Displaying information for All Roles located in Nevada for All Scenarios

**Liability: Charitable Volunteer**

An individual, who, without compensation and in the capacity of a charitable volunteer, performs charitable services that they are not otherwise obligated to perform as an officer, director, or trustee, 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.

**Liability: Use of Land**

An individual, who owns land and who, voluntarily and without compensation, allows others to use the land for shelter during training drills or during an actual or imminent emergency, will not be held legally responsible for injury, death, or damage to property that results from use of the land. They can be held legally responsible if acting with extreme carelessness or intent to cause harm.

**Liability: Search and Rescue**

An individual, who is a member of a search and rescue organization and who, in good faith, provides emergency care or assistance to a person in need at the scene of an emergency or while transporting the person to or from a medical facility, 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: Prescribing or Dispensing Opioid Antagonist**

A health care professional, who, in good faith, prescribes or dispenses an opioid antagonist to a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose, or to a family member of the at-risk individual, will not be held legally responsible or be professionally disciplined for prescribing or dispensing the opioid antagonist.
Liability: Food Donation and Gleaning

An individual, who, in good faith, donates apparently edible food or other groceries, will not be held legally responsible for any injury caused by consumption or use of the food or groceries. They can be held legally responsible if acting with extreme carelessness or intent to cause harm.

An individual, who owns land and allows gleaning of food from the land, will not be held legally responsible for any injury caused by consumption or use of the food. They can be held legally responsible if acting with extreme carelessness or intent to cause harm.

Liability: Volunteer Emergency Medical Dispatcher or Medical Director

A volunteer emergency medical dispatcher, who, in good faith, complies with approved protocols while using a medical priority dispatch system and lives in a county with a population less than 100,000, 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.

Similarly, a medical director, who, in good faith compliance with approved protocols and who lives in a county with a population less than 100,000, will not be held legally responsible for acting or for failing to act for the use of the medical priority dispatch system. They can be held legally responsible if acting with extreme carelessness or intent to cause harm.

Good Samaritan Law: Volunteer Ambulance Personnel

Volunteer ambulance personnel, who, in good faith, provide emergency care or assistance to a person in need at the scene of an emergency or while transporting the person, 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: Emergency Responder

An emergency responder, who, in good faith, provides assistance under a mutual aid agreement, 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.
Liability: Firefighter

An individual, who is a member of a public firefighting organization and who, in good faith, provides emergency care or assistance, that they are authorized to perform, for a person in need at the scene of an emergency, 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: Firefighter

A volunteer or full-time firefighter, working with a public firefighting agency, who carries out their official duties will not be held legally responsible for acting or failing to act.

Good Samaritan Law

During an emergency situation, an individual, who, in good faith and without compensation, provides emergency care or assistance, 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: Emergency Management Activities

An individual, who, in good faith, complies or attempts to comply with emergency rules or regulations, will not be held legally responsible. They can be held legally responsible if acting with extreme carelessness or intent to cause harm.
Liability: Use of Opioid Antagonist  

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 administers an opioid antagonist to a person believed to be in need, will not be held legally responsible or be professionally disciplined for administering the opioid antagonist.

License Reciprocity: Authorized Worker  

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 authorized worker, who, in the course of performing their duties, practices a professional, mechanical, or other skill, does not need to comply with Nevada licensing requirements.

License Reciprocity: Intrastate Mutual Aid  

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 individual who is an emergency responder acting under a request for mutual aid and who holds a license, permit, or certificate to practice a professional, mechanical, or other skill does not need to comply with Nevada licensing requirements.

Scope of Practice: Law Enforcement or Emergency Medical Technicians Use of Opioid Antagonist  

EMT, Law Enforcement

A law enforcement officer, acting in good faith, or emergency medical technician can possess and administer an opioid antagonist to a person believed to be suffering from an opioid related overdose.
Workers? Compensation: Intrastate Mutual Aid


An emergency responder, who suffers injury or death while providing services under a request for intrastate mutual aid, is entitled to workers? compensation from their employer as if the injury or death had occurred on the job.

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

Workers' Benefits: Entitlement to Salary Payment While Volunteering


A state employee, who volunteers as a firefighter, emergency medical technician, ambulance driver, reserve member of a law enforcement department, or sheriff?s office, is entitled to their regular salary payments during their time spent volunteering.

Volunteer / Other, EMT, Firefighter, Law Enforcement

Workers' Benefits: Emergency Communications Technician Employment Protection


When an emergency declaration is in effect, an emergency communications technician, who is a public officer or employee of the state and who assists in the emergency management activities in certain states for up to 15 working days in a year will not lose their vacation time and will continue to be paid their regular wages during the time spent assisting in the disaster or emergency.

Volunteer / Other

Workers' Benefits: American Red Cross Disaster Technician Employment Protection


When an emergency declaration is in effect, a public officer or employee of the state, who is a designated disaster technician and at the request of the American National Red Cross, assists in the emergency management activities during a disaster or emergency in certain states for up to 15 working days in a year, will not lose their vacation time and will continue to be paid their regular wages during the time spent assisting in the disaster or emergency.

Volunteer / Other

Relevant Compacts

Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact
Interstate Medical Licensure Compact
Emergency Management Assistance Compact