

Arizona Good Samaritan Act

A.R.S. § 9-500.02.

Emergency medical aid or assistance to other public bodies; limitation on liability [Cities and Towns]

- 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 or a property owner, its officers or employees or a tenant or a licensed health care provider as defined in S 12-561 who performs emergency medical aid, 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 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 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.
 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

for which he may be eligible under title 23, chapter 6 from the city or town.

3. Nothing in this section limits a plaintiff's right to recover civil damages from any applicable uninsured motorist coverage or underinsured motorist coverage.
4. The provisions of this section do not apply to services provided in an emergency room.

(1969 Added by Laws 1983, Ch. 212, S 1. Amended by Laws 1992, Ch. 192, S 1; Laws 1993, Ch. 90, S 1.)

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 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.

(1988 Added as S 9-1011 by Laws 1983, Ch. 212, S 2. Renumbered as S 48-818 by Laws 1985, Ch. 190, S 6.)