

Good Samaritan Law

ARS 9-500.02(A)

A city or town, its employees, fire or ambulance company, property owner, health care professional, or emergency medical services provider who provides or arranges emergency care will not be held legally responsible for acting or failing to act. They can be held legally responsible if acting with extreme carelessness or intentionally to cause harm.

This does not relieve an emergency medical services provider from being held legally responsible for conduct while driving a vehicle.

Generally, Good Samaritan laws only offer protection for those individuals who provide care during spontaneous emergencies unrelated to volunteer deployment.

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 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.