aid Good Samaritan civil immunity. 8332. Emergency response provider and bystander Good Samaritan civil immunity. 8332.1. Manager, coach, umpire or referee and nonprofit association negligence standard. 8332.2. Officer, director or trustee of nonprofit organization negligence standard. 8332.3. Volunteer firefighter civil immunity. 8332.4. Volunteer-in-public-service negligence standard. 8332.5. Corporate representatives. 8332.6. Antidrug and town-watch volunteer civil immunity. 8332.7. Immunity of State parole officers. 8332.8. Immunity of county probation officers. 8333. Body fluid and tissue limited civil immunity. 8334. Civil immunity in mass immunization projects. 8335. Damages for conversion of property of fluctuating value. 8336. Civil immunity for assistance upon request in incidents involving the transportation of hazardous substances. 8337. Civil immunity of school officers or employees relating to drug or alcohol abuse. 8337.1. Civil immunity of school officers or employees relating to emergency care, first aid and rescue. 8338. Liability for damages from donated food and grocery products. 8338.1. Liability for damages from donated vehicles or equipment to volunteer fire companies. 8339. Agricultural immunity. 8339.1. Railroad civil</p>	<p><a href="http://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/LI/consCheck.cfm?txtType=HTM&amp;ttl=42&amp;div=0&amp;chpt=83&amp;sctn=32&amp;subsctn=0">http://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/legis/LI/consCheck.cfm?txtType=HTM&amp;ttl=42&amp;div=0&amp;chpt=83&amp;sctn=32&amp;subsctn=0</a></p>

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Rhode Island	<p>§ 9-1-27.1 Good Samaritan – Immunity from liability. – No person who voluntarily and gratuitously renders emergency assistance to a person in need thereof including the administration of life saving treatment to those persons suffering from anaphylactic shock shall be liable for civil damages which result from acts or omissions by such persons rendering the emergency care, which may constitute ordinary negligence. This immunity does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross negligence or willful or wanton conduct.</p>	<p>immunity. 8340. Immunity of program administrators and supervisors. 8340.1. Employer immunity from liability for disclosure of information regarding former or current employees. 8340.2. Civil immunity for use of force. § 8331. Medical Good Samaritan civil immunity. (a) General rule.--Any physician or any other practitioner of the healing arts or any registered nurse, licensed by any state, who happens by chance upon the scene of an emergency or who arrives on the scene of an emergency by reason of serving on an emergency call panel or similar committee of a county medical society or who is called to the scene of an emergency by the police or other duly constituted officers of a government unit or who is present when an emergency occurs and who, in good faith, renders emergency care at the scene of the emergency, shall not be liable for any civil damages as a result of any acts or omissions by such physician or practitioner or registered nurse in rendering the emergency care, except any acts or omissions intentionally designed to harm or any grossly negligent acts or omissions which result in harm to the person receiving emergency care. (b) Definition.--As used in this section "good faith" shall include, but is not limited to, a reasonable opinion that the immediacy of the situation is such that the rendering of care should not be postponed until the patient is hospitalized.</p>	<p><a href="http://webserver.rilin.state.ri.us/Statutes/title9/9-1/9-1-27.1.htm">http://webserver.rilin.state.ri.us/Statutes/title9/9-1/9-1-27.1.htm</a></p>
South Carolina	<p>SECTION 15-1-310. Liability for emergency care rendered at scene of accident. Any person, who in good faith gratuitously renders emergency care at the scene of an accident or emergency to the victim thereof, shall not be liable for any civil damages for any personal injury as a result of any act or omission by such person in rendering the emergency care or as</p>		<p><a href="http://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t15c001.php">http://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t15c001.php</a></p>

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	a result of any act or failure to act to provide or arrange for further medical treatment or care for the injured person, except acts or omissions amounting to gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct. HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 46-803; 1964 (53) 2164.		
<b>South Dakota</b>	20-9-4.1. Immunity from liability for emergency care-- Exception. No peace officer, conservation officer, member of any fire department, police department and their first aid, rescue or emergency squad, or any citizen acting as such as a volunteer, or any other person is liable for any civil damages as a result of their acts of commission or omission arising out of and in the course of their rendering in good faith, any emergency care and services during an emergency which is in their judgment indicated and necessary at the time. Such relief from liability for civil damages extends to the operation of any motor vehicle in connection with any such care or services. Nothing in this section grants any relief to any person causing any damage by his willful, wanton or reckless act of commission or omission.	20-9-3. Licensed medical practitioners immune from liability for emergency care. No physician, surgeon, osteopath, physician assistant, registered nurse, or licensed practical nurse, licensed under the provisions of chapters 36-4, 36-4A, and 36-9, who in good faith renders, in this state, emergency care at the scene of the emergency, shall be liable for any civil damages as a result of any acts or omissions by such person rendering the emergency care. 20-9-4. Immunity of medical practitioner licensed in another state--Acts not deemed professional practice. No physician, surgeon, osteopath, registered nurse, or licensed practical nurse duly licensed to practice his profession in another state of the United States, who renders in this state emergency care at the scene of the emergency, shall be liable as specified in § 20-9-3, nor shall he be deemed to be practicing medicine or nursing within this state as contemplated by chapters 36-2, 36-4, and 36-9.	<a href="http://legis.sd.gov/Statutes/Codified_Laws/DisplayStatute.aspx?Type=Statute&amp;Statute=20-9-4.1">http://legis.sd.gov/Statutes/Codified_Laws/DisplayStatute.aspx?Type=Statute&amp;Statute=20-9-4.1</a>
<b>Tennessee</b>	63-6-218. "Good Samaritan Law." (a) This section shall be known and cited as the "Good Samaritan Law." (b) Any person, including those licensed to practice medicine and surgery and including any person licensed or certified to render service ancillary thereto, or any member of a volunteer first aid, rescue or emergency squad that provides emergency public first aid and rescue services, shall not be liable to victims or persons receiving emergency care for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission by such person in rendering the 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, except such damages as may result from the gross negligence of the person rendering such emergency care, who in good faith: (1) Renders emergency care at the scene of an accident, medical emergency and/or disaster, while en route from such scene to a medical facility and while assisting		<a href="http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/tncode/">http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/tncode/</a>

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	<p>medical personnel at the receiving medical facility, including use of an automated external defibrillator, to the victim or victims thereof without making any direct charge for the emergency care; or (2) Participates or assists in rendering emergency care, including use of an automated external defibrillator, to persons attending or participating in performances, exhibitions, banquets, sporting events, religious or other gatherings open to the general public, with or without an admission charge, whether or not such emergency care is made available as a service, planned in advance by the promoter of the event and/or any other person or association. (c) A receiving medical facility shall not be liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission on the part of any member of a volunteer first aid, rescue or emergency squad that provides emergency public first aid and rescue services while such person is assisting medical personnel at the receiving medical facility. (d) The members of such volunteer fire squad, while providing fire protection within such area outside of a plant, shall be liable to suit under the provisions of the Governmental Tort Liability Act, compiled in title 29, chapter 20, part 2, if: (1) A volunteer fire squad is organized by a private company for the protection of the plant and grounds of such company; (2) Such squad is willing to respond and does respond to calls to provide fire protection for residents living within a six (6) mile radius of the county surrounding such plant; and (3) The plant is located in a county that does not otherwise provide fire protection to such residents.HISTORY: Acts 1963, ch. 46, §§ 1, 2; 1976, ch. 551, § 1; T.C.A., § 63-622; Acts 1985, ch. 338, §§ 1-4; 1994, ch. 556, § 1; 1998, ch. 963, § 5; 1999, ch. 488, §§ 1, 2.</p>		
Texas	<p>SUBCHAPTER D. EMERGENCY CARE - Sec. 74.151. LIABILITY FOR EMERGENCY CARE. (a) A person who in good faith administers emergency care is not liable in civil damages for an act performed during the emergency unless the act is willfully or wantonly negligent, including a person who: (1) administers emergency care using an automated external defibrillator; or (2) administers emergency care as a volunteer who is a first responder as the term is defined under Section 421.095,</p>	<p>Sec. 74.152. UNLICENSED MEDICAL PERSONNEL. Persons not licensed or certified in the healing arts who in good faith administer emergency care as emergency medical service personnel are not liable in civil damages for an act performed in administering the care unless the act is willfully or wantonly negligent. This section applies without regard to whether the care is provided for or in expectation of remuneration. Article 6701d. Vernon's Civil Statutes; Chapter 74, Civil Practice and Remedies</p>	<p><a href="http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/CP/htm/CP.74.htm#74.151">http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/CP/htm/CP.74.htm#74.151</a></p>

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	<p>Government Code. (b) This section does not apply to care administered: (1) for or in expectation of remuneration, provided that being legally entitled to receive remuneration for the emergency care rendered shall not determine whether or not the care was administered for or in anticipation of remuneration; or (2) by a person who was at the scene of the emergency because he or a person he represents as an agent was soliciting business or seeking to perform a service for remuneration. (c), (d) Deleted by Acts 2003, 78th Leg., ch. 204, Sec. 10.01. (e) Except as provided by this subsection, this section does not apply to a person whose negligent act or omission was a producing cause of the emergency for which care is being administered. This subsection does not apply to liability of a school district or district school officer or employee arising from an act or omission under a program or policy or procedure adopted under Subchapter O-1, Chapter 161, Health and Safety Code, other than liability arising from willful or intentional misconduct.</p>	<p>Code Section 74.001 Liability for Emergency Care: (a) a person who in good faith administers emergency care at the scene of an emergency or in a hospital is not liable in civil damages for an act performed during the emergency unless the act is willfully or wantonly negligent. (b) This section does not apply for care administered: (1) for of in expectation of remuneration; 2) by a person who was at the scene of the emergency because he or a person he represents as an agent was soliciting business or seeking to perform a service for remuneration; 3) by a person who regulatory administers emergency care in a hospital or emergency room; or (4) by an admitting physician or a treating physician associated by the admitting physician of a patient bringing a health care liability claim.</p>	
<p><b>Utah</b></p>	<p>78B-4-501. Good Samaritan Act. (1) A person who renders emergency care at or near the scene of, or during an emergency, gratuitously and in good faith, 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. As used in this section, "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. "Emergency care" includes actual assistance or advice offered to avoid, mitigate, or attempt to mitigate the effects of an emergency. (2) A person who gratuitously, and in good faith, assists governmental agencies or political subdivisions in the activities described in Subsections (2)(a) through (c) 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: (a) implementing measures to control the causes of epidemic and communicable diseases and other conditions</p>		<p><a href="http://le.utah.gov/code/TITLE78B/htm/78B04_050100.htm">http://le.utah.gov/code/TITLE78B/htm/78B04_050100.htm</a></p>

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	<p>significantly affecting the public health, or necessary to protect the public health as set out in Title 26A, Chapter 1, Local Health Departments; (b) investigating and controlling suspected bioterrorism and disease as set out in Title 26, Chapter 23b, Detection of Public Health Emergencies Act; and (c) 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. (3) The immunity in Subsection (2) is in addition to any immunity or protection in state or federal law that may apply. Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session</p>		
<b>Vermont</b>	<p>V.S.A. § 519. Emergency medical care - § 519. Emergency medical care (a) A person who knows that another is exposed to grave physical harm shall, to the extent that the same can be rendered without danger or peril to himself or without interference with important duties owed to others, give reasonable assistance to the exposed person unless that assistance or care is being provided by others. (b) A person who provides reasonable assistance in compliance with subsection (a) of this section shall not be liable in civil damages unless his acts constitute gross negligence or unless he will receive or expects to receive remuneration. Nothing contained in this subsection shall alter existing law with respect to tort liability of a practitioner of the healing arts for acts committed in the ordinary course of his practice. (c) A person who willfully violates subsection (a) of this section shall be fined not more than \$100.00. (1967, No. 309 (Adj. Sess.), §§ 2-4, eff. March 22, 1968.)</p>	<p>§ 2687. Civil liability limited: Volunteer personnel, whether or not they receive or expect to receive nominal payments and reimbursement for expenses, who render emergency medical treatment shall: (1) be afforded the protection of section 519 of Title 12; (2) not be considered practitioners of the healing arts for purposes of subsection 519(b) of Title 12; and (3) not be liable for civil damages for rendering emergency medical treatment unless their actions constitute gross negligence or willful misconduct. (Added 1983, No. 226 (Adj. Sess.), § 13.)</p>	<p><a href="http://www.leg.state.vt.us/statutes/fullsection.cfm?Title=12&amp;Chapter=023&amp;Section=00519">http://www.leg.state.vt.us/statutes/fullsection.cfm?Title=12&amp;Chapter=023&amp;Section=00519</a></p>
<b>Virginia</b>	<p>§ 8.01-225. Persons rendering emergency care, obstetrical services exempt from liability. A. Any person who: 1. In good faith, renders emergency care or assistance, without compensation, to any ill or injured person (i) at the scene of an accident, fire, or any life-threatening emergency; (ii) at a location for screening or stabilization of an emergency medical condition arising from an accident, fire, or any life-threatening emergency; or (iii) en route to any hospital, medical clinic, or doctor's office, shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts</p>		<p><a href="https://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?000+cod+8.01-225">https://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?000+cod+8.01-225</a></p>

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	<p>or omissions resulting from the rendering of such care or assistance. 2. In the absence of gross negligence, renders emergency obstetrical care or assistance to a female in active labor who has not previously been cared for in connection with the pregnancy by such person or by another professionally associated with such person and whose medical records are not reasonably available to such person shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such emergency care or assistance. The immunity herein granted shall apply only to the emergency medical care provided. 3. In good faith and without compensation, including any emergency medical services technician certified by the Board of Health, administers epinephrine in an emergency to an individual shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such treatment if such person has reason to believe that the individual receiving the injection is suffering or is about to suffer a life-threatening anaphylactic reaction. 4. Provides assistance upon request of any police agency, fire department, rescue or emergency squad, or governmental agency in the event of an accident or other emergency involving the use, handling, transportation, transmission, or storage of liquefied petroleum gas, liquefied natural gas, hazardous material, or hazardous waste as defined in § 10.1-1400 or regulations of the Virginia Waste Management Board shall not be liable for any civil damages resulting from any act of commission or omission on his part in the course of his rendering such assistance in good faith. 5. Is an emergency medical care attendant or technician possessing a valid certificate issued by authority of the State Board of Health who in good faith renders emergency care or assistance, whether in person or by telephone or other means of communication, without compensation, to any injured or ill person, whether at the scene of an accident, fire, or any other place, or while transporting such injured or ill person to, from, or between any hospital, medical facility, medical clinic, doctor's office, or other similar or related medical facility, shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions resulting from the</p>		

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	<p>rendering of such emergency care, treatment, or assistance, including but in no way limited to acts or omissions which involve violations of State Department of Health regulations or any other state regulations in the rendering of such emergency care or assistance. 6. In good faith and without compensation, renders or administers emergency cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR); cardiac defibrillation, including, but not limited to, the use of an automated external defibrillator (AED); or other emergency life-sustaining or resuscitative treatments or procedures which have been approved by the State Board of Health to any sick or injured person, whether at the scene of a fire, an accident, or any other place, or while transporting such person to or from any hospital, clinic, doctor's office, or other medical facility, shall be deemed qualified to administer such emergency treatments and procedures and shall not be liable for acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such emergency resuscitative treatments or procedures. 7. Operates an AED at the scene of an emergency, trains individuals to be operators of AEDs, or orders AEDs, shall be immune from civil liability for any personal injury that results from any act or omission in the use of an AED in an emergency where the person performing the defibrillation acts as an ordinary, reasonably prudent person would have acted under the same or similar circumstances, unless such personal injury results from gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct of the person rendering such emergency care. 8. Maintains an AED located on real property owned or controlled by such person shall be immune from civil liability for any personal injury that results from any act or omission in the use in an emergency of an AED located on such property unless such personal injury results from gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct of the person who maintains the AED or his agent or employee. 9. Is an employee of a school board or of a local health department approved by the local governing body to provide health services pursuant to § 22.1-274 who, while on school property or at a school-sponsored event, (i) renders emergency care or assistance to any sick or injured person; (ii) renders or administers</p>		



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	<p>emergency cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR); cardiac defibrillation, including, but not limited to, the use of an automated external defibrillator (AED); or other emergency life-sustaining or resuscitative treatments or procedures that have been approved by the State Board of Health to any sick or injured person; (iii) operates an AED, trains individuals to be operators of AEDs, or orders AEDs; or (iv) maintains an AED, shall not be liable for civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions on the part of such employee while engaged in the acts described in this subdivision. 10. Is a volunteer in good standing and certified to render emergency care by the National Ski Patrol System, Inc., who, in good faith and without compensation, renders emergency care or assistance to any injured or ill person, whether at the scene of a ski resort rescue, outdoor emergency rescue, or any other place or while transporting such injured or ill person to a place accessible for transfer to any available emergency medical system unit, or any resort owner voluntarily providing a ski patroller employed by him to engage in rescue or recovery work at a resort not owned or operated by him, shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such emergency care, treatment, or assistance, including but not limited to acts or omissions which involve violations of any state regulation or any standard of the National Ski Patrol System, Inc., in the rendering of such emergency care or assistance, unless such act or omission was the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct. 11. Is an employee of a school board, authorized by a prescriber and trained in the administration of insulin and glucagon, who, upon the written request of the parents as defined in § 22.1-1, assists with the administration of insulin or administers glucagon to a student diagnosed as having diabetes who requires insulin injections during the school day or for whom glucagon has been prescribed for the emergency treatment of hypoglycemia shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such treatment if the insulin is administered according to the child's medication schedule or such employee has reason to believe</p>		

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	<p>that the individual receiving the glucagon is suffering or is about to suffer life-threatening hypoglycemia. Whenever any employee of a school board is covered by the immunity granted herein, the school board employing him shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such insulin or glucagon treatment. 12. Is a school nurse, an employee of a school board, an employee of a local governing body, or an employee of a local health department who is authorized by a prescriber and trained in the administration of epinephrine and who provides, administers, or assists in the administration of epinephrine to a student believed in good faith to be having an anaphylactic reaction, or is the prescriber of the epinephrine, shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such treatment. 13. Is an employee of a provider licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, or provides services pursuant to a contract with a provider licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, who has been trained in the administration of insulin and glucagon and who administers or assists with the administration of insulin or administers glucagon to a person diagnosed as having diabetes who requires insulin injections or for whom glucagon has been prescribed for the emergency treatment of hypoglycemia in accordance with § 54.1-3408 shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such treatment if the insulin is administered in accordance with the prescriber's instructions or such person has reason to believe that the individual receiving the glucagon is suffering or is about to suffer life-threatening hypoglycemia. Whenever any employee of a provider licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services or a person who provides services pursuant to a contract with a provider licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services is covered by the immunity granted herein, the provider shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in</p>		

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	<p>acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such insulin or glucagon treatment. 14. Is an employee of a provider licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, or provides services pursuant to a contract with a provider licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, who has been trained in the administration of epinephrine and who administers or assists in the administration of epinephrine to a person believed in good faith to be having an anaphylactic reaction in accordance with the prescriber's instructions shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such treatment. 15. In good faith and without compensation, administers naloxone in an emergency to an individual who is experiencing or is about to experience a life-threatening opiate overdose shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such treatment if such administering person is a participant in a pilot program conducted by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services on the administration of naloxone for the purpose of counteracting the effects of opiate overdose. B. Any licensed physician serving without compensation as the operational medical director for a licensed emergency medical services agency in the Commonwealth shall not be liable for any civil damages for any act or omission resulting from the rendering of emergency medical services in good faith by the personnel of such licensed agency unless such act or omission was the result of such physician's gross negligence or willful misconduct. Any person serving without compensation as a dispatcher for any licensed public or nonprofit emergency services agency in the Commonwealth shall not be liable for any civil damages for any act or omission resulting from the rendering of emergency services in good faith by the personnel of such licensed agency unless such act or omission was the result of such dispatcher's gross negligence or willful misconduct. Any individual, certified by the State Office of Emergency Medical Services as an emergency medical services instructor and pursuant to a</p>			

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	<p>written agreement with such office, who, in good faith and in the performance of his duties, provides instruction to persons for certification or recertification as a certified basic life support or advanced life support emergency medical services technician shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions on his part directly relating to his activities on behalf of such office unless such act or omission was the result of such emergency medical services instructor's gross negligence or willful misconduct. Any licensed physician serving without compensation as a medical advisor to an E-911 system in the Commonwealth shall not be liable for any civil damages for any act or omission resulting from rendering medical advice in good faith to establish protocols to be used by the personnel of the E-911 service, as defined in § 58.1-1730, when answering emergency calls unless such act or omission was the result of such physician's gross negligence or willful misconduct. Any licensed physician who directs the provision of emergency medical services, as authorized by the State Board of Health, through a communications device shall not be liable for any civil damages for any act or omission resulting from the rendering of such emergency medical services unless such act or omission was the result of such physician's gross negligence or willful misconduct. Any licensed physician serving without compensation as a supervisor of an AED in the Commonwealth shall not be liable for any civil damages for any act or omission resulting from rendering medical advice in good faith to the owner of the AED relating to personnel training, local emergency medical services coordination, protocol approval, AED deployment strategies, and equipment maintenance plans and records unless such act or omission was the result of such physician's gross negligence or willful misconduct. C. Any communications services provider, as defined in § 58.1-647, including mobile service, and any provider of Voice-over-Internet Protocol service, in the Commonwealth shall not be liable for any civil damages for any act or omission resulting from rendering such service with or without charge related to emergency calls unless such act or omission was the result of such service provider's gross negligence or willful misconduct.</p>		

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	<p>Any volunteer engaging in rescue or recovery work at a mine, or any mine operator voluntarily providing personnel to engage in rescue or recovery work at a mine not owned or operated by such operator, shall not be liable for civil damages for acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such rescue or recovery work in good faith unless such act or omission was the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct. For purposes of this subsection, the term "Voice-over-Internet Protocol service" or "VoIP service" means any Internet protocol-enabled services utilizing a broadband connection, actually originating or terminating in Internet Protocol from either or both ends of a channel of communication offering real time, multidirectional voice functionality, including, but not limited to, services similar to traditional telephone service. D. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to provide immunity from liability arising out of the operation of a motor vehicle. E. [Expired.] F. For the purposes of this section, the term "compensation" shall not be construed to include (i) the salaries of police, fire, or other public officials or personnel who render such emergency assistance, (ii) the salaries or wages of employees of a coal producer engaging in emergency medical technician service or first aid service pursuant to the provisions of § 45.1-161.38, 45.1-161.101, 45.1-161.199, or 45.1-161.263, (iii) complimentary lift tickets, food, lodging, or other gifts provided as a gratuity to volunteer members of the National Ski Patrol System, Inc., by any resort, group, or agency, (iv) the salary of any person who (a) owns an AED for the use at the scene of an emergency, (b) trains individuals, in courses approved by the Board of Health, to operate AEDs at the scene of emergencies, (c) orders AEDs for use at the scene of emergencies, or (d) operates an AED at the scene of an emergency, or (v) expenses reimbursed to any person providing care or assistance pursuant to this section. For the purposes of this section, an emergency medical care attendant or technician shall be deemed to include a person licensed or certified as such or its equivalent by any other state when he is performing services which he is licensed or certified to perform</p>		

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Washington	<p>by such other state in caring for a patient in transit in the Commonwealth, which care originated in such other state. Further, the public shall be urged to receive training on how to use CPR and an AED in order to acquire the skills and confidence to respond to emergencies using both CPR and an AED.</p> <p>RCW 4.24.300 - Immunity from liability for certain types of medical care. (1) Any person, including but not limited to a volunteer provider of emergency or medical services, who without compensation or the expectation of compensation renders emergency care at the scene of an emergency or who participates in transporting, not for compensation, therefrom an injured person or persons for emergency medical treatment shall not be liable for civil damages resulting from any act or omission in the rendering of such emergency care or in transporting such persons, other than acts or omissions constituting gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct. Any person rendering emergency care during the course of regular employment and receiving compensation or expecting to receive compensation for rendering such care is excluded from the protection of this subsection. (2) Any licensed health care provider regulated by a disciplining authority under RCW 18.130.040 in the state of Washington who, without compensation or the expectation of compensation, provides health care services at a community health care setting is not liable for civil damages resulting from any act or omission in the rendering of such care, other than acts or omissions constituting gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct. (3) For purposes of subsection (2) of this section, "community health care setting" means an entity that provides health care services and: (a) Is a clinic operated by a public entity or private tax exempt corporation, except a clinic that is owned, operated, or controlled by a hospital licensed under chapter 70.41 RCW unless the hospital-based clinic either: (i) Maintains and holds itself out to the public as having established hours on a regular basis for providing free health care services to members of the public to the extent that care is provided without compensation or expectation of compensation during</p>	<p>RCW 4.24.310 - Persons rendering emergency care or transportation — Definitions. For the purposes of RCW 4.24.300 the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise: (1) "Compensation" has its ordinary meaning but does not include: Nominal payments, reimbursement for expenses, or pension benefits; payments made to volunteer part-time and volunteer on-call personnel of fire departments, fire districts, ambulance districts, police departments, or any emergency response organizations; or any payment to a person employed as a transit operator who is paid for his or her regular work, which work does not routinely include providing emergency care or emergency transportation. (2) "Emergency care" means care, first aid, treatment, or assistance rendered to the injured person in need of immediate medical attention and includes providing or arranging for further medical treatment or care for the injured person. Except with respect to the injured person or persons being transported for further medical treatment or care, the immunity granted by RCW 4.24.300 does not apply to the negligent operation of any motor vehicle. (3) "Scene of an emergency" means the scene of an accident or other sudden or unexpected event or combination of circumstances which calls for immediate action.</p>	<p><a href="http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=4.24.300">http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=4.24.300</a></p>

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	<p>those established hours; or (ii) Is participating, through a written agreement, in a community-based program to provide access to health care services for uninsured persons, to the extent that: (A) Care is provided without compensation or expectation of compensation to individuals who have been referred for care through that community-based program; and (B) The health care provider's participation in the community-based program is conditioned upon his or her agreement to provide health services without expectation of compensation; (b) Is a for-profit corporation that maintains and holds itself out to the public as having established hours on a regular basis for providing free health care services to members of the public to the extent that care is provided without compensation or expectation of compensation during those established hours; or (c) Is a for-profit corporation that is participating, through a written agreement, in a community-based program to provide access to health care services for uninsured persons, to the extent that (i) Care is provided without compensation or expectation of compensation to individuals who have been referred for care through that community-based program; and (ii) The health care provider's participation in the community-based program is conditioned upon his or her agreement to provide health services without expectation of compensation. (4) Any school district employee not licensed under chapter 18.79 RCW who renders emergency care at the scene of an emergency during an officially designated school activity or who participates in transporting therefrom an injured person or persons for emergency medical treatment shall not be liable for civil damages resulting from any act or omission in the rendering of such emergency care or in transporting such persons, other than acts or omissions constituting gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct. [2014 c 204 § 3; 2004 c 87 § 1; 2003 c 256 § 1; 1985 c 443 § 19; 1975 c 58 § 1.</p>		
<b>West Virginia</b>	§55-7-15. Aid to victim of accident and victim of crime; immunity from civil liability. No person, including a person licensed to practice medicine or dentistry, who in good faith renders emergency care at the scene of an accident or to a		<a href="http://www.legis.state.wv.us/wvcode/ChapterEntire.cfm?chapter=55&amp;art=7&amp;section=">http://www.legis.state.wv.us/wvcode/ChapterEntire.cfm?chapter=55&amp;art=7&amp;section=</a>

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	victim at the scene of a crime, without remuneration, shall be liable for any civil damages as the result of any act or omission in rendering such emergency care.		<a href="#">15#07</a>
<b>Wisconsin</b>	<p>895.48 Civil liability exemption; emergency medical care. (1) Except as provided in sub. (1g), any person who renders emergency care at the scene of any emergency or accident in good faith shall be immune from civil liability for his or her acts or omissions in rendering such emergency care. (1g) The immunity described in sub. (1) and s. 450.11 (1i) (c) 3. does not extend when employees trained in health care or health care professionals render emergency care for compensation and within the scope of their usual and customary employment or practice at a hospital or other institution equipped with hospital facilities, at the scene of any emergency or accident, enroute to a hospital or other institution equipped with hospital facilities, or at a physician's office. (1m) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), any physician, physician assistant, podiatrist, or athletic trainer licensed under ch. 448, chiropractor licensed under ch. 446, dentist licensed under ch. 447, emergency medical technician licensed under s. 256.15, first responder certified under s. 256.15 (8), registered nurse licensed under ch. 441, or a massage therapist or bodywork therapist licensed under ch. 460 who renders voluntary health care to a participant in an athletic event or contest sponsored by a nonprofit corporation, as defined in s. 66.0129 (6) (b), a private school, as defined in s. 115.001 (3r), a tribal school, as defined in s. 115.001 (15m), a public agency, as defined in s. 46.856 (1) (b), or a school, as defined in s. 609.655 (1) (c), is immune from civil liability for his or her acts or omissions in rendering that care if all of the following conditions exist: 1. The health care is rendered at the site of the event or contest, during transportation to a health care facility from the event or contest, or in a locker room or similar facility immediately before, during or immediately after the event or contest. 2. The physician, podiatrist, athletic trainer, chiropractor, dentist, emergency medical technician, first responder, physician assistant, registered nurse, massage therapist or bodywork therapist does not receive compensation for the health care,</p>		<a href="https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/895/11/48">https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/895/11/48</a>



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	<p>other than reimbursement for expenses. (b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to health care services provided by a volunteer health care provider under s. 146.89. (4) (ag) In this subsection: 1. "Cardiac arrest" means the sudden cessation of cardiac function and the disappearance of arterial blood pressure that connote ventricular fibrillation or pulseless ventricular tachycardia. 2. "Pulseless ventricular tachycardia" means a disturbance in the normal rhythm of the heart that is characterized by rapid electrical activity of the heart with no cardiac output. (am) Any of the following, other than an emergency medical technician or a first responder — defibrillation, is immune from civil liability for the acts or omissions of a person in rendering in good faith emergency care by use of an automated external defibrillator to an individual who appears to be in cardiac arrest: 1. The person who renders the care. 2. The owner of the automated external defibrillator. 3. The person who provides the automated external defibrillator for use, if the person ensures that the automated external defibrillator is maintained and tested in accordance with any operational guidelines of the manufacturer. 4. Any person who provides training in the use of an automated external defibrillator to the person who renders care. (b) The immunity specified in par. (am) does not extend to any of the following: 1. A person whose act or omission resulting from the use or the provision for use of the automated external defibrillator constitutes gross negligence. 2. A health care professional who renders emergency care for compensation and within the scope of his or her usual and customary employment or practice at a hospital or other institution equipped with hospital facilities, at the scene of an emergency or accident, enroute to a hospital or other institution equipped with hospital facilities or at a physician's office.</p>		
<p><b>Wyoming</b></p>	<p>1-1-120. Persons rendering emergency assistance exempt from civil liability. (a) Any person licensed as a physician and surgeon under the laws of the state of Wyoming, or any other person, who in good faith renders emergency care or assistance without compensation at the place of an emergency or</p>		<p><a href="http://legisweb.state.wy.us/statutes/statutes.aspx?file=titles/Title1/T1CH1.htm">http://legisweb.state.wy.us/statutes/statutes.aspx?file=titles/Title1/T1CH1.htm</a></p>

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	<p>accident, is not liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions in good faith. (b) Persons or organizations operating volunteer ambulances or rescue vehicles supported by public or private funds, staffed by unpaid volunteers, and which make no charge, or charge an incidental service or user fee, for services rendered during medical emergencies, and the unpaid volunteers who staff ambulances and rescue vehicles are not liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions in good faith in furnishing emergency medical services. This immunity does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct. For purposes of this section, "unpaid volunteers" means persons who either receive incidental remuneration on a per call basis or receive no more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) annually for volunteer ambulance and rescue activities. The immunity provided by this subsection shall extend to a physician while serving in his capacity as medical director of any ambulance service, to hospitals and hospital employees for activities directly related to providing clinical training as part of an emergency medical service class approved by the department of health, and to students while participating in emergency medical services training approved by the department of health. If an unpaid volunteer's, medical director's, hospital's or trainee's acts or omissions are subject to the provisions of the Wyoming Governmental Claims Act, immunity under this section is waived to the extent of the maximum liability provided under W.S. 1-39-118. (c) Any person who provides assistance or advice without compensation other than reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses in mitigating or attempting to mitigate the effects of an actual or threatened discharge of hazardous materials, or in preventing, cleaning up or disposing of or in attempting to prevent, clean up or dispose of any discharge of hazardous materials, is not liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions in good faith in providing the assistance or advice. This immunity does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct. As used in this subsection: (i) "Discharge" includes leakage, seepage or other release; (ii) "Hazardous materials" includes all materials</p>		

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	and substances which are now or hereafter designated or defined as hazardous by any state or federal law or by the regulations of any state or federal government agency.		