

Connecticut Good Samaritan Act

C.G.S.A. §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

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, who, voluntarily and gratuitously and other than in the ordinary course of his 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. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross, willful or wanton negligence.

- a. A paid or volunteer fireman or policeman, 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, patrolman or special policeman of the Department of Environmental Protection, or ambulance 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 fireman, policeman or ambulance personnel who forcibly enters the residence of any person in order to render emergency first aid to a person whom he 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, willful or wanton negligence.

- b. An employee of a railroad company, including any company operating a commuter rail line, who has completed a course in first aid offered by the American Red Cross, who is trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation in accordance with standards set forth by the American Red Cross 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.
- c. 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, willful or wanton negligence.
- d. 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 adviser of the school or by a licensed physician in the 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. This immunity does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross, willful or wanton negligence.
- e. 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.

(1991; 1963, P.A. 205; 1967, P.A. 282; 1967, P.A. 878; 1969, P.A. 785; 1971, P.A. 729; 1975, P.A. 75-132; 1975, P.A. 75-456, §1, eff. June 26, 1975; 1977, P.A. 77-225; 1977, P.A. 77-349, §3; 1977, P.A. 77-614, §323, eff. Jan. 1, 1979; 1978, P.A. 78-122, §1; 1982, P.A. 82-160, §224; 1982, P.A. 82-286; 1983, P.A. 83-375, §2; 1984, P.A. 84-546, §119, eff. June 14, 1984; 1986, P.A. 86-237, §1, eff. May 30, 1986; 1987, P.A. 87-589, §34, eff. July 9, 1987; 1989, P.A. 89-149.)