

## **Alaska Good Samaritan Law**

*Note: This version includes the changes made in 1998 as a result of House Bill 395 concerning automated external defibrillators.*

### TITLE 09 CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

### **CHAPTER 65 ACTIONS, IMMUNITIES, DEFENSES, AND DUTIES**

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#### **SECTION 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) 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) A person who uses an automated external defibrillator to treat another person in cardiac arrest is not liable for civil damages as a result of an act or omission in treating the other person if the person was properly trained to use the device and activates the emergency medical services system by notifying the appropriate emergency medical services agency.

(f) In this section, "properly trained" means that the individual has completed an automated external defibrillator training course from the American Heart Association, the American Red Cross, or another automated external defibrillator training course approved by the Department of Health and Social Services.