

Good Samaritan Law

KSA 65-2891b

An individual, who is not a health care provider and who, in good faith and without compensation, provides emergency care to a person at the scene of an emergency, will not be held legally responsible for acting or failing to act. They can be held legally responsible if acting with extreme carelessness or intent to cause harm.

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

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.