Displaying information for All Roles located in North Carolina for All Scenarios

**Liability: Volunteer Fire Department Member**
N.C. Gen. Stat. 58-82-5(c)

An individual, who is a member of a volunteer fire department or rescue squad and who, without compensation, provides emergency treatment to a person in need at the scene of a fire, will not be held legally responsible for acting or for failing to act. They can be held legally responsible if acting with extreme carelessness or intent to cause harm.

**Liability: Complying with Emergency Orders**
N.C. Gen. Stat. 147-33.4

When a war declaration is in effect, an individual, who, in good faith, attempts to comply with any emergency order, will not be held legally responsible.

**Liability: Regional Response Team Personnel**

An individual, who is a member of a Regional Response Team, will not be held legally responsible for responding to a hazardous materials or terrorist incident. They can be held legally responsible if acting with extreme carelessness or intent to cause harm.

**Liability: Architect Providing Services During Emergency**

Within 45 days of an emergency declaration, a professional architect who, voluntarily, without compensation, and at the request of a public official, provides structural, electrical, mechanical, or other architectural services at the scene of the declared emergency, will not be held legally responsible for injury, death, or damage to property that results from providing architectural services. They can be held legally responsible if acting with extreme carelessness or intent to cause harm. They can also be held legally responsible if they caused injury, death, or damage to property while operating a motor vehicle.
Liability: Volunteer
N.C. Gen. Stat. 1-539.10

An individual who, in good faith and voluntarily, performs services for a charitable organization or in 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. They can be held legally responsible if they caused injury, death, or damage to property while operating a motor vehicle.

Liability: Entering Vehicle to Provide Assistance
N.C. Gen. Stat. 1-539.27

An individual who, in good faith, attempts to provide medical care or other assistance to another by entering a railroad car, motor vehicle, trailer, aircraft, or boat, will not be held legally responsible for any damage to the vehicle that was necessary to gain access to the person needing assistance. They can be held legally responsible if acting with extreme carelessness or intent to cause harm.

Powers, Duties, Immunities, and Privileges: Emergency Management Worker Providing Aid in Another Jurisdiction
N.C. Gen. Stat. 166A-19.60(f)

An emergency management worker, who performs emergency management services under any type of intra- or interstate mutual aid agreement, will have the same powers, duties, immunities, and privileges as they would have in their home jurisdiction.

Liability: Firefighter
N.C. Gen. Stat. 58-82-5(b)

A firefighter, who is a member of a rural fire department, will not be held legally responsible for injury or damage to property caused by attempts to put out a fire. They can be held legally responsible if acting with extreme carelessness or intent to cause harm.
Liability: Emergency Management Worker
N.C. Gen. Stat. 166A-19.60(a)

When an emergency declaration is in effect, an emergency management worker, who attempts to comply with emergency orders, will not be held legally responsible for injury, death, or damage to property. They can be held legally responsible if acting with extreme carelessness or intent to cause harm.

Liability: Engineer Providing Services During Emergency
N.C. Gen. Stat. 89C-19.1

Within 45 days of an emergency declaration, a professional engineer who, voluntarily, without compensation, and at the request of a public official, provides structural, electrical, mechanical, or other engineering services at the scene of the declared emergency, will not be held legally responsible for injury, death, or damage to property that results from providing engineering services. They can be held legally responsible if acting with extreme carelessness or intent to cause harm. They can also be held legally responsible if they caused injury, death, or damage to property while operating a motor vehicle.

Liability: Using AED
N.C. Gen. Stat. 90-21.15

An individual who provides emergency care using an AED will not be held legally responsible for the use of the emergency use of an AED. An individual, who provides training relating to the proper use of an AED, or physician, who, without compensation, writes a prescription for the use of an AED, will also not be held legally responsible for the use of the emergency use of an AED.

They can be held legally responsible if acting with extreme carelessness or intent to cause harm.

Liability: Physician Treating Minor without Consent
N.C. Gen. Stat. 90-21.4

A physician who treats a minor without first obtaining valid consent for treatment will not be held legally responsible if the parents or guardians could not be contacted, or where delaying treatment of the minor, in order to obtain consent, would threaten the minor’s life.
A member of a search and rescue team will not be held legally responsible for activities related to urban search and rescue. They can be held legally responsible if acting with extreme carelessness or intent to cause harm.

Good Samaritan Law

An individual who, voluntarily and without compensation, provides first aid or emergency treatment to a person in need will not be held legally responsible. 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.

Good Samaritan Law
N.C. Gen. Stat. 20-166(d)

An individual, who provides emergency assistance to an injured person at the scene of a motor vehicle crash, will not be held legally responsible for acting or for 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.

Liability: Volunteer Health Care Provider

A health care provider or a retired health care provider with a limited license who, voluntarily and without compensation, provides health care under the direction of a nonprofit organization and within the scope of their license will not be held legally responsible for injury or death. They can be held legally responsible if acting with extreme carelessness or intent to cause harm.
Liability: Use of Real Estate

Other medical professional, Volunteer / Other, Nurse, Physician, EMT, Government Public Health, Firefighter, Law Enforcement, Veterinarian, Dentist, Pharmacist, Social Worker, Mental and Behavioral Health Professional

An individual, who allows others to use their property for emergency management activities, will not be held legally responsible for injury, death, or damage to property that results.

Liability: Hazardous Materials Volunteer

Other medical professional, Volunteer / Other, Nurse, Physician, EMT, Government Public Health, Firefighter, Law Enforcement, Veterinarian, Dentist, Pharmacist, Social Worker, Mental and Behavioral Health Professional

An individual, who, without compensation, provides assistance or advice during or following an actual or imminent discharge of hazardous materials, will not be held legally responsible. They can be held legally responsible if acting with extreme carelessness or intent to cause harm. They can be held legally responsible for causing the discharge.

Limited Volunteer License: Physician Assistant
N.C. Gen. Stat. 90-12.4

Other medical professional

A physician assistant, licensed out-of-state, can obtain a limited volunteer license by providing documentation of current licensure in good standing and can perform medical tasks, without compensation, at clinics serving the poor and needy for up to 30 days each year.

Limited License: Physician Assistant During Emergency
21 NCAC 32S.0219

Other medical professional

When an emergency declaration is in effect, a physician assistant can obtain a limited license for disasters and emergencies by submitting proof of current licensure, in good standing, along with a government-issued photo ID to the North Carolina Medical Board. The physician assistant must be supervised by a North Carolina licensed physician on site and can perform only uncompensated services and acts delegated by the physician. Neither the physician nor the physician assistant needs to keep documentation describing the supervisory arrangement or prescriptive authority.

License Reciprocity: Perfusionist
21 NCAC 32V.0111

Other medical professional

When an emergency declaration is in effect, a perfusionist, licensed or certified in any state, can perform perfusion services without a North Carolina license or certification. They must provide identification and proof of licensure or certification to the North Carolina Medical Board within 3 days of providing services.
License Exemption: Short-Term Nonprofit Volunteer

Other medical professional, Nurse, Physician, Dentist, Pharmacist, Social Worker, Mental and Behavioral Health Professional

An out-of-state health care provider who, voluntarily and within the scope of their licensure, provides health care services for up to 7 days per year under the direction of a nonprofit organization will not have to obtain a North Carolina license to practice. They must have a current license to practice in good standing in their licensing jurisdiction.

License Reciprocity: Emergency Management Worker
N.C. Gen. Stat. 166A-19.60(d)

Other medical professional, Volunteer / Other, Nurse, Physician, EMT, Government Public Health, Firefighter, Law Enforcement, Veterinarian, Dentist, Pharmacist, Social Worker, Mental and Behavioral Health Professional

When an emergency declaration is in effect, an emergency management worker does not need to comply with North Carolina licensing requirements to practice any professional, mechanical, or other skill that they will perform as part of their emergency management duties.

Special Purpose License: Physician
N.C. Gen. Stat. 90-12.2A

Physician

A physician, licensed out-of-state, can obtain a special purpose license by providing documentation of current licensure in good standing, and can practice medicine to the extent authorized by the special purpose license.

Retired Limited Volunteer License: Physician Assistant
N.C. Gen. Stat. 90-12.4B

Other medical professional

A retired physician assistant, from any state, can obtain a limited volunteer license and can perform delegated medical tasks, without compensation, at clinics serving the poor and needy.

License Requirements can be Waived During Emergency
N.C. Gen. Stat. 90-12.5

Other medical professional, Physician

When an emergency declaration is in effect, the North Carolina Medical Board can waive licensure requirements for physicians and physician assistants.
Limited Volunteer License: Physician
N.C. Gen. Stat. 90-12.1A

A physician, licensed out-of-state, can obtain a limited volunteer license by providing documentation of current licensure in good standing and can practice medicine, without compensation, at clinics serving the poor and needy for up to 30 days each year.

Retired Limited Volunteer License: Physician
N.C. Gen. Stat. 90-12.1B

A retired physician, from any state, can obtain a limited volunteer license and can practice medicine, without compensation, at clinics serving the poor and needy.

Powers, Duties, Immunities, and Privileges: Emergency Management Worker Providing Aid in Another Jurisdiction
N.C. Gen. Stat. 166A-19.60(f)

An emergency management worker, who performs emergency management services under any type of intra- or interstate mutual aid agreement, will have the same powers, duties, immunities, and privileges as they would have in their home jurisdiction.
**Limited License: Physician Assistant During Emergency**

21 NCAC 32S.0219

When an emergency declaration is in effect, a physician assistant can obtain a limited license for disasters and emergencies by submitting proof of current licensure, in good standing, along with a government-issued photo ID to the North Carolina Medical Board. The physician assistant must be supervised by a North Carolina licensed physician on site and can perform only uncompensated services and acts delegated by the physician. Neither the physician nor the physician assistant needs to keep documentation describing the supervisory arrangement or prescriptive authority.

**Workers? Compensation: Emergency Management Worker**

N.C. Gen. Stat. 166A-19.60(c)

When an emergency declaration is in effect, an emergency management worker, performing emergency management functions, is entitled to the workers? compensation that they would normally be entitled to under their employment.

**Powers, Duties, Immunities, and Privileges: Emergency Management Worker Providing Aid in Another Jurisdiction**

N.C. Gen. Stat. 166A-19.60(f)

An emergency management worker, who performs emergency management services under any type of intra- or interstate mutual aid agreement, will have the same powers, duties, immunities, and privileges as they would have in their home jurisdiction.

**Workers' Benefits: Disaster Service Volunteer Leave**

N.C. Gen. Stat. 166A-32

A state employee, who is a disaster service volunteer, can request paid leave, up to 15 work days per year, to participate in disaster relief services for the American Red Cross. They will not lose seniority, pay, vacation time, sick time, or earned overtime by requesting leave. They will not be entitled to governmental workers? compensation while serving with the American Red Cross.
Workers' Benefits: Volunteer Emergency Responder Leave

Other medical professional, Volunteer / Other, Nurse, Physician, EMT, Government Public Health, Firefighter, Law Enforcement, Veterinarian, Dentist, Pharmacist, Social Worker, Mental and Behavioral Health Professional

When an emergency declaration is in effect, a member of the emergency medical services, volunteer fire department, or rescue squad, who is called into the service of the state, can take unpaid leave of their current employment without being forced to use vacation time or other accrued leave time. They must provide their organization with a copy of the written request for services before taking leave.

Relevant Compacts
Nurse Licensure Compact
Emergency Management Assistance Compact