

Displaying information for All Roles located in New Jersey for All Scenarios

Good Samaritan Law: Law Enforcement Officer Providing Emergency Care

N.J. Stat. 2A:62A-1.1

Law Enforcement

A law enforcement official who, in good faith, provides emergency care will not be held legally responsible for acting or failing to act. They can be held legally responsible if acting with extreme carelessness.

Generally, Good Samaritan laws only offer protection for those individuals who provide care during spontaneous emergencies unrelated to volunteer deployment.

Good Samaritan Law: Health Care Professional Providing Emergency Care in Health Care Facility

N.J. Stat. 2A:62A-1.3(a)

Other medical professional, Nurse, Physician, EMT, Dentist, Pharmacist, Mental and Behavioral Health Professional, Minor/Student

A health care professional who, in good faith and without compensation, provides emergency care in a health care facility where they are not on duty and not otherwise required to respond 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.

Generally, Good Samaritan laws only offer protection for those individuals who provide care during spontaneous emergencies unrelated to volunteer deployment.

Good Samaritan: Veterinarian Providing Emergency Care

N.J. Stat. 45:16-9.11

Veterinarian

A licensed veterinarian who, in good faith, provides emergency care to an animal at the scene of an emergency or to an animal brought to them from an accident will not be held legally responsible for acting or failing to act.

Generally, Good Samaritan laws only offer protection for those individuals who provide care during spontaneous emergencies unrelated to volunteer deployment.

Good Samaritan Law: Firefighters Providing Emergency Care

N.J. Stat. 2A:62A-1.2

Firefighter

A firefighter who, in good faith, provides emergency care will not be held legally responsible for acting or failing to act. They can be held legally responsible if acting with extreme carelessness.

Generally, Good Samaritan laws only offer protection for those individuals who provide care during spontaneous emergencies unrelated to volunteer deployment.

Liability: EMT Instructor

N.J. Stat. 2A:62A-19

Volunteer / Other, EMT

An EMT instructor who, without compensation, trains others for basic life support services will not be held legally responsible for acting or failure to act in the course of training. They can be held legally responsible if acting with extreme carelessness or intent to cause harm.

Liability: Involvement in Petroleum or Natural Gas Emergency Response

N.J. Stat. 2A:62A-5

Volunteer / Other

An individual with a petroleum or natural gas background who, in good faith and without compensation, provides assistance during a petroleum or natural gas 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.

Liability: Use and Ownership of AED

N.J. Stat. 2A:62A-25

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

The owner of or entity that maintains an AED will not be held legally responsible for a person's use or failure to use it. They can be held legally responsible if they know the identity of a person who is likely to use the AED in times of emergency but is not appropriately trained or credentialed.

Liability: Architect and Engineer

N.J. Stat. 59:3-15

Volunteer / Other

When an emergency declaration is in effect, a licensed architect or professional engineer who voluntarily provides professional services at the request of a public safety will not be held legally responsible. They can be held legally responsible if acting fraudulently, with extreme carelessness, or intent to cause harm. They are not entitled to workers' compensation from the public safety official's public employer.

This section is limited to up to 90 following the declaration.

Liability: Use of AED

N.J. Stat. 2A:62A-27

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 acquires, provides, uses, or supervises the use of an AED, prescribing physician, or an AED trainer 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: Health Care Provider Prescribing and Dispensing Opioid Antagonist

N.J. Stat. 24:6J-4(a)(4)

Other medical professional, Physician, Dentist, Pharmacist

A health care provider who, in good faith, prescribes or dispenses an opioid antagonist 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 with intent to cause harm.

Liability: Volunteer Involved in Emergency Medical or Firefighting Services

N.J. Stat. 2A:53A-13.1

Volunteer / Other, EMT, Firefighter

A fire fighting or emergency medical services organization volunteer who, in good faith, provides their services will not be held legally responsible for acting or failing to act. They can be held legally responsible when operating a vehicle to provide services.

Liability: Volunteer First Aid

N.J. Stat. 2A:53A-12

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

A member of a volunteer first aid organization, rescue or emergency squad, or National Ski Patrol System who, in good faith, provides first aid will not be held legally responsible for acting or for failing to act. They can be held legally responsible if operating a motor vehicle or acts with extreme carelessness or intent to cause harm.

Powers, Duties, Rights, Immunities, and Privileges: Civil Defense Forces

N.J. Stat. App.A:9-61

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 is registered as a civil defense volunteer, in New Jersey or elsewhere, and who provides civil defense services in New Jersey under an interstate agreement for mutual aid will have the same powers, duties, rights, immunities, and privileges as they would have in the state where they normally provide services.

Liability: State Volunteer

N.J. Stat. App.A:9-52

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

A state volunteer who, in good faith, complies or attempts to comply with any temporary emergency rule will not be held legally responsible.

An individual whose property is designated as a shelter in an emergency or during trainings will not be held legally responsible for injury or death suffered by others using the property. They can be held legally responsible if acting with intent to cause harm.

Good Samaritan Law

N.J. Stat. 2A:62A-1

Other medical professional, Volunteer / Other, Nurse, Physician, EMT, Government Public Health, Firefighter, Law Enforcement, Dentist, Mental and Behavioral Health Professional, Minor/Student

An individual who, in good faith, provides emergency care at the scene of an emergency or while in transport to a hospital from an accident will not be held legally responsible for acting or failing to act.

Generally, Good Samaritan laws only offer protection for those individuals who provide care during spontaneous emergencies unrelated to volunteer deployment.

Liability: Administering Opioid Antagonist

N.J. Stat. 24:6J-4(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

An individual who has received educational information regarding opioid overdoses and who, in good faith, administers an opioid antagonist to someone thought to be suffering from an opioid-related overdose will not be held legally responsible for acting or for failing to act while administering the opioid antagonist. They can be held legally responsible if acting with extreme carelessness or intent to cause harm.

Liability: Nonprofit Volunteer

N.J. Stat. 2A:53A-7

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 is a trustee, director, officer, employee, or other type of volunteer affiliated with a nonprofit organization will not be held legally responsible by any person who benefits from the nonprofit organization's activities and who suffers injury or damage to property because of the nonprofit organization's activities. Health care providers who are compensated for the services provided on behalf of a nonprofit organization can be held legally responsible. Any above listed individual who operates a motor vehicle or who acts with either extreme carelessness or intent to cause harm can also be held legally responsible.

Liability: Nonprofit Blood Bank Volunteer

N.J. Stat. 2A:53A-7.2

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

A volunteer affiliated with a nonprofit blood bank and who provides their service or makes an official decision within the scope of their volunteer responsibilities will not be held legally responsible. They can be held legally responsible if operating a motor vehicle or acting with extreme carelessness or intent to cause harm.

Good Samaritan Law: Physician Assistant

N.J. Stat. 45:9-27.18a(c)(1)

Other medical professional

A physician assistant, who, voluntarily, without compensation, and outside of their normal work duties and responsibilities, administers emergency medical assistance, 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.

Liability: Emergency Medical Responder Administering Opioid Antagonist

N.J. Stat. 24:6J-4(c)(2)

EMT

An emergency medical responder who, in good faith, administers an opioid antagonist 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: Health Care Professional Failure to Obtain Consent

N.J. Stat. 2A:62A-1.3(d)

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

A health care professional, who, outside of their normal work duties and responsibilities, administers emergency treatment to a patient in a health care facility without first informing them of the possible consequences of the treatment, will not be held legally responsible.

This provision only applies if the patient was unconscious, it was in the health care professional's best judgment to provide treatment without waiting first informing the patient, or the patient was unable to give consent.

**Powers, Authority and Immunities:
Law Enforcement Officers,
Firefighters, and Emergency Medical
Services Personnel Providing Aid in
Another Jurisdiction**

N.J. Stat. 40A:14-199

EMT, Firefighter, Law Enforcement

A law enforcement officer, firefighter, EMT, or paramedic participating during a search and rescue operation have the same powers, authorities, and legal protections as do others of similar occupations.

**Liability: Before and After Hazardous
Discharge**

N.J. Stat. 2A:62A-7

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 prepares for or respond to a hazardous materials discharge by providing care, assistance, or advice will not be held legally responsible for acting or failing to act. They can be held legally responsible if they caused the discharge.

**Liability: Health Care Personnel
during an Emergency**

N.J. Stat. 26:13-18

Other medical professional

When a public health emergency declaration is in effect, a health care provider who provides services will not be held legally responsible for vaccinating, providing treatment, or otherwise examining patients as directed. A health care provider who, in good faith, engages in emergency preparedness activities will not be held legally responsible for acting or failing to act.

**Liability: Volunteer Health Care
Provider**

N.J. Stat. 26:13-6(g)

Other medical professional, Volunteer / Other, EMT,
Government Public Health

When a public health emergency declaration is in effect, an emergency medical services provider who, in good faith, volunteers to perform health care or public health services at an emergency health care center will not be held legally responsible for acting or failing to act.

Liability: Volunteer Fire Company Member

N.J. Stat. 2A:53A-13

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

A member of a volunteer fire company or a volunteer of a first aid or rescue squad who, in good faith, provides their fire extinguishment or rescue services will not be held legally responsible for acting or for failing to act. They can be held legally responsible if operating a motor vehicle or acts with extreme carelessness or intent to cause harm.

License Reciprocity: Physical Therapist

N.J. Stat. 45:9-37.29(b)

Other medical professional

After submitting a written application and fee, a temporary license to practice physical therapy can be issued if a person is temporarily in New Jersey to assist in a medical emergency or is participating in another short-term assignment.

License Reciprocity: Physician Assistant During Declared Emergency

N.J. Stat. 45:9-27.18a(a)

Other medical professional

When an emergency declaration is in effect, a licensed physician assistant, who responds to an emergency situation outside their regular place of employment, can provide emergency care that is within their scope of practice and can do so without supervision and without a New Jersey license.

License Reciprocity: EMT-B

N.J.A.C. 8:40A-7.3

EMT

An individual who is certified as an EMT-B by either the National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians or a state which is a member to the Atlantic Emergency Medical System Council is considered to be licensed and certified to practice in New Jersey to the same extent as in the individual's home state.

Powers, Authority and Immunities: Law Enforcement Officers, Firefighters, and Emergency Medical Services Personnel Providing Aid in Another Jurisdiction

N.J. Stat. 40A:14-199

EMT, Firefighter, Law Enforcement

A law enforcement officer, firefighter, EMT, or paramedic participating during a search and rescue operation have the same powers, authorities, and legal protections as do others of similar occupations.

Powers, Duties, Rights, Immunities, and Privileges: Civil Defense Forces

N.J. Stat. App.A:9-61

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 is registered as a civil defense volunteer, in New Jersey or elsewhere, and who provides civil defense services in New Jersey under an interstate agreement for mutual aid will have the same powers, duties, rights, immunities, and privileges as they would have in the state where they normally provide services.

Scope of Practice: Volunteer Health Care Provider

N.J. Stat. 26:13-6

Other medical professional, Volunteer / Other, EMT, Government Public Health

When a state public health emergency declaration is in effect, the Commissioner of Health can broaden the scope of in-hospital privileges for emergency health care workers during the emergency.

License Reciprocity: Physician Assistant During Declared Emergency

N.J. Stat. 45:9-27.18a(a)

Other medical professional

When an emergency declaration is in effect, a licensed physician assistant, who responds to an emergency situation outside their regular place of employment, can provide emergency care that is within their scope of practice and can do so without supervision and without a New Jersey license.

Powers, Authority and Immunities: Law Enforcement Officers, Firefighters, and Emergency Medical Services Personnel Providing Aid in Another Jurisdiction

N.J. Stat. 40A:14-199

EMT, Firefighter, Law Enforcement

A law enforcement officer, firefighter, EMT, or paramedic participating during a search and rescue operation have the same powers, authorities, and legal protections as do others of similar occupations.

Powers, Duties, Rights, Immunities, and Privileges: Civil Defense Forces

N.J. Stat. App.A:9-61

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 is registered as a civil defense volunteer, in New Jersey or elsewhere, and who provides civil defense services in New Jersey under an interstate agreement for mutual aid will have the same powers, duties, rights, immunities, and privileges as they would have in the state where they normally provide services.

Liability: Architect and Engineer

N.J. Stat. 59:3-15

Volunteer / Other

When an emergency declaration is in effect, a licensed architect or professional engineer who voluntarily provides professional services at the request of a public safety will not be held legally responsible. They can be held legally responsible if acting fraudulently, with extreme carelessness, or intent to cause harm. They are not entitled to workers' compensation from the public safety official's public employer.

This section is limited to up to 90 following the declaration.

Powers, Authority and Immunities: Law Enforcement Officers, Firefighters, and Emergency Medical Services Personnel Providing Aid in Another Jurisdiction

N.J. Stat. 40A:14-199

EMT, Firefighter, Law Enforcement

A law enforcement officer, firefighter, EMT, or paramedic participating during a search and rescue operation have the same powers, authorities, and legal protections as do others of similar occupations.

Workers' Compensation: Law Enforcement Officer, Firefighter, and Emergency Medical Services Personnel During Search and Rescue

N.J. Stat. 40A:14-199

EMT, Firefighter, Law Enforcement

A state employee or volunteer law enforcement officer, firefighter, EMT, or paramedic who is injured or killed while participating in a search and rescue operation is entitled to the same workers' compensation as they would have in their home state.

Powers, Duties, Rights, Immunities, and Privileges: Civil Defense Forces

N.J. Stat. App.A:9-61

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 is registered as a civil defense volunteer, in New Jersey or elsewhere, and who provides civil defense services in New Jersey under an interstate agreement for mutual aid will have the same powers, duties, rights, immunities, and privileges as they would have in the state where they normally provide services.

Workers? Compensation: Law Enforcement, Firefighter, and Emergency Medical Services Personnel in Search and Rescue During Declaration of Emergency

N.J. Stat. 40A:14-199

EMT, Firefighter, Law Enforcement

When a state emergency declaration is in effect, a law enforcement officer, firefighter, EMT, or paramedic who is injured or killed as a result of a search and rescue operation is entitled to all New Jersey workers? compensation.

Workers? Compensation: Civil Defense Forces

N.J. Stat. App.A:9-57.2

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 emergency management volunteer with the New Jersey civil defense forces is entitled to workers? compensation as long as the injury or death was not caused by their own extreme carelessness, intoxication, or self-inflicted.

Relevant Compacts

Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact
Emergency Management Assistance Compact