Types of Emergencies

Revised April 2025

This document details the types of emergencies declared. Types of emergencies were assigned one of five categories: civil, public health (PH), wartime, emergency, and/or disaster.

The emergency types that were categorized as civil include: Civil Emergency; State of Civil Preparedness Emergency.

The emergency types that were categorized as PH include: Declaration of Extreme Public Health Emergency; Health Emergency; Local Health Emergency; Public Health Advisory; Public Health Disaster; Public Health Emergency/State of Public Health Emergency/Public Health State of Emergency/Emergency Circumstances that Pose a Threat to Public Health; State of Catastrophic Health Emergency.

The emergency types that were categorized as wartime include: Peacetime Emergency; War Emergency/State of War Emergency.

The emergency types that were categorized as emergency include: Declaration of emergency impact area; State of Emergency or Preparedness; Local Emergency/Local State of Emergency/State of Emergency Within the City or County/Municipal or County Declaration of State of Emergency; Emergency/State of Emergency/State of Emergency or Disaster; Local Disaster Emergency/Local Disaster Declaration/Local Disaster, Emergency, or Mandatory Evacuation.

The emergency types that were categorized as disaster include: Catastrophic disaster; Disaster Emergency/State of Disaster Emergency/State of Disaster/Declaration of Disaster; Emergency/State of Emergency/State of Emergency or Disaster; Local Disaster Emergency/Local Disaster Declaration/Local Disaster, Emergency, or Mandatory Evacuation. “Other” types of emergencies were assigned to the category that fit best. For example, a federal emergency declaration was listed as “emergency” for emergency type. For “Other” types of emergencies that were assigned a category similar but not exactly matching the type, the type of emergency is noted in italics. For example, when “Other” listed an “emergency pandemic” it was assigned to PH and “emergency pandemic” was noted.

Liability

Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
Alaska	Alaska Stat. § 09.65.091				X	X	During a declared emergency, a person who, at the request of a police agency, fire department, rescue or emergency squad, or government agency, provides equipment or services will not be legally responsible for injuries, deaths, or property damage resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the damages intentionally caused or caused by recklessness or gross negligence.
American Samoa	Am. Samoa Code Ann. § 13.0322		X				When a public health emergency declaration is in effect, a person acting under orders of the American Samoan Department of Health will not be legally responsible for civil damages for deaths, injuries, or property damage resulting

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							from their actions. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct, or if their actions caused or contributed to the public health emergency.
Arkansas	Ark. Code Ann. § 17-30-106				X	X	During a declared emergency, a professional engineer who, without compensation (other than reimbursement for expenses), provides professional services at the request of a public official, law enforcement official, public safety official, or building inspection official will not be legally responsible for personal injury, wrongful death, property damage, or other losses resulting from their actions or failure acting or to act. These protections only apply to services provided within 90 days of a declared emergency unless extended by the Governor. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by wanton, willful, or intentional misconduct.
Arkansas	Ark. Code Ann. § 17-15-106				X	X	During a declared emergency, a registered architect or professional engineer who, without compensation (other than reimbursement for expenses), provides professional services at the request of a public official, law enforcement official, public safety official, or building inspection official will not be legally responsible for personal injury, wrongful death, property damages, or other losses resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections only apply to services provided within 90 days of a declared emergency unless extended by the Governor. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by wanton, willful, or intentional misconduct.
Arkansas	Ark. Code Ann. § 12-75-119				X	X	For the purposes of liability, an emergency responder who responds to a request for assistance from an emergency jurisdiction is considered to be an employee of the requesting jurisdiction. They will not be legally responsible for complying with the request for assistance. They can be legally responsible if damages are caused by willful misconduct, gross negligence, or bad faith.
California	Cal. Gov't Code § 8657				X	X	A private business, nonprofit organization, city or county that, voluntarily and without compensation, donates good and services to an emergency medical services training program will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from the trainings. These protections do not apply if the damages result from a private business/ or nonprofit organization's gross negligence, or willful or wanton misconduct.
California	Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 1627.5				X	X	A dentist or dental hygienist who, in good faith and outside of their practice, provides emergency care at the scene of an accident will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from their actions or failure to act.

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							During a declared emergency, a dentist or dental hygienist who, voluntarily, without compensation and in good faith, provides emergency medical care will not be legally responsible for injuries, death, or property damage resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct.
California	Cal. Gov't Code § 8657.5				X	X	During a declared emergency, a private business or nonprofit organization that, voluntarily and without compensation, donates good and services will not be legally responsible for civil damages for deaths, injuries, or property damage resulting from the donations. A private business, nonprofit organization, city or county that, voluntarily and without compensation, donates good and services to an emergency medical services training program will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from the trainings. These protections do not apply if the damages result from a private business/ or nonprofit organization's gross negligence, or willful or wanton misconduct.
California	Cal. Gov't Code § 8659				X	X	During a declared emergency, a physician (licensed in California or another state), hospital, pharmacist, respiratory care practitioner, nurse, dentist, veterinarian or registered veterinary technician who provides services at the request of a state or local official or agency will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from their actions. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by a willful action or failure to act.
California	Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 2395				X	X	During a declared emergency, a health care worker who, in good faith, provides emergency care at the scene of an emergency will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections apply actions that occur after the emergency declaration is issued and those that occur before the declaration but after the disaster started. They do not apply if the damages are caused by a willful action or failure to act.
California	Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 1627.5		X		X	X	A dentist or dental hygienist who, in good faith and outside of their practice, provides emergency care at the scene of an accident will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from their actions or failure to act. During a declared emergency, a dentist or dental hygienist who, voluntarily, without compensation and in good faith, provides emergency medical care will not be legally responsible for injuries, death, or property damage resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct.

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Colorado	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-33.5-711.5		X *emergency epidemic*			X	Colorado and members of expert emergency epidemic response committee will not be legally responsible for any claim arising from advice given to the governor or its actions or failure to act relating to an emergency epidemic. These protections do not apply for damages caused by willful misconduct.
Colorado	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 13-21-108.1					X	During an emergency declared by the governor, a licensed architect, building code official, engineer, or land surveyor who provides voluntary services without compensation will not be legally responsible for personal injury, wrongful death, or property damage resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections only apply to services relating to an identified building and do not apply if damages are caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct.
Connecticut	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 20-308a				X	X	During an emergency declared by the President or the governor, an engineer who, voluntarily and without compensation, provides engineering services at the request of a public official will not be legally responsible for civil damages for deaths, injuries, or property damage. They must act with reasonable care and within professionally recognized standards for emergencies. These protections continue for 90 days after the end of the emergency period or 90 days after any extension of the emergency period.
Delaware	Del. Code Ann. tit. 20, § 3129				X	X	Delaware, its political subdivisions, agencies, agents, or medical personnel providing disaster relief operations will not be legally responsible for injuries, deaths, or property damage resulting from their activities. A person, firm, corporation, or other entity performing work or furnishing materials under a governmental contract entered into because of an emergency declaration will not be legally responsible for injuries, deaths, or property damage resulting from their activities. These protections do not apply if the damages were caused by willful or wanton misconduct.
Delaware	Del. Code Ann. tit. 20, § 3140				X	X	During a declared emergency, an out-of-state health care provider is considered to be a Delaware employee. They will not be legally responsible for damages resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections apply when the actions or failure to act is done in good faith. The protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross or wanton negligence.
Delaware	Del. Code Ann. tit. 20, § 3212				X		Political subdivision employees or fire, rescue, or EMS organizations responding under a mutual aid agreement are considered to be employees of the requesting political subdivision.

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							During a declared emergency, they will not be legally responsible for injuries, deaths, or property damage resulting from their actions. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by willful or wanton misconduct, or gross negligence.
Florida	Fla. Stat. § 23.127				X	X	A Florida law enforcement agency employee who, based on a mutual aid agreement, provides aid outside of their jurisdiction but inside Florida has the same powers, duties, rights and protections that they have in their own jurisdiction. An employee providing aid based on an interstate mutual aid agreement has powers, duties, rights, privileges, and protections as the parties agree are consistent with the laws of the jurisdictions involved and with the purposes for which the agreement was made.
Florida	Fla. Stat. § 252.41				X	X	Emergency management support personnel who are employees of Florida or of a Florida political subdivision who provide services in Florida or in another state have the same powers, duties, rights, protections, and compensation as they do in their normal course of employment. If emergency management support personnel are not employees of Florida or a Florida political subdivision, they are entitled to the same rights and protections as Florida employees have, including reimbursement for travel expenses.
Florida	Fla. Stat. § 768.13		X		X	X	A health care provider providing emergency services will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from the actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by a reckless disregard for the consequences that affect another person. A person who participates in emergency response activities under the direction of a community emergency response team, local emergency management agency, the Division of Emergency Management, or FEMA will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from their actions or failure to arrange for further medical treatment. The person must act as a reasonable person would under similar circumstances. A veterinarian who, in good faith and without compensation, provides emergency treatment to an animal at the scene of an emergency will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from their actions or failure to arrange for further medical treatment. The person must act as a reasonable person would under similar circumstances.

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Florida	Fla. Stat. § 252.515		X		X	X	During a declared emergency, a person who, in good faith and without compensation, provides temporary housing, food, water, or electricity to emergency first responders (including physicians, chiropractor, podiatrists, dentists, advanced practice registered nurse, physician assistant hospital worker, paramedic, EMT, firefighter, law enforcement officer, Florida National Guard member, emergency personnel) or their immediate family members will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from what is provided. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by a reckless disregard for the consequences of another, when damages occur more than 6 months after an emergency declaration (unless extended), or when the damages are unrelated to the original emergency declaration or extension.
Georgia	Ga. Code Ann. § 51-1-29.2				X	X	During a declared emergency, a person, entity, or organization under the direction of a state agency that, voluntarily, without compensation and in good faith, provides goods and services to prepare for or address an emergency will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the damages were caused by willful or wanton negligence or misconduct.
Guam	10 Guam Code Ann. § 19804		X				Guam, the governor, and other public officials who respond during a public health emergency will not be legally responsible for deaths, injuries, or property damage. During a public health emergency, a property owner who, voluntarily and without compensation, allows their property to be used as a shelter will not be legally responsible for civil damages for deaths, injuries, or property damage occurring on their property. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct. During a public health emergency, a person or entity who provides assistance at the request of Guam or its political subdivisions will not be legally responsible for civil damages for deaths, injuries, or property damage. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct. These protections do not apply if a person or entity caused the public health emergency.
Guam	10 Guam Code Ann. § 19608		X				During a public health emergency, a health care provider can be appointed to assist in the vaccination, treatment, examination, and testing of persons.

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							A health care providers licensed in jurisdictions other than Guam can also be appointed. These appointments cannot extend beyond the ending of the public health emergency declaration. An off-Guam emergency health care provider will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by a reckless disregard for the patient's health. An emergency medical examiners and a coroner can be appointed. These appointments cannot go beyond the ending of the public health emergency declaration. They will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from the performance of their duties. Licensing requirements, permits, and fees can be waived. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by malice.
Illinois	5 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 235/20				X	X	An emergency responder (including EMS personnel and firefighters) can provide services in Illinois under a mutual aid agreement during an emergency or during training exercises. They will have the same protections as emergency responders in the requesting jurisdiction.
Indiana	Ind. Code § 34-30-27-1				X	X	During a declared emergency, an architect, surveyor, or engineer who, voluntarily and without compensation, provides services at the request of a federal or state official, will not be legally responsible for personal injury, wrongful death, property damage, or other losses resulting from their actions or failure to act.
Indiana	Ind. Code § 16-31-6-4					X	During an emergency declared by the governor, a paramedic, advanced emergency medical technician, technician, or a person with an equivalent license from another state who, in good faith, provides life support will not be legally responsible for damages resulting from their actions or failure to act. Similar protections apply to hospitals, provider organizations, and governmental entities associated with the emergency responder. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence, or willful or intentional misconduct.
Indiana	Ind. Code § 34-30-13.5-1					X	A person providing health care services before or after a declared emergency will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections apply to a health care provider licensed in Indiana or in another state.
Indiana	Ind. Code Ann. § 10-14-3-10.8				X	X	A person who has a professional, mechanical, or other skills license who responds to an intrastate mutual aid request is considered to be licensed in the

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							requesting jurisdiction. For liability purposes, they are considered to be agents of the requesting jurisdiction.
Iowa	Iowa Code § 29C.20C				X	X	During a declared emergency, an architect or engineer who, in good faith and without compensation (except for expense reimbursement), provides services at the request of a public official, law enforcement official, public safety official, or building inspection official will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by recklessness or willful and wanton misconduct.
Iowa	Iowa Code § 613.17				X	X	A person who, in good faith and without compensation, provides emergency care at the scene of an accident or while a person is being moved from the emergency will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by recklessness or willful and wanton misconduct. A person or entity who, while acting reasonably and in good faith, uses an AED at the scene of an accident or while a person is being moved from the emergency will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections apply to persons and entities that acquire an AED, manage an AED, retrieve an AED, attempts to use or fails to use an AED, and provide AED instructions.
Iowa	Iowa Code § 135.147					X	A person, corporation, or an employee of a corporation who, in good faith and at the request of the Department of Public Health or Department of Public Defense, provides emergency care will not be legally responsible for civil damages for deaths, injuries, or property damage resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by recklessness or if the person or entity caused the public health disaster.
Kansas	Kan. Stat. Ann. § 60-4201				X	X	During a declared emergency, a registered architect or professional engineer who, without compensation, provides professional services at the request of a public official, law enforcement official, public safety official, or building inspection official will not be legally responsible for personal injury or property damage resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections only apply to services provided within 90 days of a declared emergency and do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct.
Kansas	Kan. Stat. Ann. § 48-957				X	X	A person responding to a political subdivision's request for assistance is considered to be an employee of the requesting subdivision. They will not be legally responsible for a person's death or injury, or property damage resulting from their actions or failure to act when complying with the Kansas Mutual Aid

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							System. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by willful misconduct, gross negligence, or bad faith.
Kansas	Kan. Stat. Ann. § 48-934					X	During a declared emergency, law enforcement officers, military personnel, and persons authorized to assist them will not be legally responsible for civil damages or criminal prosecution resulting from their actions. They are considered officers of the municipalities where they perform emergency duties. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by malice, or excessive or unreasonable force.
Kansas	Kan. Stat. Ann. § 48-915				X	X	Kansas, its political subdivisions and its agents or representatives will not be legally responsible for personal injury or property damage sustained by a volunteer worker or emergency management personnel. During a disaster emergency, Kansas, its political subdivisions, its employees, its representatives, and volunteer workers, regional medical emergency response teams, and members of an agency engaging in emergency management activities will not be legally responsible for death, injury, or property damage resulting from their actions. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by willful misconduct, gross negligence, or bad faith.
Kentucky	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 39A.280				X	X *declared catastrophe*	During a declared emergency, an engineer or architect who, at the request of an emergency management agency, fire chief, or building inspector, provides professional services will not be legally responsible for injuries, deaths, or property damage resulting from their actions or failure to act. They must act like a reasonable member of their profession would under similar circumstances. These protections end within 90 days after an emergency is declared, unless the emergency declaration is extended.
Louisiana	La. Stat. Ann. § 9:2793.4				X	X	The Southern Mutual Help Association, its officers, employees and volunteers who, without compensation, provide evacuation assistance in advance of a hurricane or tropical storm or after a declared emergency will not be legally responsible for civil damages for an injury, death, loss or damage caused by their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence, or willful and wanton misconduct.
Louisiana	La. Stat. Ann. § 9:2793.6				X	X	Any entity, employee, officer, or volunteer listed in the Official Catholic Directory who, without compensation, provides evacuation assistance in advance of a hurricane or tropical storm or after a declared emergency will not be legally responsible for civil damages for an injury, death, loss or damage caused by their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence, or willful and wanton misconduct.

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Louisiana	La. Stat. Ann. § 9:2793.8				X	X *declared hurricane, declared tropical storm*	The National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NVOAD), its member organizations, officers, employees and volunteers who, without compensation, provide evacuation assistance in advance of a hurricane or tropical storm or after a declared emergency will not be legally responsible for civil damages for an injury, death, loss or damage caused by their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence, or willful and wanton misconduct. After an emergency is declared, other volunteers who provide recovery services will not be legally responsible to any person for injury, death, loss, civil penalty, or damages for their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence, or willful and wanton misconduct.
Louisiana	La. Stat. Ann. § 9:2793.5				X	X	PRC Compassion, Inc., its officers, employees and volunteers who, without compensation, provide evacuation assistance in advance of a hurricane or tropical storm or after a declared emergency will not be legally responsible for civil damages for an injury, death, loss or damage caused by their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence, or willful and wanton misconduct.
Louisiana	La. Stat. Ann. § 29:771		X				Any person who voluntarily and without being paid, offers the property they own or control to be used to shelter people during a public health emergency will not be legally responsible for civil damages for death, injury, or damage that happens on their property. During a public health emergency, a person, corporation or their agents who have a contract with Louisiana or with a political subdivision will not be legally responsible for civil damages for causing the death or injury of a person, or for property damage. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct. During a public health emergency, a health care provider will not be legally responsible for civil damages for the death or injury of a person or property. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct. During a public health emergency to combat COVID-19 or other infectious disease, a health care facility will not be legally responsible for civil damages for the injury or death of a member of the clergy. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by a failure to substantially comply with Louisiana

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							Department of Health procedures, by gross negligence, or by wanton or reckless misconduct. During a public health emergency, a person, or a corporation or its employees who provides assistance or advice at the request of Louisiana or its political subdivisions will not be legally responsible for the injury or death of a person or for property damage. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct. None of these protections apply to a person, or a corporation or its employees whose actions or failure to act cause the public health emergency.
Louisiana	La. Stat. Ann. § 37:1736				X	X	During a declared emergency, an architect, engineer, or land surveyor who, voluntarily and without compensation, provides services at the request of a public official, law enforcement official, public safety official, or building inspector will not be legally responsible for any personal injury, wrongful death, property damage or other loss caused by their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence, or wanton, willful, or intentional misconduct.
Louisiana	La. Stat. Ann. § 29:735.3.1				X	X	During a declared emergency, a person who, voluntarily and without compensation, provides disaster relief in coordination with Louisiana or its political subdivisions will not be legally responsible for resulting injuries, death or property damage. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence, willful misconduct or by an unlicensed person who provides services for which a license is required.
Louisiana	La. Stat. Ann. § 29:791		X		X	X	During a declared emergency, a volunteer health care practitioner will not be legally responsible for damages for their actions or failure to act while providing health services. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by any of the following: willful or wanton misconduct, gross negligence, recklessness, or criminal conduct; and intentional tort; a breach of contract; a claim asserted by a host entity in Louisiana or in another state; or, the operation of a motor vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or other vehicle. A person who relies on information provided by a volunteer health practitioner registration system will not be legally responsible for damages. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused intentionally, by willful or wanton misconduct, gross negligence, recklessness, or criminal conduct.

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							These protections end 30 days after the emergency is declared, unless extended by the governor.
Louisiana	La. Stat. Ann. § 37:1731.1				X	X	During a declared emergency, medical personnel (including a physician and their practice, physician assistant, intern, nurse, veterinarian, dentist, or emergency medical technician) who, in good faith, provide care will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence, or willful and wanton misconduct.
Louisiana	La. Stat. Ann. § 29:735.5				X	X	During a declared emergency, a health care provider (including a clinic, person, corporation, facility that provides health care, a physician, dentist, registered or licensed practical nurse, pharmacist, optometrist, podiatrist, chiropractor, physical therapist, psychologist, psychiatrist, and their officers) and health care personnel (including employees and volunteers of a health care provider facility, mobile medical units, and their managers) will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from providing or failing to provide assistance during an evacuation, sheltering, or repopulation of a health care facility. These protections do not apply if damages are caused by gross negligence, or willful and wanton misconduct.
Maine	Me. Stat. tit. 14, § 172					X	During an emergency declared by the President or governor, an architect, contractor, environmental professional, land surveyor, landscape architect, planner, or engineer who, voluntarily, without compensation (other than expense reimbursement) and in good faith, provides services at the request of a public official, safety official, law enforcement officer, building inspector, or environmental official will not be legally responsible for deaths, injuries or property damage resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections only apply during the emergency declaration period unless the declaration period is extended by the President or governor. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by recklessness or intentional misconduct.
Maryland	Md. Code Ann., Cts. & Jud. Proc. § 5-425				X	X	During a declared emergency, an engineer who, voluntarily and without compensation, provides professional services at the request of a public official, law enforcement official, public safety official fire official, or building inspector will not be legally responsible for injuries, deaths, or property damage resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections only apply during the declared emergency. They do not apply if the damages are caused intentionally, by wanton or willful misconduct, or by gross negligence.
Maryland	Md. Code Ann., Cts. & Jud. Proc. § 5-426				X	X	During a declared emergency, an architect who, voluntarily and without compensation, provides professional services at the request of a public official, law enforcement official, public safety official fire official, or building inspector

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							will not be legally responsible for injuries, deaths, or property damage resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections only apply during the declared emergency. They do not apply if the damages are caused intentionally, by wanton or willful misconduct, or by gross negligence.
Maryland	Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 14-3A-06		X *catastrophic health emergency*				During a declared catastrophic health emergency, a health care practitioner, health care facility or EMS provider who is acting in good faith will not be legally responsible for civil damages and is protected from criminal prosecution.
Massachusetts	Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 112, § 60Q		X			X	During a declared emergency, an engineer, architect, environmental professional, planner, surveyor or contractor who, voluntarily, without compensation, and in good faith, provides services related to a disaster at the request of a public official, law enforcement official, public safety official, or environmental official will not be legally responsible for injuries, deaths or property damage resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections apply to services provided within 90 days of the end of the emergency period, unless extended by the governor. They do not apply if the damages are caused intentionally or by gross negligence or wanton or willful misconduct.
Massachusetts	Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 40, § 4J				X	X	A person providing services under a mutual aid agreement (including a firefighter, law enforcement personnel, EMS, transportation worker, communications worker, public works official, engineer, building inspector, person providing planning and information assistance, resource support personnel, public health worker, health and medical services provider, and search and rescue worker) has the same powers, duties, rights, and protections that they have in the sending party's jurisdiction.
Michigan	Mich. Comp. Laws § 30.411					X	Disaster relief force personnel who are employees of Michigan or of its political subdivisions have the same rights and protections as they do in their regular employment. Disaster relief force personnel who are not state or political subdivision employees have the same rights and protections as state employees. Michigan and political subdivisions will not be legally responsible for personal injury or property damage of disaster relief forces. When providing disaster relief services, Michigan and its political subdivisions will not be legally responsible for death, injury, or property damage. Its employees, agents, and representatives, nongovernmental disaster relief force workers, and volunteer disaster relief force workers are protected from civil actions.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							During an emergency declared by the governor, a physician, nurse, practical nurse, nursing student, dentist, veterinarian, pharmacist, pharmacist intern, paramedic, or medical resident licensed in Michigan or in another state, or a hospital is considered to be a disaster relief worker or facility. They will not be legally responsible for injuries resulting from their actions. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by willful misconduct or gross negligence. Any person who voluntarily and without being paid, offers the property they own or control to be used by Michigan or its subdivision to shelter people during practice, impending, or real disasters will not be legally responsible for civil damages for death, injury, or damage that happens on their property. They must make known any hidden dangers or safety hazards.
Michigan	Mich. Comp. Laws § 324.20302				X	X	After an emergency is declared by the governor, a volunteer who, in good faith, helps with a hazardous material spill into the waters of Michigan will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct.
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. § 192.91				X	X	During a declared emergency, a political subdivision, its officers and its employees that, in good faith, provides assistance under the Interstate Emergency Management Assistance Compact will not be legally responsible for damages resulting from the provision of assistance. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by willful misconduct, gross negligence, or recklessness.
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. § 144.4197			X *National security emergency*	X	X	During a declared emergency or a community health board has requested the commissioner of health's assistance in response to a public health threat, the commissioner can authorize any licensed or credentialed person (including EMS, physicians, physician assistants, acupuncturists, respiratory therapists, naturopathics, chiropractors, nurses, language pathologists, audiologists, optometrists , dietitians, nutritionists, occupational therapists, occupational therapy assistants, physical therapists, athletic trainers, psychologists, doulas, dentists, dental therapists, pharmacists, podiatrists and veterinarians) to administer vaccinations or dispense pharmaceutical drugs. Authorized persons who, in good faith, perform vaccination or drug dispensing will be protected from criminal prosecution, administrative penalties, or professional disciplines.
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. § 145A.06				X	X	During a declared emergency, a volunteer health practitioner who provides services in another state under the Interstate Emergency Management Compact

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							is considered to be an employee of the requesting state. They will not be legally responsible for damages resulting from their actions. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by bad faith, willful misconduct, gross negligence, or recklessness.
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. § 12.61			X *National security emergency*			During a declared emergency, a responder (including health care and health-related service providers) who , in good faith, provides services in an impacted region will not be legally responsible for civil damages and is protected from administration sanctions. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by malfeasance or willful or wanton misconduct.
Missouri	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 44.045				X	X	During an emergency declared by the governor, a health care provider licensed in Missouri or in any other state who agrees to be deployed to provide emergency care will not be legally responsible for civil damages and is protected from administrative sanctions for a failure to exercise the skill of an ordinarily careful health care provider in similar circumstances. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by willful and wanton acts or omissions.
Missouri	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 44.100				X	X	During a declared emergency, law enforcement and other emergency response workers licensed in Missouri or in another state who respond to a Missouri emergency at the request of the governor or under a mutual aid agreement have the same protections as law enforcement and emergency response workers do in Missouri.
Missouri	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 44.105				X		During an emergency declared by the governor, a non-healthcare volunteer who, without compensation, dispenses medication is protected by Missouri's State Legal Expense Fund. This fund has money available for final legal judgments.
Montana	Mont. Code Ann. § 10-3-912				X	X	A person responding to a request for assistance under an intrastate mutual aid system is considered to be an employee of the requesting jurisdiction. They will not be legally responsible for death, injury, or property damage. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by willful misconduct, gross negligence, or bad faith.
Montana	Mont. Code Ann. § 10-3-110				X	X	During a declared emergency, a health care professional who, in good faith, provides or fails to provide emergency health care will not be legally responsible for civil damages. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence or willful and wanton misconduct. A licensing program or board can impose administrative sanctions if a health care professional engages in unprofessional conduct. An administrative disciplinary action imposed on a health care professional licensed in another state must be reported to the licensing authority in that state.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							This section does not apply to a health care professional employed by the U.S., a state, or a political subdivision.
New Hampshire	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 153-A:19				X	X	An EMS unit, its personnel, or a municipality will not be legally responsible for failing to respond or responding reasonably under a mutual aid agreement.
New Hampshire	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 21-P:41				X	X	New Hampshire, its political subdivisions, private corporations, and emergency management workers (including workers from other states) will not be legally responsible for deaths, injuries, or property damage resulting from emergency management functions. Dentists, nurses, and student nurses are considered to be emergency management workers during emergencies. Emergency management workers have the same powers, duties, and protections as they do in their home state or political subdivision.
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 59:3-15				X	X	During a declared emergency, an architect or engineer who, voluntarily and without compensation, provides professional services at the request of a public safety official will not be legally responsible for injuries, deaths, or property damage resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections apply to services provided within 90 days following the emergency unless extended by the governor. The architect or engineer is considered to be an employee of the public entity that requests their services.
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 26:13-18		X				During a declared public health emergency, a person (including health care facility, bioanalytical lab director, perfusionist, physician, pharmacist, dentist, nurse, paramedic, respiratory therapist, medical or lab tech, or emergency medical workers) licensed in New Jersey or in another state who, in good faith, provides health care services or prepares for a public health emergency will not be legally responsible for damages resulting from their actions or failure to act.
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. Ann. § A:9-61				X	X	A member of the New Jersey civil defense force or member of a civil defense force of another state or the federal government providing services in New Jersey under a mutual aid agreement has the same powers, duties, rights, and protections that they have in the jurisdiction where they normally provide services.
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 59:6-8				X		During a declared emergency, a public entity or public employee who acquires or provides drugs and vaccines to mitigate the effects of exposure to nuclear, chemical, or biological agents will not be legally responsible for civil damages arising from their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct.
New Mexico	N.M. Stat. Ann. § 12-10-13				X	X	During a declared emergency, a person licensed or credentialed in New Mexico who provides aid approved by the Department of Health or Homeland Security

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							and Emergency Management Department is considered to be a public employee under the Tort Claims Act. Under the Tort Claims Act, certain persons are protected by the government for civil damages. The protections do not apply if the person intentionally causes harm, or if the harm was caused while the person operated a motor vehicle.
New Mexico	N.M. Stat. Ann. § 12-12B-4				X	X	During a declared emergency, a person certified as a journeyman plumber or gas fitter may employ no more than five gas pilot relighting technicians during the declared emergency. A relighting technician employed during an emergency is considered an employee of the journeyman plumber or gas fitter for liability and compensatory purposes. Duties of a relighting technician are limited to relighting pilot lights for residential equipment and appliances serving residences with no more than four living units. If funds are made available during the declaration of an emergency, state funds may be used to pay journeyman plumbers, gas fitters, or relighting technicians for services provided during the emergency.
New York	N.Y. Exec. Law § 29-h				X	X	Under New York's intrastate mutual aid program, employees of local governments providing assistance have the same protections and privileges that they do in their home jurisdiction. The assisting local government will be legally responsible for the actions of its employees.
North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 83A-13.1				X	X	During a declared emergency, an architect who, voluntarily and without compensation, provides professional services at the request of a public official, law enforcement official, or building official will not be legally responsible for injuries, deaths, property damage, or other losses resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections apply to services provided within 45 days after the emergency is declared, unless extended by the governor. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by the operation of a motor vehicle, intentionally, by gross negligence or by wanton conduct.
North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 166A-19.60				X	X	North Carolina, its political subdivisions, or emergency management workers will not be legally responsible for deaths, injuries, or property damage resulting from emergency management services. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by willful misconduct, gross negligence, or bad faith. During a declared emergency or while engaged in preparing for an emergency, an entity that, without compensation, provides emergency management services will not be legally responsible for deaths, injuries or property damage resulting from emergency management services. These protections do not apply if the entity or its employee caused the emergency situation.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 89C-19.1				X	X	During a declared emergency, an engineer, land surveyor, or person working under the supervision of a licensed professional who, voluntarily and without compensation, provides professional services at the request of a public official, law enforcement official, or building official will not be legally responsible for injuries, deaths, property damage, or other losses resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections apply to services provided within 45 days after the emergency is declared, unless extended by the governor. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by the operation of a motor vehicle, intentionally, by gross negligence or by wanton conduct.
North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code § 37-17.1-21				X	X	During a declared emergency, the governor can order the removal of debris and wreckage. State employees and agents following the governor's orders concerning debris and wreckage removal, establishing temporary housing, or providing community disaster loans will not be legally responsible for deaths, injuries, or property damage. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by willful misconduct, gross negligence, or bad faith.
North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code § 37-17.1-16				X	X	North Dakota, its counties and cities, disaster workers, employees of federal agencies, and other persons providing goods or services during an emergency are not legally responsible for deaths, injuries or property damage. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by willful misconduct, gross negligence, or bad faith.
North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code § 32-03-47				X	X	During a declared emergency, an architect or engineer who, voluntarily and without compensation, provides services to a structure or building will not be legally responsible for injuries, deaths, property damage, or other losses resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections only apply to services occurring within 90 days of the declared emergency unless extended by the governor. They do not apply if the damages are caused by wanton, willful, or intentional misconduct.
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 5502.29				X	X	With respect to legal responsibility, personnel providing assistance under a mutual aid agreement is an employee or agent of their political subdivision, not the political subdivision requesting aid. When providing assistance in an adjacent state, a responding political subdivision and its personnel are considered to be exercising governmental functions and are protected from civil damages.
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2305.2310				X	X	During a declared emergency, a volunteer architect, engineer, surveyor or tradesperson who provides professional services will not be legally responsible for civil damages for injuries, deaths, or property damage resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections only apply to services that are

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							performed within 90 days after the end of the emergency declaration. They do not apply if the damages are caused intentionally or by wanton or willful misconduct.
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3701.048				X	X	During an emergency declared by the governor, a physician, physician assistant, dentist, dental hygienist, nurse, licensed practical nurse, optometrist, pharmacist, pharmacy intern, respiratory care professional, EMT, or veterinarian who administers, delivers, distributes or dispenses a drug (other than schedule II and III controlled substances) will not be legally responsible for civil damages and is protected from criminal prosecution and professional disciplinary actions resulting from their actions or failure to act. Similar protections apply to boards of health and registered volunteers. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by willful or wanton misconduct.
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 5502.35				X	X	A person engaged in emergency management activities in Ohio pursuant to a compact or mutual aid agreement has the same powers, duties, protection, and privileges that they have in the jurisdiction where they usually provide services.
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2305.2311					X	During a declared disaster, a health care provider (including advanced practice registered nurse, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, optometrist, physician, physician assistant, or hospital) or EMT who provides emergences services will not be legally responsible for civil damages for injuries, deaths, or property damage resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by a reckless disregard for the life of the patients, or if they act beyond the scope of their authority. These protections only apply during the disaster.
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. tit. 76, § 5.8				X	X	During a declared emergency, an architect or engineer who, voluntarily and without compensation (except for expenses), provides professional services at the request of a national, state, or local public official, law enforcement official, public safety official or building inspector will not be legally responsible for deaths, injuries, or property damages resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct. The services must be provided within 90 days after the end of the emergency unless extended by the Governor.
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. tit. 76, § 33				X	X	During a declared emergency or in preparation for an emergency, a person or nonprofit entity who, voluntarily and without compensation, provides services, good, or shelter at the request of a governmental entity will not be legally responsible for damages caused by their actions or inactions. These protections do not apply if the person does not act in good faith, if the damages are caused by willful or wanton negligence or misconduct, or if the person caused the disaster.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. tit. 63, § 683.13				X	X	An emergency management worker licensed in Oklahoma, in another state, or in another country who performs services in Oklahoma under a mutual aid agreement has the same powers, duties, protections, and privileges that they have in the state where they are normally employed or provide services.
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. tit. 63, § 695.5				X	X	An emergency forces member from any jurisdiction who provides services in Oklahoma under a mutual aid agreement has the same powers, duties, rights, and privileges that are given to Oklahoma forces.
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 30.788				X	X	During a declared emergency, an architect (licensed in Oregon or another state), engineer (licensed in Oregon or another state), certified inspector, or registered building evaluator who provides relief effort services will not be legally responsible for damages arising out of their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused intentionally or by gross negligence, or if the relief services are provided beyond 60 days after the emergency declaration.
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 401.364				X	X	During a declared emergency, an emergency service volunteer, including a person registered with the Oregon Department of Emergency Management, Oregon Civil Defense Force, or building evaluator, will be protected by the public body for damages caused by their actions or failure to act. Similar protections apply when the volunteer is being trained to provide emergency services.
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 401.178					X	During a declared emergency, a state employee or individual appointed by the governor who removes debris will not be legally responsible for deaths, injuries, or property damage.
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 401.490				X	X	A person, the state of Oregon, county, city, or district will not be legally responsible for damages resulting from their actions when responding to a structural collapse. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused intentionally or by gross negligence.
Oregon	Or. Admin. Code § 333-003-0210				X	X	A registrant or volunteer who performs emergency health care services are Oregon agents for claims arising from their actions. Similar protections apply during training. During a declared emergency, an emergency health care center and its operators are Oregon agents for claims arising from their actions.
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 401.667		X		X	X	During an emergency or public health emergency declared by the governor, a volunteer emergency health care provider licensed in Oregon or another state acting in the scope of their duties is considered to be an agent of Oregon when

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							claims arise from their actions. Similar protections apply to health care facilities operating as emergency health care centers and its operators. An emergency health care provider participating in a training authorized by the Oregon Health Authority is considered to be an agent of Oregon when claims arise from their training.
Pennsylvania	35 Pa. Stat. and Cons. Stat. § 7339				X	X	All activities performed under the intrastate mutual aid system are governmental functions. A person responding at the request of a political subdivision is considered to be an employee of the requesting political subdivision. The responder and political subdivision will not be legally responsible for injuries, deaths, or property damages resulting from response activities. These protections do not apply if the response was not requested by a political subdivision or when the damages are caused by willful misconduct, gross negligence, or bad faith.
Pennsylvania	42 Pa. Stat. and Cons. Stat. § 8332.4				X	X	During a declared emergency, a design professional (including architects, geologists, land surveyors, landscape architects, and professional engineers) who, voluntarily and without compensation, provides professional services at the request of a public official, law enforcement official, public safety official, or building inspector will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the person's conduct falls substantially below generally practiced standards or if they knew their actions or failure to act created a substantial risk of harm.
Pennsylvania	35 Pa. Stat. and Cons. Stat. § 7704				X	X	Pennsylvania, its agencies, political subdivisions, agents and employees who, in good faith, provide emergency services activities will not be legally responsible for injuries, deaths or property damage resulting from their actions of failure to act. Similar protections apply to contractors and persons temporarily deployed by Pennsylvania under a mutual aid agreement. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by willful misconduct, gross negligence, recklessness, or bad faith. A person or entity owning real estate who, voluntarily and without compensation, allows their property to be used for emergency services will not be civilly responsible for injuries, deaths, or property damage occurring on the property.
Puerto Rico	P.R. Laws Ann. tit. 17, § 1532				X	X	When an emergency has been declared, an architect, engineer, land surveyor, or construction personnel who, voluntarily and without compensation, provides professional services with the approval of a federal or state employee, a

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							member of the police department, or a Puerto Rico housing inspector will not be legally responsible for injuries, deaths or property damage.
Rhode Island	R.I. Gen. Laws § 30-15.8-3				X	X	A police officer who responds to a mutual aid request has the same authority, powers, duties, privileges, and protections as a police officer has in the requesting city or town.
Rhode Island	R.I. Gen. Laws § 5-8.1-20					X	During a declared disaster emergency, a land surveyor who, voluntarily and without compensation, provides land surveying services at the scene of a disaster will not be legally responsible for injuries, deaths, property damage, or other losses caused by their actions or failure to act. These protections apply if the provided services involve a land, air space or water resource identified in the disaster emergency order, relate to the integrity of land, air, space, or water resource that affects public safety, and are provided during the state of disaster emergency. They do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct.
Rhode Island	R.I. Gen. Laws § 5-8-25					X	During a declared disaster emergency, an engineer or engineering firm who, voluntarily and without compensation, provides engineering services at the scene of a disaster will not be legally responsible for injuries, deaths, property damage, or other losses caused by their actions or failure to act. These protections apply if the provided services involve a building that is identified in the disaster emergency executive order, relate to the structural integrity of a building or nonstructural element of a structure that affects public safety, and are provided during the state of disaster emergency. They do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct.
Rhode Island	R.I. Gen. Laws § 5-1-16					X	During a declared disaster emergency, an architect or architectural firm who, voluntarily and without compensation, provides architectural services at the scene of a disaster will not be legally responsible for injuries, deaths, property damage, or other losses caused by their actions or failure to act. These protections apply if the provided services involve a building that is identified in the disaster emergency executive order, relate to the structural integrity of a building or nonstructural element of a structure that affects public safety, and are provided during the state of disaster emergency. They do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct. All architects with a National Council of Architectural Registration Board certification can practice in Rhode Island for 90 days after the date of the declared disaster.
South Carolina	S.C. Code Ann. § 40-22-295				X	X	During a declared emergency and when requested by the governor, an engineer or surveyor who, without compensation, provides volunteer engineering or

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							surveying services will not be legally responsible for personal injuries, deaths, property damage or other losses caused by their actions or failure to act. South Carolina employees can receive compensation from their employer. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence or recklessness.
South Carolina	S.C. Code Ann. § 44-4-570		X				During a public health emergency, a health care provider (including hospitals, clinics, special care facilities, medical laboratories, physicians, pharmacists, dentists, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, nurses, paramedics, firefighters, emergency medical and laboratory technicians, and ambulance and emergency medical workers) appointed by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control who, without compensation from South Carolina, provides medical treatment will not be legally responsible for damages resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by a reckless disregard for the patient's health or safety. Similar protections apply to emergency assistant medical examiners and coroners.
South Carolina	S.C. Code Ann. § 40-3-325				X	X	During a declared emergency and when requested by the governor, an architect who, without compensation, provides volunteer architectural services will not be legally responsible for personal injuries, deaths, property damage or other losses caused by their actions or failure to act. South Carolina employees can receive compensation from their employer. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence or recklessness.
South Dakota	S.D. Codified Laws § 34-22-44.2		X				During a declared emergency, a volunteer registered with the Statewide Emergency Registry of Volunteers for South Dakota who, acting in good faith and within the scope of their official functions, provides services will not be legally responsible for damages resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the damages are gross negligence or willful and wanton misconduct.
South Dakota	S.D. Codified Laws § 34-48A-22				X	X	An emergency management worker from another state may provide services in this state, receive compensation at a set rate, and will possess the same powers, duties, protections, and rights as state employees.
South Dakota	S.D. Codified Laws § 34-48A-47				X	X	An emergency management worker from another state can provide services in South Dakota under a mutual aid agreement. They have the same powers, duties, protections, and privileges that they have in their home state.
Tennessee	Tenn. Code Ann. § 62-2-109				X	X	During a declared emergency, an architect or engineer who, voluntarily and without compensation, provides inspection services will not be legally responsible for injuries or property damage resulting from their inspection. The inspection must be requested by a public safety officer (including the chief law

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							enforcement officer, law enforcement officer acting at the direction of the chief law enforcement officer, or the emergency management agency director or director's assistants) or a city or county building inspector and must occur within 90 days of the declared emergency. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct.
Tennessee	Tenn. Code Ann. § 58-8-109				X	X	An individual who responds to a request for assistance under the Mutual Aid and Emergency Disaster Assistance Agreement has the same powers, duties, rights, privileges, protections and are entitled to workers compensation as they would they have in their normal jurisdiction. They are considered to be employees of the requesting party regarding liability. For all other purposes, they are considered to be employees of the responding party.
Texas	Tex. Occ. Code Ann. § 204.2045					X	During a declared emergency, a physician assistant licensed in Texas, in any other state, or who is employed by the federal government who, without compensation, provides emergency medical assistance will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from their actions or failure to act. Similar protections apply to a physician assistant who is a charitable organization volunteer. A physician assistant can provide emergency medical assistance under the supervision of any physician who is providing volunteer work, or without physician supervision if a physician is unavailable.
Texas	Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code Ann. § 150.003				X	X	During a declared emergency, an architect or engineer who, voluntarily and without compensation, provides services to a structure, building roadway or other system at the request of a public official (including law enforcement, public safety official or building inspector) will. not be legally responsible for injuries deaths, property damage or other losses resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections apply for the duration of the emergency declaration. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused intentionally or by gross negligence or willful and wanton misconduct.
Texas	Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code Ann. § 79.003					X	During a declared disaster, a person who, without compensation (except for expense reimbursement), provides disaster assistance at the request of an authorized representative of a governmental agency or charitable organization will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from their actions or failure to act. Similar protections apply to the representative and charitable organization. These protects do not apply if the damages are caused intentionally or by willful or wanton misconduct.

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		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
United States	42 U.S.C.A. § 5160				X	X	A person who responds to a major disaster or emergency will not be legally responsible for costs incurred by the United States that result from their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused intentionally.
United States	42 U.S.C.A. § 247d-6d		X		X	X	During a public health emergency declared by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, a person administering a countermeasure will not be legally responsible for deaths, injuries, or property damage resulting from their actions. The countermeasure must be administered during the period of declaration, be administered for the health conditions specified in the declaration, and be administered to the population specified in the declaration. A manufacturer or distributor of a countermeasure will not be legally responsible regardless of where it is administered.
United States	44 C.F.R. § 206.9				X		During a declaration under the Stafford Act, the federal government will not be legally responsible for damages resulting from the actions or failure to act of a federal agency or its employees.
United States	42 U.S.C.A. § 234		X		X	X	During a declared public health emergency or major disaster or emergency declared by the President, a member of the Medical Reserve Corps will not be legally responsible for damages resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the Medical Reserve Corp member does not act within the scope of their licensure.
Virgin Islands	V.I. Code Ann. tit. 23, § 1015				X	X	During an emergency declared by the President or under U.S. Virgin Island law, the governor can instruct governmental employees and appointed persons to enter private property and waters to remove debris and wreckage. The owner of the private property will protect the government against any claim arising from the removal, including costs. These protections do not apply when the government is reimbursed for claims and costs from other sources. A governmental employee or agent complying with the governor's order will not be legally responsible for the death or injury of a person or property damage. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by willful misconduct, gross negligence, or bad faith.
Utah	Utah Code Ann. § 58-13-2.6		X *Bioterrorism*, *pandemic*	X *Act of terrorism*	X	X	A person who, in good faith, assists a governmental agency or political subdivision with emergency care will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections apply even if the person has a duty to respond or is compensated for their services. These

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence, if the person caused the emergency, or if the person engaged in criminal conduct.
Utah	Utah Code Ann. § 78B-4-501				X	X	A person who, in good faith and without compensation, provides care at the scene of an accident will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections do not apply if the person caused the emergency or is grossly negligent. A person who, in good faith and without compensation, assists a governmental agency or political subdivision will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from their actions or failure to act while controlling an epidemic or communicable diseases, investigating suspected bioterrorism, or responding to an emergency, public health emergency, or federal declared emergency. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence. A person who unlocks a motor vehicle to remove a child who is in danger of injury or death will not be legally responsible for civil damages. They must notify a first responder before entering the motor vehicle, stay with the child until the first responder arrives, and cannot use more force than is necessary. These protections do not apply if there is unnecessary or malicious damage to the motor vehicle.
Utah	Utah Code Ann. § 53-2a-309				X		During a declared emergency or a drill, a person providing aid at the request of a political subdivision is considered to be licensed in the requesting subdivision. They are considered to be an employee of the requesting subdivision regarding legal responsibility. During an emergency declared by the governor, a law enforcement officer providing aid at the request of a political subdivision has the same privileges and immunities as they do in their home jurisdiction. An employee of a responding political subdivision is entitled to state and federal workers compensation benefits. A responding political subdivision and its employees are not legally responsible for injuries resulting from a governmental function.
Utah	Utah Code Ann. § 63G-7-201		X		X		A governmental entity and its employees are not legally responsible for injuries resulting from a governmental function including responding to or failing to respond to the causes of an epidemic, communicable disease, or other

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							condition that affects public health; investigating suspected bioterrorism; and, responding to a declared emergency.
Utah	Utah Code Ann. § 78B-4-506				X	X	After a declared emergency for an earthquake, an engineer, surveyor or architect who, in good faith and without compensation, provides structural inspection services will not be legally responsible for injuries, deaths or property damage resulting from their inspection. These protections apply when the request for inspection services comes from a public official or building inspector within 30 days of the earthquake. They do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct.
Utah	Utah Code Ann. § 78B-4-514				X		After an emergency is declared, an engineer or architect who, in good faith and within the normal course of their duties, provides professional services will not be legally responsible for injuries, deaths, or property damage resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections apply if the services are provided without compensation and at the request of a public official within 90 days following the emergency declaration. These protections do not apply if the services are not within the scope of licensure.
Utah	Utah Code Ann. § 58-13-2		X		X	X	A health care professional (including a physician, dentist, dental hygienist, chiropractor, physician assistance, optometrist, nurse, podiatrist, certified nurse midwife, respiratory care practitioner, pharmacist, pharmacy technician, pharmacy intern, direct-entry midwife, veterinarian, and acupuncturist) who, in good faith and without compensation, provides emergency care at the scene of an accident will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from their actions or failure to act. A health care professional who is activated as a medical reserve corps member or volunteer health practitioner under the Uniform Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Act who, in good faith and without compensation, provides emergency services will not be legally responsible for civil damages resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections apply when implementing measures to control the causes of epidemic and communicable disease, bioterrorism, or responding to a declared public health emergency.
Vermont	Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 20, § 29				X	X	During a declared emergency or practice drill, a property owner who, voluntarily and without compensation, allows their property to be used as a shelter will not be legally responsible for civil damages for deaths, injuries, or property damage occurring on their property.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
Virginia	Va. Code Ann. § 44-146.23				X	X	Virginia, its political subdivisions, federal agencies or other public/private agencies (including MRC units and Community Emergency Response Teams) will not be legally responsible for injuries, deaths, or property damage resulting from emergency services activities. A person who, voluntarily and without compensation, allows their property to be used as a shelter or for other emergency services will not be legally responsible for injuries, deaths, or property damage occurring on the property. A person with a professional, mechanical, or other skills who, without compensation (except for expense reimbursement), provides services during a disaster will not be legally responsible for injuries, deaths, or property damage resulting from their service. A person or entity that, without compensation, repairs electronic devices or equipment will not be legally responsible for injuries, deaths, or property damage resulting from the equipment. A person or entity who, voluntarily and without compensation, provides services to mitigate a hazardous substance discharge will not be legally responsible for damages. These protections do not apply if the damages are as a result of gross negligence, recklessness, or willful misconduct. During a declared emergency, a person, entity, or charitable organization that, without compensation (other than expense reimbursement) provides services, goods, or property at the request of an emergency management department or during training will not be legally responsible for injuries, deaths, losses, or damages.
Virginia	Va. Code Ann. § 44-153			X			During a state of war, firefighter who provides services anywhere in Virginia has the same powers, duties, rights, and protections as they do where they are normally employed.
Virginia	Va. Code Ann. § 44-155			X			The Commonwealth of Virginia or heads of the Fire Departments are liable for any act or omission that occur in the course of response to the emergency.
Virginia	Va. Code Ann. § 8.01-225.02		X		X	X	During a declared emergency, a health care provider will not be legally responsible for injuries or deaths resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections apply if the emergency causes a lack of resources which prohibits a health care provider from providing the level of care otherwise required.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
Virginia	Va. Code Ann. § 8.01-225.01		X		X	X	When an emergency is declared, a health care provider (including a person who holds a multistate privilege to practice nursing under the Nurse Licensure Compact) who provides disaster assistance as directed by a public health order will not be legally responsible for civil damages for injuries or deaths. These protections do not apply if the damages are cased by gross negligence or willful misconduct.
Virginia	Va. Code Ann. § 8.01-225.02		X		X	X	When an emergency is declared, a health care provider (including a person who holds a multistate privilege to practice nursing under the Nurse Licensure Compact) who provides disaster response services will not be legally responsible for injuries or deaths resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections apply when a lack of resources makes a health care provider unable to provide the usual standard of care that would be required in the absence of the emergency. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct.
Washington	Wash. Rev. Code § 38.52.110					X	After an emergency is declared, the governor can commandeer services and equipment. The providers of the services and owners of the commandeered equipment are entitled to the same privileges, benefits and protections as registered emergency workers have.
West Virigina	W. Va. Code Ann. § 15-5-28				X	X	All persons responding to a jurisdiction requesting aid are considered to be employees of the requesting jurisdiction for liability purposes. A law enforcement official responding under a mutual aid agreement has the same authority, powers, duties, rights, privileges, and protections as they do in their home jurisdiction.
Wisconsin	Wis. Stat. Ann. § 895.51				X	X	A person who processes, distributes, or sells food at a price not to exceed overhead and transportation costs to a charitable organization, food distribution service, or governmental unit will not be legally responsible for civil damages for death or injury resulting from the condition of the food. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by willful or wanton acts or failure to act. During a declared emergency, a person who manufactures, distributes, or sells emergency household products at a price not to exceed overhead and transportation costs to a charitable organization or governmental unit will not be legally responsible for civil damages for death or injury resulting from the emergency household product. Similar protections apply to the charitable organization that distributes the products. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by willful or wanton acts or failure to act.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							A person who manufactures, distributes, or sells emergency medical supplies at a price not to exceed overhead and transportation costs to a charitable organization or governmental unit to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic will not be legally responsible for civil damages for death or injury resulting from the emergency medical supplies. Similar protections apply to the charitable organization that distributes the supplies. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by willful or wanton acts or failure to act.
Wisconsin	Wis. Stat. Ann. § 323.45				X	X	During a declared disaster, a person who provides equipment, materials, facilities, labor, or services will not be legally responsible for deaths or injuries resulting from their actions. These protections apply if the person acts under the direction of the governor, adjutant general, governing body, chief executive officer, or head of a local governmental unit or tribal nation. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by recklessness or wanton or intentional misconduct.
Wyoming	Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-4-114		X				During a declared public health emergency, a health care provider, other person, or business entity who, in good faith, follows the instructions of a health officer or who responds to a public health emergency will not be legally responsible for any damages resulting from their actions. These protections apply to a retired health care provider, a health care provider with an inactive license, and a health care provider who is licensed by another state. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence, or willful or wanton misconduct.

Licensure

Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
Alabama	Ala. Admin. Code r. 610-X-4-.16				X	X	After an emergency is declared, a nurse or licensed practical nurse licensed in another state can provide assistance in Alabama for up to 30 days. For emergencies lasting beyond 30 days, a temporary permit for 90 days is needed. Spouses of service members can apply for temporary permits or approvals under specific conditions.
Alabama	Ala. Admin. Code r. 480-8-3-.06				X	X	During a declared emergency, an elevator contractor licensed in another state can provide services in Alabama for up to 30 days.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
Alabama	Ala. Code § 31-9-16				X	X	During an emergency, an emergency management worker licensed in any jurisdiction can perform emergency management services in Alabama. They have the same powers, duties, and protections that they have in the jurisdiction where they are normally employed.
Alabama	Ala. Code § 34-43-5				X	X	During a declared emergency, a Massage Emergency Rescue Team member or a massage therapist associated with another recognized disaster relief group can work in Alabama for a designated period of time.
Alaska	Alaska Stat. § 7.26.150				X	X	When providing mutual aid, a person licensed as an EMT, mobile intensive care paramedic, or other emergency medical responder in their home state can provide care in Alaska. They must have appropriate training and meet certain requirements.
American Samoa	Am. Samoa Code Ann. § 26.0108				X	X	During a declared emergency, a person who holds an out-of-state license to practice a professional, mechanical, or other skill can practice that skill in American Samoa.
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 32-1326				X	X	In response to an emergency or for educational purposes, an embalmer or funeral director licensed in another jurisdiction can be issued a temporary license to practice in Arizona for up to 30 days.
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 26-310			X	X	X	During a declared emergency, a person with a professional or mechanical license can provide services in Arizona if the license requirements are similar.
Arizona	Ariz. Admin. Code § R4-23-413				X	X	During a declared emergency, a pharmacist licensed in another state can dispense prescription medications in Arizona if the pharmacist has proof of licensure and is engaged in a legitimate relief effort.
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 32-2021				X	X	During a declared emergency, a physical therapist licensed in another U.S. jurisdiction can provide services in Arizona for the duration of the declared emergency, but not longer than 60 days. They must register with the board before practicing.
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 32-2216				X		During a declared emergency, a veterinarian licensed in another state can be issued a temporary permit to practice in Arizona. Except for veterinary faculty members, they must be a graduate of an American veterinary medical association accredited veterinary college or, for a foreign veterinary graduate, have a certificate from an educational commission. The emergency temporary permit expires 90 days after the date of issuance or at the end of the state of emergency (whichever occurs first).
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 32-4502					X	During a declared emergency, an out of state business or its employee that is in Arizona on a temporary basis to perform disaster recovery are exempt from state or local registration, licensing, or certification requirements during the disaster period if the business and employees are in substantial compliance with

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							applicable regulatory and licensing requirements in their state of domicile or residence.
Arkansas	Ark. Code Ann. § 17-15-312				X	X	Non-resident architects with certification from the National Council of Architectural Registration Board can provide uncompensated professional services during emergencies at the request of authorized state officials.
Arkansas	Ark. Code Ann. § 12-75-119				X	X	Under a mutual aid agreement, an out-of-state emergency responder with a license with similar qualification to those in Arkansas is considered to be licensed in Arkansas. They can provide assistance and participate in training exercises.
Arkansas	Ark. Code Ann. § 12-75-128				X	X	During an emergency, licenses for emergency management workers are waived. These waivers do not apply to health practitioners; however, a health care practitioner can have their out of state license recognized in Arkansas under other federal and state laws.
Arkansas	Ark. Code Ann. § 12-88-104				X	X	During a declared an emergency or its response period, an out-of-state business performing work related to the emergency is exempt from registering, filing state or local taxes, and complying with licensing or registration requirements. This exemption includes various taxes and fees, such as income taxes, occupational licensing fees, and sales taxes on temporary property brought into the state for emergency use. Out-of-state employees are also exempt from Arkansas income taxes and withholding during this period.
Arkansas	Ark. Code Ann. § 12-87-106				X	X	During a declared emergency, a volunteer health practitioner, licensed and in good standing, who is registered with a registration system can practice in Arkansas.
California	Cal. Gov't Code § 8659				X	X	During a declared war or local emergency, a physician licensed in any state can provide services.
California	Cal. Gov't Code § 8623			X			During a war emergency, a person licensed in another state who has a professional, mechanical or other skill license can provide services in California if the license is substantially similar to that in California.
California	Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 2630.5				X	X	After a declared emergency, a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant licensed in another U.S. jurisdiction can practice in California for up to 60 days. They must notify the board of their intention to practice.
Connecticut	Conn. Agencies Regs. § 19a-179-6				X	X	When an out of state ambulance service provides services in Connecticut, a license is not required to transport a patient from outside the state to Connecticut, transport a patient from Connecticut to another state, provide assistance during a disaster, or respond as part of a mutual aid agreement.
Connecticut	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 19a-131j		X				During a declared emergency, the Public Health Commissioner can waive licensure requirements for persons licensed in another state or the District of Columbia, including but not limited to EMS personnel, physicians, physician

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							assistants, physical therapists, nurses, dentists, psychologists, pharmacists, and speech pathologists. The waivers can be issued for up to 60 days. The Commissioner can also suspend licensure renewal requirements during a declared emergency for up to six months after the emergency declaration ends.
Delaware	Del. Code Ann., tit. 20, § 3140				X	X	During a declared emergency, the public health authority can waive licensure requirements for out-of-state emergency health care providers and medical examiners The length of the waiver cannot exceed the termination of the emergency declaration.
Delaware	Del. Code Ann., tit. 20, § 3208				X	X	During a declared emergency or drill, a person with a professional, mechanical or other skilled license issued in Delaware is considered to be licensed in the political subdivision requesting assistance.
Delaware	Del. Code Ann., tit. 24, § 1724				X		During a declared public emergency, the Board of Medicine can issue a temporary emergency certificate to practice medicine for up to 12 months to a physician licensed in another state. A person who is granted a temporary emergency certificate is subject to all Delaware laws and Board restrictions.
Delaware	Del. Code Ann., tit. 24, § 2605		X		X	X	During a declared emergency, a physical therapist or athletic trainer who is licensed in a U.S. jurisdiction can practice in Delaware for up to 60 days after the emergency declaration. They need to follow Delaware laws and notify the board of their intention to practice in the state.
Delaware	Del. Code Ann. tit. 24, § 1773A				X	X	A physician assistant licensed in any state can provide care at the scene of a disaster without a collaborating physician. This waiver does not apply if the care is provided in the physician assistant's place of practice.
District of Columbia	D.C. Code Ann. § 7-2361.03				X		During an emergency declaration, the Mayor may limit, restrict, or otherwise regulate the duration, geographical area, and type of volunteer who may practice as a volunteer health practitioner.
District of Columbia	D.C. Code Ann. § 7-2361.05				X	X	While an emergency declaration is in effect, a registered volunteer health practitioner can practice in the District as if the practitioner were licensed within the district.
Florida	Fla. Stat. § 213.055					X	During a declared emergency, an out of state business operating in Florida solely to perform emergency related work or under a mutual aid agreement is not subject to the state's registration, licensing, or filing requirements. An out of state employee whose only employment in Florida is to provide emergency related work or under a mutual aid agreement is not required to comply with state or local occupational licensing requirements or related fees.
Georgia	Ga. Code Ann. § 38-3-165				X	X	During a declared emergency, a volunteer health practitioner who is licensed in any state and is registered with an appropriate registration system and provide services in Georgia in the same manner as if they were in their home state.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
Georgia	Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 490-12-.01				X	X	During a declared emergency, a physical therapist licensed in another state can provide services in Georgia for up to 60 days in a 12 month period.
Georgia	Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 360-2-.13				X	X	During a declared emergency, licensure requirements can be waived for out of state physicians. The permits are valid up to 90 days or when the governor ends the emergency, whichever comes first.
Guam	10 Guam Code Ann. § 12208				X	X	During a declared emergency, the Board of Medicine can issue a temporary permit to a physician to practice medicine in Guam. The permit is valid for up to 10 days unless extended for good cause.
Guam	10 Guam Code Ann. § 19608		X				During a public health emergency, the public health authority can appoint out-of-off- Guam health care providers, medical examiners, or coroners. The appointment cannot last longer than the ending of the public health emergency declaration. The public health authority can waive all licensing requirements, permits, and fees.
Guam	10 Guam Code Ann. § 12329					X	A nurse licensed in another jurisdiction who is registered as a volunteer with a recognized organization can assist during an emergency. They can also practice in Guam if they are working with the U.S. government or transporting patients to health care facilities in Guam (for up to 5 days).
Hawaii	Haw. Rev. Stat. § 453-3				X	X	During a declared emergency, a physician licensed in another state can be issued a temporary license to practice medicine in Hawaii for the period of the public emergency.
Hawaii	Haw. Rev. Stat. § 455-8.4		X		X	X	During a declared emergency, a naturopathic physician licensed in another state can be issued a temporary license to practice in Hawaii for the period of the emergency.
Hawaii	Haw. Rev. Stat. § 444-10.6				X	X	During a declared emergency, a contractor licensed in another state can be given an emergency contractor's license if certain requirements are met and fees paid.
Idaho	Idaho Admin. Code r. 16.01.03.101				X	X	An organization licensed to provide EMS in another state can provide services in Idaho if they have an agreement with Idaho, if there is an emergency or disaster, if they are transferring a patient from an out-of-state medical facility or emergency scene to a medical facility in Idaho, or if they are transferring a patient from an out-of-state medical facility through Idaho.
Illinois	5 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 235/20				X	X	An emergency responder (including EMS personnel and firefighters) can provide services in Illinois under a mutual aid agreement during an emergency or during training exercises.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
Illinois	225 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 140/6				X	X	During a declared emergency, a volunteer health practitioner who is licensed in another state, is in good standing, and is registered with a volunteer system can practice in Illinois.
Illinois	5 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 235/15				X	X	During a mutual aid emergency, an emergency responder (including EMS personnel and firefighters) licensed in another jurisdiction can perform services in Illinois in response to a mutual aid agreement.
Indiana	Ind. Code Ann. § 10-14-3-10.8				X	X	A person who has a professional, mechanical, or other skills license who responds to an intrastate mutual aid request is considered to be licensed in the requesting jurisdiction.
Indiana	Ind. Code Ann. § 6-8-13-13					X	Licensure requirements are waived for out-of-state employees providing services during a disaster period.
Indiana	Ind. Code Ann. § 10-14-3.5-19				X	X	During a declared emergency, a volunteer health practitioner registered with a registration system can practice in Indiana.
Indiana	Ind. Code Ann. § 10-14-6.5-5				X	X	An emergency responder (including firefighters, EMS personnel, law enforcement officers, physicians, nurses, mental health practitioners, veterinarians, public health practitioners, emergency management personnel, and public works personnel) licensed in another state is considered to be licensed in Indiana when providing services under a mutual aid agreement.
Indiana	Ind. Code Ann. § 10-14-3-15					X	Indiana licensure requirements do not apply to authorized emergency management worker licensed in any state, territory, the District of Columbia, the federal government, and any neighboring country who provide services during a disaster emergency.
Indiana	Ind. Code Ann. § 25-27-1-3.3				X	X	During a declared emergency, physical therapist licensed in another state can practice in Indiana for up to 60 days after the declaration is made. The board must be notified of their intention to practice. A physical therapist licensed in another state who is forced to leave their residence because of a declared disaster can practice in Indiana for up to 60 days after the declaration is made. The board must be notified of their intention to practice.
Iowa	Iowa Code Ann. § 100D.13					X	During a declared emergency, the state fire marshal can issue a temporary fire protection system installer and maintenance worker license to a person licensed in another state. The license is valid for 90 days unless extended by the state fire marshal and is only valid in the area of the state that is subject to the emergency declaration.
Kansas	Kan. Stat. Ann. § 48-954				X	X	During a declared emergency or authorized drill, a person or entity with a professional, mechanical, or skilled license is considered to be licensed in the

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							political subdivision requesting their services for the duration of the emergency or drill.
Kansas	Kan. Stat. Ann. § 66-1284				X	X	During a declared emergency, an out-of-state business doing disaster-related work in Kansas will not be subject to state tax filing or licensure requirements, except transaction taxes. Out-of-state employees will not be subject to income tax requirements. Reporting requirements are required. Ongoing presence in Kansas after the disaster period has ended subjects out-of-state businesses and their employees to regular state rules.
Kentucky	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 198B.4019				X	X	During a declared emergency, an elevator mechanic can be issued an emergency license valid for up to 45 days. The license can be renewed if the emergency continues.
Kentucky	202 Ky. Admin. Regs. 7:701				X	X	An out-of-state licensed emergency medical responder, EMT, advanced EMT, or paramedic can provide aid in Kentucky during mass causalities or disasters or under an Emergency Management Assistance Compact and must follow the scope of practice of a similarly licensed Kentucky provider.
Kentucky	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 39B.045				X	X	An emergency responder (including firefighters, EMS personnel, physicians, nurses, mental health practitioners, veterinarians, public health practitioners, emergency management personnel, and public works personnel) who is licensed in another jurisdiction is considered to be licensed Kentucky as long as they act within the scope of practice of a similarly licensed person from Kentucky when responding to a mutual aid request or is engaged in a drill.
Kentucky	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 39A.260				X	X	When responding to a mutual aid request, an emergency management worker licensed in another state who is working with an emergency management agency in Kentucky is considered to be licensed in Kentucky.
Louisiana	La. Stat. Ann. § 29:786				X	X	During an emergency declaration, a registered volunteer health practitioner who is licensed and in good standing in another state can practice in Louisiana as if they were licensed in Louisiana.
Louisiana	La. Admin. Code tit. 46, pt. LXXXV, § 309		X				During a declared emergency, licensure requirements for out-of-state veterinarians and vet techs can be waived for up to 60 days. Two additional 60 day periods can be extended.
Maine	Me. Stat. tit. 32, § 3278				X	X	During a declared emergency, a physician licensed un anther U.S. jurisdiction can be issued a temporary license for up to 100 days.
Maine	Me. Stat. tit. 37-B, § 949-E				X	X	During a declared emergency, a volunteer health practitioner who is licensed in any state can practice in Maine. This does not apply to practitioners licensed in more than one state.
Maine	Me. Stat. tit. 10, § 9903				X	X	During a declared disaster, an out of state business that provides emergency services in Maine is not subject to business registration, insurance/workers

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							compensation taxes, or occupational licensing fees requirements. At the end of a disaster period, the waivers are no longer in effect.
Maryland	Md. Code Regs. 10.07.01.24				X	X	Hospitals must have a medical staff plan for granting disaster privileges to physicians. When an emergency is declared and an Emergency Management Assistance Compact is in effect, a physician licensed in another state can practice in Maryland. The disaster privileges end when the hospital's chief executive officer, medical staff president, or designee determines that the emergency condition no longer exists.
Maryland	Md. Code Ann. Health Occ. § 15-317					X	During a declared disaster, a physician assistant licensed in any state can provide services within a county where the disaster occurs or within counties next to the county where the disaster occurs. The physician assistant must be supervised by a Maryland physician.
Massachusetts	Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 40, § 4J				X	X	In the event public employees of one governmental unit are providing mutual assistance to another governmental unit, such employees shall be entitled to the same salary (including overtime) and benefits and the same rights of defense, immunity and indemnification as they would have as if acting in their own jurisdiction.
Massachusetts	243 Mass. Code Regs. 2.02				X	X	A physician licensed in another state who has been displaced because of a federally declared disaster can be given an emergency restricted license to practice in Massachusetts. The applicant must have the sponsorship of a Massachusetts physician. The license will expire after 3 months.
Michigan	Mich. Comp. Laws § 30.411					X	A physician licensed in another state, by the federal government or a branch of the U.S. armed forces or, during a declared emergency, a nurse, practical nurse, nursing student, dentist, veterinarian, pharmacist, pharmacist intern, paramedic or medical resident can practice in Michigan.
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. § 12.42				X		During a declared emergency, a person who has a professional, mechanical, or skilled license issued by another state, the District of Columbia, or Canada can provide aid in Minnesota when requested by the governor. The person's license or permit has the same force and effect as if issued by Minnesota.
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. § 145A.06				X	X	During a declared emergency, a volunteer health practitioner who is registered with a registration system, is licensed in good standing in any state, and is deployed by Minnesota or under an agreement between a disaster relief organization, professional association of health practitioners, or health care facilities can practice in Minnesota within the scope of practice authorized in the licensing state and to the extent authorized by this section as if the practitioner were licensed in Minnesota. Volunteer health practitioners include health practitioners that provide health or veterinary services regardless of compensation, but it does not include practitioners who receive compensation

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							under a preexisting employment relationship with a host entity unless the practitioner is a non-resident of Minnesota and is employed by a disaster relief organization providing services in Minnesota while an emergency declaration is in effect.
Mississippi	Miss. Code Ann. § 73-23-53				X	X	During a declared emergency, a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant licensed in another U.S. state or territory can be issued a temporary license to practice in Mississippi.
Mississippi	Miss. Code Ann. § 27-113-7				X	X	During a declared emergency or emergency response period, an out-of-state business conducting response operations and its employees do not have to meet licensing or registration requirements. Certain state and local taxes are also waived. These waivers terminate at the end of the disaster response period.
Missouri	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 190.280				X	X	An out-of-state business doing disaster-related work in Missouri will not be subject to state tax filing or licensing obligations, except transaction taxes. Out-of-state employees will not be subject to income tax requirements. Ongoing presence in Missouri after the disaster period has ended subjects out-of-state businesses and their employees to regular state rules.
Missouri	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 190.500				X	X	During a declared emergency, a health care professional (including physicians, dentists, podiatrists, pharmacists, psychologists, and nurses)licensed in another state can be issued a temporary license to practice in Missouri for up to 2 weeks. The license can be reissued every two weeks.
Montana	Mont. Code Ann. § 10-3-118				X	X	During a declared emergency, a dentist, dental hygienist, dental nurse, or other medical service provider licensed in another state can practice in Montana as if they were licensed in Montana. The volunteer profession must register with the appropriate licensing agency before providing services in Montana.
Nebraska	Neb. Rev. Stat. § 48-3203(1)				X	X	After a declared emergency, an out of state business that does work in Nebraska does not have to register or pay taxes. After the disaster period ends, the licensure and tax waivers end.
Nebraska	Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 81-829.55	X *National civil defense emergency*			X	X	During a declared emergency, professional, mechanical, or other skilled licensure requirements do not apply to emergency management workers.
Nevada	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 415A.220				X	X	When an emergency is declared, a volunteer health practitioner licensed in another state can practice in Nevada. They cannot practice in Nevada if they are licensed in more than one state or if the practice privileges are restricted.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
New Hampshire	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 21-P:41				X	X	All functions related to emergency management are governmental functions. An emergency management worker performing services under a mutual aid agreement has the same powers, duties, protections, and benefits that they have in their home jurisdiction. An emergency management worker with a professional, mechanical, or other skilled license from another state, territory, possession, the District of Columbia, federal government or neighboring country can perform emergency services in New Hampshire without additional licensure.
New Hampshire	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 329-B:20					X	After a declared disaster, a psychologist licensed in another jurisdiction registered with the American Red Cross or American Psychological Association Disaster Response Network can practice in New Hampshire for up to 60 days without an additional license.
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 45:1-7.6		X		X	X	During an emergency declared by the governor, the director of the Division of Consumer Affairs in the Department of Law and Public Safety or another division director can give an expedited license to a person with a professional license in good standing from another state.
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 45:1-7.10		X		X	X	During an emergency declared by the governor, the director of a professional licensing board can give a temporary license on an expedited license to a person with a professional license in good standing from another state.
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 26:13-6		X				For the duration of a declared public health emergency, health care facility medical staff privileging requirements for emergency health care workers can be waived.
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 54:50-41				X	X	An out-of-state business and its employees that perform disaster or emergency related work in New Jersey is exempt from certain registration and tax laws during the disaster period.
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 26:13-18		X				During a declared public health emergency, the commissioner can waive licensing requirements for health care personnel (including health care facility, bioanalytical lab director, perfusionist, physician, pharmacist, dentist, nurse, paramedic, respiratory therapist, medical or lab tech, or emergency medical worker) licensed in another state.
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. Ann. § A:9-61				X	X	A civil defense force member from any state or of the federal government can provide civil defense services in New Jersey under a mutual aid agreement or compact.
New Mexico	N.M. Code R. § 16.64.3.10					X	After a declared emergency, a funeral service practitioner licensed in another state who meets certain requirements can be given a license to practice in New Mexico for 4 months following the disaster declaration.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
New Mexico	N.M. Code R. § 16.20.3.12					X	After a declared emergency, a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant licensed in another state who meets certain requirements can be given a license to practice in New Mexico for 4 months following the disaster declaration.
New Mexico	N.M. Code R. § 16.2.1.11					X	Practitioners of natural medicine currently licensed in another state with requirements similar to New Mexico can apply for a license in New Mexico valid for four months following a declared emergency.
New Mexico	N.M. Code R. § 16.44.3.15					X	After a declared emergency, a landscape architect licensed in another state who meets certain requirements can be given a license to practice in New Mexico for 4 months following the disaster declaration.
New Mexico	N.M. Code R. § 16.14.3.12					X	After a declared emergency, a nutrition and dietetic practitioner licensed in another state who meets certain requirements can be given a license to practice in New Mexico for 4 months following the disaster declaration.
New Mexico	N.M. Code R. § 16-10.2-16				X	X	The board can waive documentation requirements for a physician who is impacted by a major disaster. A physician licensed in a state in which a major disaster has been declared can be given a federal emergency license in New Mexico.
New Mexico	N.M. Code R. § 16.19.31.9					X	A pharmacist licensed in another state who meets certain requirements can be given a license to practice in New Mexico for 4 months following a disaster declaration.
New Mexico	N.M. Code R. § 16.5.4.8					X	After a declared emergency, a dentist, dental hygienist, dental assistant, dental auxiliary, dental therapist, or community dental health coordinator licensed in another state who meets certain requirements can be given a license to practice in New Mexico for 4 months following the disaster declaration.
New Mexico	N.M. Stat. Ann. § 12-10-11.1				X	X	During a declared emergency, an out-of-state business or employee performing disaster related work in New Mexico is not required to obtain a license.
New Mexico	N.M. Stat. Ann. § 12-10B-7				X	X	During a disaster or while participating in drills, a person with a professional, mechanical, or skilled license is considered to be licensed in the jurisdiction that is requesting aid.
New Mexico	N.M. Code R. § 16.19.31.10					X	After a declared emergency, a practitioner with a drug enforcement administration controlled substance registration in another state who meets certain requirements can be given a registration in New Mexico for 4 months following the disaster declaration.
New Mexico	N.M. Code R. § 16.27.21.8					X	After a declared emergency, a dentist, dental hygienist, dental assistant, dental auxiliary, dental therapist, or community dental health coordinator licensed in another state who meets certain requirements can be given a license to practice in New Mexico for 4 months following the disaster declaration.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
New Mexico	N.M. Code R. § 16.21.5.12					X	After a declared emergency, a podiatrist licensed in another state who meets certain requirements can be given a license to practice in New Mexico for 4 months following the disaster declaration.
New Mexico	N.M. Stat. Ann. § 12-10-13				X	X	During a declared emergency, a person with a professional, mechanical, or skilled license can be given a license by the department of health or the homeland security and emergency management department to provide assistance in New Mexico.
New Mexico	N.M. Code R. § 16.63.5.8					X	After a declared emergency, a social worker licensed in another state who meets certain requirements can be given a license to practice in New Mexico for 6 months following the disaster declaration.
New Mexico	N.M. Code R. § 16.15.2.17					X	After a declared emergency, an occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant licensed in another state who meets certain requirements can be given a license to practice in New Mexico for 4 months following the disaster declaration.
New York	NY CLS Unconsol, Ch. 131, Art. III, 32				X	X	After a declared emergency, a vet tech licensed in another state can provide services in New York if an official invitation has been extended.
New York	N.Y. Exec. Law § 29-h					X	Under an intrastate mutual aid program, a State certified EMS provider can respond in another jurisdiction and must follow their normal operating procedures as if they were providing services in their home jurisdiction.
North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 166A-19.60				X		During a declared emergency, a person with a professional, mechanical, or other skilled license from any U.S. state, territory, possession, the District of Columbia, federal government, or neighboring country can practice in North Carolina.
North Carolina	21 N.C. Admin. Code 32S.0219				X	X	A physician assistant who holds a full, unrestricted license to practice in another state and has unrestricted hospital credentials can practice in North Carolina during a declared emergency or disaster through a hospital-to-hospital credentialing system or by obtaining a limited emergency license. The license is effective for 30 days and the physician assistant must practice under the direct supervision of an on-site physician licensed in North Carolina.
North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 90-12.5				X		During a declared emergency, the North Carolina Medical Board may waive the licensure requirements for a physician or physician assistant.
North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code Ann. § 43-51-04				X	X	When an emergency is declared and with prior written notice to the appropriate board, a foreign practitioner (including individuals with a license in good standing to practice an occupation or profession in another state) can provide services in North Dakota without additional licensure.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code Ann. § 37-17.1-16				X	X	A person with a professional, mechanical, or skilled license from another state can provide services in North Carolina during a disaster.
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4723.32					X	A nurse licensed in another jurisdiction can practice for the federal government, engage in patient transport, and provide disaster relief services during a declared emergency in Ohio without additional licensure.
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 5502.29				X	X	A person with a professional, mechanical, or skilled license from outside of Ohio can provide aid in Ohio under a mutual aid agreement.
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 5502.35				X	X	A person providing emergency management services who is licensed in another state, federal government, or country who is providing assistance in Ohio under a mutual aid agreement has the same powers, duties, and protections that they would have in their home jurisdiction.
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. tit. 76, § 5.8				X	X	During a declared emergency and when requested by the governor, an architect or engineer licensed in another state who is a member of a mobile support team can provide services in Oklahoma.
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. tit. 63, § 683.13				X	X	During a declared emergency, a person with a professional, mechanical or skilled license from another state can provide emergency management services in Ohio without additional licensure.
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. tit. 63, § 695.6				X	X	A person with a professional, mechanical, or skilled license from another state who is providing assistance in Oklahoma under a mutual aid agreement does not need additional licensure.
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. tit. 63, § 695.5				X	X	An emergency forces member licensed in another jurisdiction can provide services in Oklahoma under a mutual aid agreement and can participate in drills without additional licensure.
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 401.667		X		X	X	During an emergency or public health emergency declared by the governor, a volunteer emergency health care provider licensed in another state can provide services in Oregon.
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 401.658		X		X	X	During a declared emergency, a health professional licensed in another state can register with the emergency health care provider registry and provide services in Oregon without additional licensure.
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 401.655		X		X	X	During a declared emergency, a health care provider licensed in another state and registered in Oregon can provide services in Oregon.
Rhode Island	1956 R.I. Gen. Laws § 5-1-16					X	During a state disaster declared by the Rhode Island governor, any architect registered with a National Council of Architectural Registration Board can practice in Rhode Island for 90 days from the declaration date.
Rhode Island	1956 R.I. Gen. Laws § 30-15.8-3				X	X	Police officers responding to a request for aid have the same powers and duties as a police officer in the town requesting aid. Worker's compensation payments

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							are the responsibility of the employing agency unless reimbursed by another source.
South Carolina	S.C. Code Ann. § 44-4-570		X				During a public health emergency, the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) can waive licensing requirements. It can accept volunteer services of out-of-state health care providers. The medical examiner or coroner can also waive licensing requirements.
South Carolina	S.C. Code Ann. § 40-47-31				X	X	During an emergency declaration, a physician licensed in another state whose practice is disrupted can be given an emergency limited license to practice in South Carolina. The license is valid for 3 months or more and can be renewed by the board.
South Carolina	S.C. Code Ann. Regs. 25-4				X	X	During a declared emergency, a chiropractor licensed in another state can provide services in South Carolina without additional licensure. The services must be provided in specific sites and practice settings.
South Carolina	S.C. Code Ann. § 40-63-290				X	X	During or following a declared emergency, a social worker licensed in another jurisdiction can practice in South Carolina for up to 60 days without additional licensure. The social worker must give notice to the board and practice within the scope of their license.
South Carolina	S.C. Code Ann. § 40-80-70				X	X	During a declared emergency, regulations governing firefighting do not apply.
South Carolina	S.C. Code Ann. § 40-43-170				X	X	During a declared emergency, a pharmacist licensed in another state can prescribe medications in affected South Caroline counties without additional licensure until the state of emergency ends.
South Carolina	S.C. Code Ann. § 40-22-75				X	X	During a declared emergency, licensing and credentialing requirements can be waived for up to 90 days for engineers licensed in other jurisdictions. the provisions of services are limited to the areas cited in the emergency declaration.
South Dakota	S.D. Codified Laws § 34-48A-47				X	X	An emergency management worker from another state can provide services in South Dakota under a mutual aid agreement. They have the same powers, duties, protections, and privileges that they have in their home state.
South Dakota	S.D. Codified Laws § 34-48A-22				X	X	An emergency management worker from another state may provide services in this state, receive compensation at a set rate, and will receive the same benefits and rights as state employees.
South Dakota	S.D. Codified Laws § 34-48A-7				X	X	An emergency management worker under a mutual aid agreement has the same powers, duties, protections, and privileges that they have in their home state.
Tennessee	Tenn. Code Ann. § 58-2-806				X	X	During a declared emergency, a volunteer health practitioner with out of state registration can provide services in Tennessee without additional licensure. This waiver does not apply if there are disciplinary actions in relation to their license.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
Tennessee	Tenn. Code Ann. § 58-8-109				X	X	A person who responds to a request for assistance under the mutual aid agreement has the same duties, rights, and protections that they have in their home jurisdiction.
Tennessee	Tenn. Code Ann. § 58-2-204				X	X	A person responding to a request to provide emergency services who has a professional, mechanical, or skilled license from another state can provide emergency services in Tennessee without additional licensure. An out of state business responding to a request to provide emergency services does not have to register or pay taxes in Tennessee.
Texas	Tex. Occ. Code Ann. § 204.2045				X	X	During a declared disaster, a physician assistant licensed in another state or employed by the U.S. government can provide services in Texas without additional licensure.
Texas	Tex. Occ. Code Ann. § 51.408				X	X	During a declared emergency and the following recovery period, the Texas Department of Licensing an issue a person can be issued an emergency license in an area designated as a disaster.
United States	42 U.S.C.A. § 1320b-5		X		X	X	During a declared emergency, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services can waive licensure requirements for physicians and other health care professionals if they have equivalent licensing in their home state and are. not excluded from practicing in their home state or in a state that is included in the emergency area.
Virgin Islands	V.I. Code Ann. tit. 7, § 165l				X	X	A physical therapist or physical therapist assistant practicing in the U.S. Armed Services, Public Health Service, Veterans Administration can provide services in the U.S. Virgin Islands without additional licensure. During a declared emergency, a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant licensed in a U.S. jurisdiction can provide services for up to 60 days. They must first notify the board of their intention to practice.
Virgin Islands	V.I. Code Ann. tit. 23, § 1096				X	X	During an emergency declaration, a volunteer health practitioner who is licensed and in good standing in another state can provide services in the Virgin Islands without additional licensure.
Utah	Utah Code Ann. § 26A-1-126		X		X	X	During a declared emergency, Medical Reserve Corps members in Utah are exempt from licensure requirements.
Utah	Utah Code Ann. § 53-2a-1203				X	X	During a declared emergency, an out of state business or employee can provide services in Utah without additional licensure.
Utah	Utah Code Ann. § 53-2a-309				X	X	During a declared emergency or during a drill, a person or entity who has a professional, mechanical, or other skilled license who is responding to a mutual aid request is considered to be licensed in the requesting political subdivision.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
Utah	Utah Code Ann. § 26B-4-805		X		X	X	During a declared emergency, a volunteer health practitioner who is licensed in good standing in another state and is registered with a registration system can provide services in Utah without additional licensure.
Vermont	Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 20, § 2964				X	X	A firefighter responding do a mutual aid request has the same powers, duties, rights, privileges, and protections that they do in their home jurisdiction.
Virginia	Va. Code Ann. § 8.01-225.01		X		X	X	When an emergency is declared, a health care provider (including a person who holds a multistate privilege to practice nursing under the Nurse Licensure Compact) who provides disaster assistance as directed by a public health order will not be legally responsible for civil damages for injuries or deaths. These protections do not apply if the damages are cased by gross negligence or willful misconduct.
Virginia	Va. Code Ann. § 8.01-225.02		X		X	X	When an emergency is declared, a health care provider (including a person who holds a multistate privilege to practice nursing under the Nurse Licensure Compact) who provides disaster response services will not be legally responsible for injuries or deaths resulting from their actions or failure to act. These protections apply when a lack of resources makes a health care provider unable to provide the usual standard of care that would be required in the absence of the emergency. These protections do not apply if the damages are caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct.
Virginia	Va. Code Ann. § 44-146.23				X	X	The Commonwealth, any political subdivision thereof federal agencies, public or private employees, or any person, firm or corporation providing emergency services, housing or other aide shall not be liable for the death of, or any injury to, persons or damage to property as a result of such activities. Such immunity shall not apply in cases of willful misconduct. Any person who holds a license, certificate, or other permit in any state or political subdivision in a professional, mechanical, or other skill, they can provide aid in Virginia during a disaster.
Washington	Wash. Admin. Code § 246-827-0630				X	X	During a declared emergency, a retired certified medical assistant, hemodialysis technician, or phlebotomist can be given a retired volunteer medical worker license to practice in Washington.
Washington	Wash. Admin. Code § 246-811-081			X	X	X	A retired chemical dependency professional can be given a retired active credential to practice in Washington for up to 90 days each year or during an emergency.
Washington	Wash. Admin. Code § 246-809-730			X	X	X	A retired licensed counselor can be given a retired active credential to practice in Washington for up to 90 days each year or during an emergency.
Washington	Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 70.15.050				X		During a declared emergency, a registered volunteer health practitioner licensed and in good standing in another state can practice in Washington without

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							additional licensure. This does not apply if the volunteer is licensed in multiple states or license is impaired.
Washington	Wash. Admin. Code § 246-924-500			X	X	X	During an emergency, a retired psychologist can be given a license to practice in Washington. A psychologist licensed in another state with requirements equivalent to those in Washington can be given a temporary permit to practice for up to 90 days.
Washington	Wash. Admin. Code § 246-918-175			X	X	X	A retired physician assistant can be given a retired active license when practicing as a volunteer emergency worker for up to 90 days each year in Washington or during emergency circumstances.
Washington	Wash. Rev. Code § 70.87.030				X	X	During a declared emergency, the governor can waive normal licensing and safety guidelines and related fees pertaining to mechanical and electrical operation, inspection, and installation.
Washington	Wash. Admin. Code § 246-849-260			X	X		During an emergency, a retired ocularist can be given a temporary practice permit to practice in Washington. An ocularist licensed in another state can be given a temporary practice permit without additional licensure for up to 90 days or during an emergency.
Washington	Wash. Admin. Code § 246-824-073			X	X		During an emergency, a retired dentist, physician, physician assistant, and other practitioners can be given a license to practice in Washington.
West Virginia	W. Va. Code R. § 42-21A-10				X	X	During a declared emergency, an elevator contractor who does not have a license in West Virginia can provide services for up to 30 days in specific locations if there are not enough people to do the work.
West Virginia	W. Va. Code Ann. § 15-5-28				X	X	All persons responding to a jurisdiction requesting aid are considered to be employees of the requesting jurisdiction for liability purposes. A law enforcement official responding under a mutual aid agreement has the same authority, powers, duties, rights, privileges, and protections as they do in their home jurisdiction.
West Virginia	W. Va. Code Ann. § 30-20-17				X	X	During a declared emergency, a physical therapist licensed in another jurisdiction can provide services for up to 60 days in a calendar year in West Virginia without additional licensure. A physical therapist licensed in another jurisdiction who is forced to leave their home or place of employment because of a declared emergency can practice for up to 60 days in a calendar year in West Virginia without additional licensure.
West Virginia	W. Va. Code Ann. § 16-4C-20				X	X	EMS personnel licensed in another state can provide services under a mutual aid agreement in West Virginia without additional licensure.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
Wisconsin	Wis. Stat. Ann. § 256.15				X	X	An ambulance service provider, EMS personnel or emergency medical responder who is licensed in another state and who is responding to a request for mutual aid can provide services in Wisconsin without additional licensure.
Wyoming	Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-4-114		X				During a declared public health emergency, a retired healthcare provider, a healthcare provider licensed in another state, or a health care provider with an inactive license can be given a temporary license to practice in Wyoming for the duration of the emergency.
Wyoming	Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 33-16-522				X	X	A funeral service practitioner, mortician, undertaker, or similar professionals licensed in good standing in another state can provide services in Wyoming during a declared disaster or emergency, or for an educational program.
Wyoming	Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 33-49-107		X			X	An acupuncturist licensed in another state may provide services in Wyoming for teaching purposes or during a declared natural disaster or public health emergency.

Scope of Practice

Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
Alabama	Ala. Code § 31-9-16				X	X	An emergency management worker performing services in Alabama under an agreement, compact, or mutual aid agreement has the same powers they normally have in the jurisdiction where they are normally employed.
Alabama	Ala. Admin. Code r. 540-X-7-.25				X	X	During a declared emergency, a physician assistant can provide emergency medical treatment without immediate physician supervision if the treatment is within the scope of their education, training, and approved job description. They must make reasonable effort to inform their supervising physician of the location and type of emergency medical services. This is in effect for the duration of the declared emergency. They can write admission orders for inpatients and nursing home patients as directed by the supervising physician.
Alabama	Ala. Admin. Code r. 610-X-4-.16		X *National pandemic, State pandemic*		X		During a declared state or national pandemic, an individual with an Alabama nursing license that is retired, inactive, or lapsed can, without compensation, administer vaccines in Alabama. This does not apply if the license was revoked, voluntarily surrendered, or encumbered. During a declared emergency, a certified registered nurse practitioner or certified nurse midwife can provide emergency treatment without immediate physician collaboration if the treatment is within the individual's scope of education, training, and protocol. They must make reasonable effort to inform a

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							collaborating physician of the location and type of emergency service. This authority is only in effect during the declared national or state emergency. If a healthcare facility activates its emergency operation plan because of a public health emergency, a licensed nurse or advanced practice nurse can act with alternative standards of care if it is within the individual's scope of practice, education, training, and licensure. A certified registered nurse practitioner or certified nurse midwife can provide emergency treatment without immediate physician collaboration if the treatment is within the individual's scope of education, training, and protocol. They must make reasonable effort to inform a collaborating physician of the location and type of emergency service. This authority is only in effect during the declared national or state emergency.
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 32-1910			X *Terrorist attack*	X	X	During a declared state of emergency, a pharmacist can dispense a one-time emergency refill prescription for up to 30 days if the medication is essential to the maintenance of life or continuation of therapy and the pharmacist makes a good faith effort to file and maintain the prescription. If the state of emergency lasts for 21 days after the emergency prescription is filled, a pharmacist can dispense an additional emergency refill prescription for up to a 30 days supply.
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 32-2216				X	X	During a declared emergency, a veterinarian licensed in another state can receive a temporary permit as an employee of a licensed Arizonian veterinarian.
Arkansas	Ark. Code Ann. § 12-75-119				X	X	During a declared emergency or a training exercise, an emergency responder remains under the control of the jurisdiction requesting assistance.
Arkansas	Ark. Code Ann. § 12-75-128				X	X	Emergency management functions are governmental functions. During a declared emergency, an emergency responder has the same powers, duties, protections, and privileges that they normally have in the jurisdiction where they are usually employed.
Arkansas	Ark. Code Ann. § 12-87-104				X	X	An out-of-state volunteer health practitioner who is in Arkansas to provide disaster aid during a declared emergency must follow the scope of practice of a similarly licensed practitioner from Arkansas. This does not allow a practitioner to provide services outside their personal scope of practice. A host entity or the Department Health can modify or restrict the veterinary or health services that the volunteer health practitioner can provide.
California	Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 3502.5			X	X		During a declared emergency, a physician assistant can provide medical services under a supervising physician. A supervising physician is not required if supervision is not possible during an emergency. A local health official can act as a supervising physician.
Connecticut	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 19a-131j		X				During a declared emergency, the Public Health Commissioner can waive licensure requirements for persons licensed in another state or the District of

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							Columbia, including but not limited to EMS personnel, physicians, physician assistants, physical therapists, nurses, dentists, psychologists, pharmacists, and speech pathologists. The waivers can be issued for up to 60 days. These persons can provide temporary assistance only within their scopes of practice. The Commissioner can also suspend licensure renewal requirements during a declared emergency for up to six months after the emergency declaration ends.
Connecticut	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 19a-131f		X				During a declared emergency, the Commissioner of Public Health can authorize any qualified person to administer vaccinations, including dentists, individuals who provide veterinary services, and EMS personnel, necessary for public safety. Authorization must be in writing and must specify who is qualified, additional training requirements, and the length of the authorization.
Delaware	Del. Code Ann. tit. 20, § 3133		X				Before, during, or after a declared emergency, a licensed healthcare professional or unlicensed person under the direction of the Public Health Authority can deliver medical supplies and medications (other than by injection) if the medication is in the original container and properly labeled. They are considered to be public employees.
Delaware	Del. Code Ann. tit. 20, § 3140				X		During a declared emergency, the public health authority can require in-state healthcare providers to assist with vaccination, treatment, examination and testing, and can prescribe the duties of out-of-state emergency healthcare providers. The out-of-state appointments can be terminated at any time but cannot exceed the termination of the state of emergency.
District of Columbia	D.C. Code Ann. § 3-411				X		During a declared emergency, a volunteer health practitioner may be authorized to provide funeral, cremation, cemetery, and other mortuary services.
District of Columbia	D.C. Code Ann. § 7-2361.03		X				During a declared emergency, the Mayor can issue an order that limits, restricts, or otherwise regulates the (1) duration, (2) geographical area, and (3) types of volunteer health practitioners who may practice.
District of Columbia	D.C. Code Ann. § 7-2361.05				X	X	Any EMS personnel cannot perform duties at a higher classification level than their certification.
District of Columbia	D.C. Code Ann. § 7-2361.06				X		During a declared emergency, a health facility can waive or modify standards.
Florida	Fla. Stat. § 252.358				X		During a hurricane warning, a declared state of emergency, or when emergency management plans are activated, health insurers, managed care organizations, and entities licensed to provide prescription medication coverage by the Office of Insurance regulations must waive time restrictions on prescription medication refills to enable subscribers with authorized refills remaining to refill prescriptions in advance.
Georgia	Ga. Code Ann. § 38-3-165				X	X	During a declared emergency, an out-of-state volunteer health practitioner registered with an appropriate registration system who is in Georgia to provide

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							disaster aid must follow the scope of practice of a similarly licensed practitioner from Georgia.
Georgia	Ga. Code Ann. § 38-3-163				X	X	During a declared emergency, the Governor can regulate the (1) duration of practice, (2) geographic areas, (3) the types of volunteer health practitioners who can practice, and (4) any other matters to coordinate the provision of health or veterinary services of volunteer health practitioners.
Guam	10 Guam Code Ann. § 19608		X				During a public health emergency, the public health authority can require Guam healthcare providers to assist in vaccinating, treating, examining. and testing persons. It can appoint and prescribe the duties of out-of-territory healthcare providers. The appointment cannot exceed the termination of the public health emergency declaration. Emergency assistant medical examiners and coroners can be appointed. The appointment cannot exceed the termination of the public health emergency declaration.
Hawaii	Haw. Rev. Stat. § 453-3				X	X	During a declared emergency, a physician licensed in another state can be issued a temporary license to practice medicine in Hawaii for the period of the public emergency.
Illinois	225 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 140/6				X	X	During a declared emergency, an out-of-state volunteer health practitioner who is registered with a volunteer system and is in Illinois to provide disaster aid must follow the scope of practice of a similarly licensed practitioner from Illinois. This does not allow a practitioner to provide services outside their personal scope of practice.
Illinois	225 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 140/4					X	When a disaster proclamation has been issued, the Illinois Emergency Management Agency, with immediate effect and without notice, may limit, restrict or regulate the duration, geographical areas, and types of volunteer health practitioners who may practice.
Indiana	Ind. Code Ann. § 10-14-3.5-17				X	X	During a declared emergency, the department of homeland security can regulate the (1) duration of practice, (2) geographical area, (3) types, and (4) any other matters necessary to coordinate the provision of health or veterinary services provided by volunteer health practitioners. A host entity that uses volunteer health practitioners must coordinate activities with the department of homeland security.
Indiana	Ind. Code Ann. § 10-14-3-10.8				X	X	A law enforcement officer providing assistance under the intrastate mutual aid compact has the same powers and duties as law enforcement officers of the requesting jurisdiction.
Iowa	Iowa Code Ann. § 313.035					X	Specialized dental fields are limited to those approved by the American Dental Association. Specialists cannot practice outside of their specialty; however, during a declared emergency, a dental specialist can practice outside of their specialty.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							Dentists can prescribe any necessary drug within their scope of practice and may sign death certificates.
Kansas	Kan. Stat. Ann. § 48-934					X	During a state of disaster emergency, law enforcement officers, military personnel and those authorized to assist them have the same the powers, duties, and protections as state peace officers in Kansas have. They can enforce municipal ordinances in the affected area and are considered to be authorized municipal officers.
Kentucky	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 315.500				X	X	During a declared emergency, the Governor can give pharmacists emergency authority for up to 30 days. Emergency authority allows a pharmacist to dispense up to 30 days of emergency supply medication, administer immunization to children per official protocols, operate a temporary pharmacy, and dispense drugs as needed to prevent or treat the disease responsible for the declaration.
Kentucky	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 39A.354				X	X	During a declared emergency, the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, in coordination with the Kentucky Division of Emergency Management, can limit or change volunteer health practitioners' scope of practice, areas they can practice, and the type of practitioners allowed to practice.
Louisiana	La. Stat. Ann. § 29:784				X	X	During an emergency declaration, the Louisiana Department of Health can oversee the practice of volunteer health practitioners, including setting limits on practice duration, areas, and types of practitioners for effective coordination of health services. Orders take immediate effect as emergency rules. Entities using volunteer health practitioners must coordinate with the Department, verify identity and registration compliance, confirm accurate data, check adverse actions, and notify licensing authorities. A secure registration card can serve for credential verification during the emergency. A host entity is not required to use registered practitioners.
Louisiana	La. Admin. Code tit. 46, pt. LXXXV, § 309		X				During a public health emergency declared by the governor of Louisiana, the state's licensing requirement for veterinarians and veterinary technicians can be suspended for out-of-state practitioners. A veterinarian and veterinary technician seeking temporary registration must provide identification, proof of their current unrestricted license, and documentation of their involvement in legitimate relief efforts during the emergency. They must adhere to the state's Veterinary Practice Act, board rules, and relevant laws, practicing within their skills and abilities. Services provided must be uncompensated. The Emergency Rule's authority is applicable for a maximum of 60 days, extendable up to two additional 60-day periods.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
Maryland	Md. Code Ann. Health Occ. § 15-317					X	During a declared disaster, a physician assistant licensed in any jurisdiction can practice in Maryland within the county where the declaration is made or in a contiguous county. They must notify the licensing board in writing of their personal information as well as information about the primary supervising physician. The notification must occur within 30 days of the first provision of emergency services.
Massachusetts	Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 40, § 4J				X	X	A person providing services under a mutual aid agreement (including a firefighter, law enforcement personnel, EMS, transportation worker, communications worker, public works official, engineer, building inspector, person providing planning and information assistance, resource support personnel, public health worker, health and medical services provider, and search and rescue worker) has the same powers, duties, rights, and protections that they have in their home jurisdiction.
Michigan	Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 30.411					X	Disaster relief force personnel who are Michigan employees or a political subdivision employee have the same powers, duties, rights, and privileges as they do in their regular employment. Disaster relief force personnel who are not state or political subdivision employees have the same rights and protections as state employees.
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. § 144.4197			X	X		During a declared emergency, the commissioner of health can authorize any person to administer vaccinations or dispense pharmaceutical drugs if necessary to protect the public's health and safety. The authorization must be in writing and contain the categories of persons included in the authorization, any additional training required, and length of the authorization.
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. § 12.42				X		During a declared emergency, a person who has a professional, mechanical, or skilled license issued by another state, the District of Columbia, or Canada can provide aid in Minnesota when requested by the governor. The person's license or permit has the same force and effect as if issued by Minnesota.
Missouri	Mo. Code Regs. Ann. tit. 19, § 20-44.010				X	X	During a declared emergency, a volunteer can be authorized by the Missouri Department of Health to perform tasks. They must receive training.
Missouri	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 44.105				X	X	During a declared emergency, state regulations regarding medication dispensing can be suspended. Trained persons and volunteers can dispense medications under licensed health care provider supervision.
Missouri	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 44.100				X	X	During a declared emergency, the governor can suspend certain rules, seize necessary items, and direct activities related to essential needs. Out-of-state law enforcement and emergency response workers have the same powers, duties, rights, privileges, and protections as do similar workers in Missouri. They can perform duties necessary to protect the population.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
Montana	Mont. Code Ann. § 10-3-118				X	X	During a declared emergency, a volunteer professional licensed in another state can practice in Montana as if they were licensed in Montana. They must adhere to the scope of practice standards in Montana and must register with a Montana licensing agency.
Nebraska	Neb. Rev. Stat. § 81-829.55	X			X		All activities related to emergency management are governmental functions. An emergency management worker providing services in Nebraska as part of a compact has the same powers and duties they normally have in the jurisdiction where they are usually employed.
New Hampshire	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 21-P:41				X	X	All functions related to emergency management are governmental functions. An emergency management worker performing services under a mutual aid agreement has the same powers, duties, protections, and benefits that they have in their home jurisdiction. An emergency management worker with a professional, mechanical, or other skilled license from another state, territory, possession, the District of Columbia, federal government or neighboring country can perform emergency services in New Hampshire without additional licensure.
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. Ann. § A:9-61				X	X	A member of civil defense forces licensed in any state or by the Federal Government who performs civil defense services in New Jersey under a mutual aid agreement or compact has the same powers, duties, rights, protections, and privileges that they normally have in the jurisdiction where they are usually employed.
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 45:9-27.18a				X	X	A physician assistant licensed in any jurisdiction or by a federal employer who is responding to a need for medical care created by an emergency or a State or local disaster can provide care without physician supervision. A physician who supervises a physician assistant in response to an emergency or a State or local disaster does not need to meet the requirements for a supervising physician.
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 59:3-15				X	X	During a declared emergency, an architect or engineer who voluntarily and without compensation, provides professional services at the request of a public safety official is considered to be an employee of the public entity that requests their services.
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 45:9-37.19		X		X	X	A person cannot practice physical therapy unless they are licensed in New Jersey. During a declared emergency, a physical therapist licensed in any state can provide physical therapy services in New Jersey for up to 30 days.
New Mexico	N.M. Stat. Ann. § 12-12B-4				X	X	During a declared emergency, a journeyman plumber or journeyman gas fitter can employ up to 5 gas pilot relighting technicians. Their scope of work is limited

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							to activities directly related to the relighting of pilot lights for residential equipment and appliances serving residences with up to 4 dwelling units. The secretary of homeland security and emergency management can adopt rules permitting state funds to pay for the costs to restore natural gas services.
New York	N.Y. Exec. Law § 29-h					X	Under a mutual aid agreement, EMS personnel can provide services outside of their normal jurisdiction. They must follow normal operating procedures as if responding in their home jurisdiction.
North Carolina	21 N.C. Admin. Code 32S.0219				X	X	During a declared emergency, a physician assistant licensed to practice in another state, territory, or district must practice under the direct supervision of a physician licensed in North Carolina. They can practice for 30 days or until the disaster declaration is ended (whichever is shorter). They cannot receive compensation outside of their customary compensation. During a declared emergency, a physician assistant licensed to practice in another state, territory, or district can apply for a limited emergency license. They must practice under the direct supervision of a physician licensed in North Carolina. During a declared emergency, rules are waived for physician assistants licensed in North Carolina who are serving in a State Active Duty Status.
North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 166A-19.60				X		All emergency management functions are governmental functions. During a declared emergency, an emergency management worker who performs emergency services in North Carolina has the same powers, duties, protections, and privileges they normally have in the jurisdiction where they are usually employed.
Ohio	Ohio Admin. Code 4765-6-03				X	X	During a declared emergency, an EMS provider can administer vaccines and drugs in relation to the emergency under the supervision of a physician.
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 5502.35				X	X	A person performing emergency management activities in a district in Ohio as part of a mutual aid agreement has the same powers and rights as if they were performing such activities in their home district.
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4723.32					X	During a declared emergency, a nurse licensed in another jurisdiction can practice for the federal government, engage in patient transport, and provide disaster relief services in Ohio without additional licensure.
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3701.048				X	X	The director of health will develop protocols to authorize certain healthcare providers to administer or distribute drugs during a declared emergency, including authorizing health department board employees and registered volunteers to deliver and distribute drugs (other than controlled substances).

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. tit. 63 § 695.5				X	X	Any district receiving a request to provide mutual aid will take action as necessary to provide resources covered by the Oklahoma Mutual Aid Compact provided that the district providing aid may withhold resources for its own use. Each requesting district will provide any personnel with the same powers, duties, rights, and privileges as workers in the requesting district.
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 855-007-0090				X	X	A pharmacist in the area covered by a declared emergency may provide a refill of a prescription drug without a valid prescription if in their judgement the drug is essential, provides no more than a 30 day supply, indicates it is an emergency prescription, and informs that authorization is required for another refill. They may also initiate or modify any drug therapy during an emergency if they act in accordance with care standards, judge the drug is essential, record all relevant information, informs the patient that they will need a consultation for a refill.
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 401.661		X		X	X	During a declared emergency, the Oregon Health Authority in conjunction with the Department of Human Services, can direct emergency healthcare providers to provide services where they are needed in Oregon or in another state.
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 855-019-0280		X		X	X	Before giving a vaccine to a person over 7, the pharmacist must follow Oregon Health Authority protocols for vaccine administration. A pharmacist can give a vaccine to a person at least 3 years old during a declared emergency with an authorized reduction in the age limit. The pharmacist must give information sheets on the vaccine to the patient. Any adverse reactions to vaccines must be reported.
Rhode Island	1956 R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 30-15.8-3				X	X	The police chief of a city or town in Rhode Island can enter into an agreement with another city or town in or bordering Rhode Island to provide mutual aid. Officers responding to a request for aid have the same authority, powers, duties, and protections as officers that regularly work in the city or town requesting aid.
South Carolina	S.C. Code Ann. § 25-1-440		X		X	X	During a declared emergency, the Governor assumes responsibility for the State's safety and has enhanced powers, including issuing emergency proclamations and regulations that hold the force of law, declaring a state of emergency if a disaster or public health crisis is imminent, and suspending regulations to ensure effective response. The Governor can use state resources, transfer functions of departments, and enforce emergency duties on officials. Evacuation, resource allocation, and control measures can be enforced. If a major disaster is declared by the president, the Governor can secure federal grants for affected individuals, enter agreements, and provide grants for disaster-related expenses. The Governor can also extend curfews for necessary services, authorize extended hours for waste facilities, and coordinate comprehensive emergency management. Violations of the Governor's orders

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							are subject to fines and penalties. This statute also appoints a Public Health Emergency Plan Committee.
South Carolina	S.C. Code Ann. § 40-43-170				X	X	During a declared emergency, a pharmacist can work in the affected county and provide a one-time emergency refill of up to a 30-day supply of prescribed medication if essential for life or therapy continuation provided that it is not a prescription for a controlled substance. A pharmacist licensed in another state can dispense medications in affected counties during the emergency if involved in legitimate relief efforts. These provisions are applicable only for the duration of the state of emergency.
South Carolina	S.C. Code Ann. § 44-4-570		X				During a declared emergency, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control and the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation can require in-state health care providers to assist in vaccination, treatment, examination and testing, determine the duties of in-state and out-of-state volunteer health care providers, and authorize medical examiners and coroners to prescribe the duties for emergency medical examiners or coroners. The appointment of these persons can be terminated at any time but must terminate when the state of public health emergency ends.
South Carolina	S.C. Code Ann. § 40-63-290				X	X	During or following a declared emergency, a social worker licensed in another jurisdiction can practice in South Carolina for up to 60 days without additional licensure. The social worker must give notice to the board and practice within the scope of their license.
South Carolina	S.C. Code Ann. § 44-4-320		X				During a public health emergency, the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) works with coroners, medical examiners, and funeral directors to exercise enhanced powers for safe disposal of human remains. This includes taking control of remains, expediting burial or cremation of infectious disease-related deaths within 24 hours, compelling relevant businesses to assist, and procuring necessary facilities if required. DHEC utilizes existing State Emergency Operations Plan provisions and, if inadequate, establishes measures for safe disposal, covering various procedures. All remains are clearly labeled and identified, and records of each set are maintained and shared with DHEC, including fingerprints, photos, and DNA samples if feasible, for future identification.
South Dakota	S.D. Codified Laws § 34-48A-22				X	X	An emergency management worker who is a state or political subdivision employee who is on duty in or outside of South Dakota has the same powers, duties, rights, privileges, and protection as they normally have. If the emergency management worker is not a state or political subdivision employee, they are compensated at a rate set by the state and have the same rights and

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							protections as state workers. All are subject to operational control of the authority in charge of the area where they are working.
South Dakota	S.D. Codified Laws § 34-48A-7				X	X	An emergency management worker who provides services under a mutual aid agreement is an employee of their home jurisdiction and has the same the same powers, duties, rights, and protections that they have in the jurisdiction where they are usually employed.
South Dakota	S.D. Codified Laws § 34-48A-47				X		An emergency management worker providing services under a mutual aid agreement has the same powers, duties, protections, and privileges that they normally have in the jurisdiction where they are usually employed.
Tennessee	Tenn. Code Ann. § 58-8-109				X	X	An individual who responds to a request for assistance under a mutual aid agreement has the same powers, duties, rights, privileges, protections, and worker's compensation benefits they normally have in the jurisdiction where they are usually employed.
Tennessee	Tenn. Code Ann. § 63-10-207				X	X	A pharmacist who, in good faith, believes failing to dispense a medication for a patient would result in endangering the patient's health, safety, or welfare can dispense a refill of up to 72 hours worth of the medication without authorization. A pharmacist cannot dispense a controlled substance without authorization.
Tennessee	Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 1200-12-02-.06				X	X	During a declared emergency, EMT-IVs, advanced EMTs, paramedics, and critical care paramedics, who successfully complete training provided by their local health department can administer immunizations in vaccination clinics operated by the state or a local health department.
Texas	Tex. Occ. Code Ann. § 204.2045					X	During a declared emergency, supervision and delegation requirements do not apply when a physician assistant provides medical services including when acting as a volunteer for a charitable organization, or as a volunteer for both public and private events. A physician assistant may provide services under the supervision of a present physician also volunteering during a disaster, or for the charitable organization, or at the public or private event, or may do so without supervision if there is no available physician to do so. A physician assistant licensed in another state who is providing services in Texas during disasters does not have to be licensed in Texas.
Virgin Islands	V.I. Code Ann. tit. 23, § 1094				X	X	During a declared emergency, the Virgin Islands Territorial Emergency Management Agency can modify or restrict the health services that a volunteer health practitioner can provide.

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		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
Utah	Utah Code Ann. § 53-2a-309				X	X	A person holding a license to practice a profession or skill who responds to a request for aid during a declared emergency or drill is considered licensed in the political subdivision requesting aid. Law enforcement officers providing aid during a declared emergency have the same powers as if they were responding in their regular jurisdiction.
Utah	Utah Code Ann. § 26A-1-126		X		X	X	A local health department can establish a medical reserve corps to respond in a declared emergency. During a declared emergency, a local health department can activate a medical reserve corps for the duration of the emergency. Medical reserve corps members can include people licensed in a profession providing services within their scope of practice, individuals who are exempt from licensure or operating under modified scope of practice, and individuals who had a valid license within 10 years leading up to the declared emergency. A member of an activated medical reserve corps is considered a volunteer who must be supervised by the local health department. The local health department must maintain records of medical reserve corps members.
Vermont	Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 20, § 2964				X	X	During a declared emergency, a firefighter performing services outside of their normal jurisdiction has the same powers, duties, rights, and protections that they normally have in the jurisdiction where they are usually employed.
Virginia	Va. Code Ann. § 54.1-3307.3				X	X	During a declared emergency, the Pharmacy Board can waive requirements governing pharmacies, regulations governing the practice of pharmacies, and requirements under the Drug Control Act. The Pharmacy Board cannot authorize individuals to administer or dispense controlled substances if this authority is not already within their scope of practice.
Virginia	Va. Code Ann. § 32.1-42.1		X *Bioterrorism*		X	X	During a declared emergency or when the Pharmacy Board issues an emergency order, a person trained to administer drugs can administer vaccines as an approved countermeasure.
Virginia	Va. Code Ann. § 44-153			X			When there is a war, a firefighter has the same powers, duties, rights, and protections that they have in the jurisdiction where they are normally employed.
Washington	Wash. Rev. Code § 70.87.030				X	X	During a declared emergency, the governor can waive the collection of construction and engineering fees, and issue orders that facilitate the operation of the government and promote the safety and protection of the civilian population.
Washington	Wash. Rev. Code § 38.52.110				X	X	During a declared disaster, the governor can command the services and equipment of existing state and local departments and agencies and command the services of as many citizens as necessary. The citizens are entitled to all the privileges, benefits, and protections that are provided to registered emergency workers.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
Washington	Wash. Rev. Code § 38.52.080				X	X	A political subdivision employee who provides aid outside of their political subdivision has the same powers, duties, rights, privileges, and protections as if they were in their home political subdivision. This includes aid provided outside of Washington.

Workers' Benefits

Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
Alabama	Ala. Code § 36-1-9					X	During a disaster designated at level IV and above in the American National Red Cross Regulations and Procedures, a state employee who is a certified disaster services volunteer for the American Red Cross can be granted leave with pay for up to 15 days a year to provide disaster services without loss of seniority, pay, vacation time, sick time, or earned overtime. The employer must approve of employee's leave.
Alaska	Alaska Stat. § 26.23.525				X	X	An emergency responder who is injured or dies when responding to a mutual aid request is entitled to benefits of the responding political subdivision. They are also entitled to benefits under state and federal law.
Alaska	Alaska Stat. § 23.30.244				X	X	A civilian volunteer from Alaska who provides emergency or disaster relief in another state or country who is injured while providing services is considered an Alaska state employee if at the time of injury the volunteer is a registered volunteer, is providing services under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact, and is not otherwise covered by worker's compensation. A civilian volunteer providing aid in Alaska who is injured while providing services is considered an Alaska state employee if at the time of injury they are a registered volunteer, providing aid requested by the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs, is not a government employee, and is not otherwise covered by worker's compensation.
Arkansas	Ark. Code Ann. § 12-75-119				X	X	All activities under a mutual aid agreement are considered to be governmental functions. An emergency responder from an outside district that provides aid must follow procedures of their home district but is under direction of the district they are responding to. An emergency responder who is injured while providing emergency aid outside of their regular district under a mutual aid agreement has the same benefits they normally have in the jurisdiction where they are usually employed. They may also be eligible for additional state benefits.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
California	Cal. Lab. Code § 3600.6			X	X	X	During a declared emergency, disaster service workers, either registered by a disaster council or compelled to perform disaster response duties during a state of emergency, are entitled to the same benefits as division employees.
Connecticut	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 28-17a				X	X	An employer cannot punish or fire an employee because they are a member of the civil air patrol or are absent from work because they are responding to an emergency as a member of the civil air patrol. An employee must give notice to the extent possible of how long they will be absent. Any employee who is punished for such absence can sue their employer.
Delaware	Del. Code Ann. tit. 19, § 1803				X	X	An employer cannot take disciplinary action against a volunteer emergency responder employee if they are absent from work for 7 consecutive days responding to a Governor-declared state of emergency, absent for 14 consecutive days if responding to a President declared national emergency, or absent from work due to an injury sustained when acting as a volunteer emergency responder. State employees, members of the armed forces or National Guard, licensed hospital employees and employees of public utilities or providers of IP service of telephone services who are necessary to maintain networks, facilities or assist first responders are not protected under this law.
Florida	Fla. Stat. § 252.41				X	X	Emergency management support forces who are state or political subdivision employees have the same powers, duties, rights, privileges, protections, and compensation that they normally have. If they are not state or political subdivision employees, they have the same rights and protections as state employees and to compensation that may be fixed by the state. All personnel of emergency management support forces are to be reimbursed for all necessary travel and subsistence expenses subject to the extent of funds available and the authority in charge of emergency management activities.
Florida	Fla. Stat. § 23.127				X	X	A Florida law enforcement agency employee who provides aid outside their jurisdiction, but inside Florida, has the same powers, duties, rights, privileges, and protections as if they were performing their duties in their own jurisdiction. A law enforcement agency employee who provides aid based on an interstate mutual aid agreement has the same powers, duties, rights, privileges, and protections as agreed to by the parties. Worker's compensation, salary, death, and other benefits that apply to a law enforcement agency employee while performing duties within the territorial limits

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							of the employee's agency apply to the same extent while providing services extraterritorially under a mutual aid agreement. This also applies to paid, volunteer, and auxiliary employees.
Florida	Fla. Stat. § 110.120					X	A state agency employee can be granted leave with pay for up to 120 working hours in a 12 month period to serve as a volunteer for a nonprofit organization providing services to a disaster area within the United States or its territories after approval from their employer and verification of volunteer status. An employee granted leave under this section is not considered to be a state employee for purposes of workers' compensation.
Hawaii	Haw. Rev. Stat. § 78-23.5				X	X	When a level III disaster has been declared by the American Red Cross, or an emergency declared by the president or governor, the governor or mayor can give a state or county employee who is a certified American Red Cross volunteer up to 30 days of paid leave. Employees will receive their regular pay and will not lose seniority, vacation, or sick leave.
Idaho	Idaho Code § 67-5338				X	X	If there is a level III or higher disaster designated by the American Red Cross, or a declared disaster by the president, governor of Idaho, or a governor of a state contiguous to Idaho, an Idaho state employee who is a certified disaster service volunteer is entitled to paid leave for up to 120 work hours within a 12 month period to provide disaster relief services for the American Red Cross. The request must be in writing. This leave is in addition to other paid leave and vacation time. Part-time employees are entitled to leave based upon the proportion they work of a 40 hour week.
Illinois	5 Ill. Comp. Stat. 235/25				X	X	Out of state emergency responders who provide aid in Illinois under a mutual aid agreement are employees of their home jurisdictions. They have the same pension, relief, disability, death benefits, workers' compensation, and other benefits they normally have in their home jurisdiction.
Indiana	Ind. Code Ann. § 10-14-3-10.8				X	X	A person who is injured or killed while providing services under a mutual aid agreement is entitled to the same compensation and benefits they would have in their home jurisdiction.
Iowa	Iowa Code Ann. § 100B.14					X	A public or private employer of a volunteer emergency service provider, including volunteer fire fighter, reserve peace officer, emergency medical care provider and other personnel with voluntary emergency services duties, who provide services in a local service area, mutual aid agreement, or governor-declared state of emergency area, cannot fire their employee for providing disaster response services. The employer can deduct pay for the time they are absent from work, request written verification concerning the emergency, and determine whether an employee can leave work.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
Iowa	Iowa Code Ann. § 163.3A				X	X	A registered member of a veterinary emergency response team is considered to be a state employee for disability, worker's compensation, or death.
Kentucky	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 39A.260				X	X	Emergency management personnel, paid or volunteer, who are injured or killed while performing their duties, under a mutual aid agreement are entitled to workers' compensation from Kentucky. They are entitled to the same rights and privileges as they have in Kentucky if providing services out of state.
Maine	Me. Stat. tit. 5, § 19-B				X	X	During a declared emergency, a state employee who is a certified disaster service volunteer of the American Red Cross whose services are requested by the American Red Cross may be granted leave up to 15 days each year without loss of pay, vacation time, sick leave, or overtime. They may be granted leave using a combination of paid leave and compensated time off. The employer must approve of the time out of the office.
Maine	Me. Stat. tit. 30, § 2705					X	During a declared emergency, a municipal employee who is a certified disaster service volunteer of the American Red Cross whose services are requested by the American Red Cross can be granted a leave of up to 15 days each year without loss of pay, vacation time, sick leave, or overtime. They can be granted leave using a combination of paid leave and compensated time off. The employer must approve of the time out of the office.
Maryland	Md. Code Ann., State Pers. & Pens. § 9-1102					X	A state employee who is certified by the American Red Cross and who is called into service during a Level II disaster can use up to 15 days of disaster service leave in a 12 month period after obtaining approval from their employer. They are not considered to be a state employee for workers' compensation or under the Maryland Tort Claims Act.
Maryland	Md. Code Ann., Lab. & Empl. § 9-231.1				X	X	A volunteer worker for the state is a covered employee. They are entitled to medical benefits.
Maryland	MD. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 7-106				X	X	Under a mutual aid agreement, a person or volunteer called into service for a fire, rescue, or EMS entity is considered to have performed services in the line of duty for purposes of workers' compensation and other benefits.
Maryland	MD. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 7-106				X	X	Under a mutual aid agreement, a person or volunteer called into service for a fire, rescue, or EMS entity is considered to have performed services in the line of duty for purposes of workers' compensation and other benefits.
Massachusetts	Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 40, § 4J				X	X	Public employees of a governmental unit that provides mutual assistance to another governmental unit are entitled to the same salary (including overtime), benefits, rights of defense, protections, and indemnification as they would have as if acting in their own jurisdiction.
Michigan	Mich. Comp. Laws § 30.411a					X	Disaster relief personnel who are government employees have the same powers and duties as given by their regular job. If not government employees, disaster

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							relief personnel have the same powers and duties as government employees while working under the authority in charge of disaster relief services. The government is not legally responsible for injuries or damages sustained while providing disaster relief. The employee is entitled to receive worker's compensation that they are ordinarily qualified for.
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. § 192.90	X		X *Enemy attack*	X	X	If a Minnesota Responds Medical Reserve Corps volunteer suffers personal injury or death during deployment under the Interstate Emergency Management Assistance Compact, the volunteer is entitled to workers' compensation in the amount of usual wages paid at the time of injury or death for similar services performed by paid employees in the community where the volunteer resides, or the wages paid to the volunteer in the volunteer's regular employment, whichever is greater.
Missouri	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 44.100				X	X	During a declared emergency, law enforcement, other emergency response workers, and agencies of other state who are providing services in Missouri have the same powers, duties, rights, privileges, and protections as Missouri responders.
Missouri	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 44.095				X	X	A member of a political subdivision or public safety agency responding under a mutual aid agreement is subject to the liability and workers' compensation provisions as in their home jurisdiction.
Missouri	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 44.090				X	X	When responding to a mutual aid or emergency aid request, political subdivisions and public safety agencies are governed by the laws of their home jurisdiction.
Montana	Mont. Code Ann. § 10-3-911				X	X	A person who responds to a mutual aid request is entitled to all applicable benefits, including workers' compensation, that they normally have in their home jurisdiction. If the injury results in death, the person's estate will receive additional state and federal benefits available.
New Hampshire	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 21-P:41				X	X	Emergency management functions are governmental functions. If an emergency management worker is a state or political subdivision employee, they are entitled to the benefits of their usual employment. If they are not, the emergency management worker is entitled to the same benefits as state employees and will be reimbursed for travel and subsistence expenses.
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. § 40A:14-199				X	X	During a declared emergency, a law enforcement officer, firefighter, EMT, or paramedic employed by a municipality, county, or fire district of New Jersey or New Jersey participates in a national, multi-state, State, county, municipal or regional search and rescue task force or team who is injured or dies is entitled to the salary, pension rights, worker's compensation, or other benefits they have in their home jurisdiction. They are entitled to the same powers, authority, and protections as similar professionals in the jurisdiction where the assistance is provided.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. § 34:15-43				X	X	During a declared emergency, a member of a volunteer fire company, active volunteer first aid or rescue squad worker, county fire marshal, assistant county fire marshal, special, reserve or auxiliary policeman, or emergency management volunteer who is injured or dies when participating in a search and rescue operation is considered to be an employee of the state for worker's compensation benefits.
New Mexico	N.M. Stat. Ann. § 12-10C-3				X	X	During a declared emergency, an employee who is a volunteer emergency responder cannot be fired or demoted if absent or late to work because they are responding to an emergency. This does not apply if an employee is absent or late for more than 10 business days in a calendar year. An employee must make reasonable efforts to notify their employer of absence or lateness. An employer can request written verification of volunteer services and can charge against an employee’s regular pay for absence or lateness.
New York	NY CLS Unconsol, Ch. 131, Art. III, 32				X		Under the intrastate mutual aid program, the government providing assistance is responsible for salaries and other compensation for its deployed employees during the time they are not providing assistance. A deployed employee who is injured or dies is entitled to all benefits they normally have in their home jurisdiction. The deployed employee is entitled to the same powers and duties that they have in their home jurisdiction.
North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 166A-19.76				X		After a declared emergency, a member of a volunteer fire department, rescue squad, or EMS agency called into service of the State can take leave without pay and cannot be required to use vacation or other accrued leave. Their services must be requested in writing by the Director of the Division or by the head of a local emergency management agency.
North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 166A-19.60				X		During a declared emergency, a person performing emergency management, including full or part-time paid, volunteer, or auxiliary employee of any state, territory, DC, the federal government, of neighboring country have the same powers, duties, protections, and privileges that they have in the home jurisdiction. They are entitled to worker's compensation and pension benefits.
North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code § 54-06-14.3				X	X	During a declared emergency by North Dakota or the American Red Cross, a state employee can be granted leave to provide services for up to 5 days per calendar year. They are not considered state employees for insurance purposes. They will not lose compensation, seniority, annual leave, sick leave, or accrued overtime.
North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code § 37-17.1-16				X	X	All emergency management activities are governmental functions. During declared and undeclared emergencies, they are entitled to benefits under workforce safety and insurance law, pension law, and Acts of Congress.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code § 54-06-14.3				X	X	During a declared emergency by North Dakota or the American Red Cross, a state employee can be granted leave to provide services for up to 5 days per calendar year. They are not considered state employees for insurance purposes. They will not lose compensation, seniority, annual leave, sick leave, or accrued overtime.
Northern Marianas	4 N. Mar. I. Code § 9701				X	X	During a declared emergency, a volunteer firefighter, rescue squad member, EMT, law enforcement officer, American Red Cross volunteer, or FEMA certified field personnel cannot be fired if they are absent for up to 2 months because of emergency response. An employer may request a written statement from the supervisor of the disaster response organization. If injured in the line of duty, they cannot be fired if they are absent for up to 12 months. An employer can reduce an employee's pay for any time they are absent.
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 5502.35				X	X	
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 5502.29				X	X	Personnel providing services in any state under a mutual aid agreement is entitled to pension, disability, death benefits, workers' compensation, and other benefits that they have in their home jurisdiction. They are considered to be under the control of their home jurisdiction but under the operation control of the officials in the political subdivision that receives the assistance.
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. tit. 74, § 840-2.23A					X	During a declared disaster, an appointing authority can grant leave with pay for up to 15 work days to a state employee if they are injured as a result of the disaster, a relative or household member of the employee is injured or killed as a result of the disaster, or the domicile of the employee is damaged or destroyed as a result of the disaster. The authority to provide leave ends 18 months following the day of the declared disaster.
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. tit. 63, § 695.8				X	X	An emergency forces member who is killed while providing aid under the Oklahoma Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact is entitled to the same compensation and death benefits that they have in their home jurisdiction.
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. tit. 63, § 695.5				X	X	A member of an emergency force team who provides services under the Oklahoma Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact is entitled to the same powers, duties, rights, and privileges as forces of the jurisdiction where emergency services are performed.
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. tit. 63, § 683.13				X	X	All activities related to emergency management are considered government functions. Emergency management workers providing assistance under a mutual aid agreement are entitled to the same powers, duties, protections, and privileges that they have in their home jurisdiction.
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 401.368		X		X	X	During a declared emergency, a qualified emergency service volunteer injured while performing emergency services is entitled to workers' compensation.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
Puerto Rico	P.R. Laws Ann. tit. 25, § 3649				X	X	During a declared emergency and when the Commissioner activates the Volunteer Corps, a Volunteer Corps member can receive compensation (after being activated for at least 48 hours) and get insurance coverage. This does not apply to volunteers who are employees of the Puerto Rican government. The compensation is at a rate established by the Secretary of the Treasury. These benefits extend to members of Volunteer Corps member from other jurisdictions who provide services in Puerto Rico.
Puerto Rico	P.R. Laws Ann. tit. 25, § 2083				X	X	A private sector employee who is a member of the Military Forces of Puerto Rico who is called to Commonwealth Active Duty during an emergency is entitled to military leave without pay if they have already used all of their paid leave. They will not lose their classification status or compensation.
Rhode Island	1956 R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 30-15.8-3				X	X	The police chief of a city or town can enter into an agreement with another city or town in or next to Rhode Island to provide mutual aid. An officer responding to an aid request outside their regular town has the same authority, powers, duties, privileges, and protections as officers in the town requesting aid. All wages, disability payments, pension, worker's compensation claims, and medical expenses are the officer's regular employer's responsibility.
South Carolina	S.C. Code Ann. § 6-11-1460				X	X	During a declared emergency, an employee who is serving as a volunteer firefighter or volunteer EMS personnel cannot be fired.
Tennessee	Tenn. Code Ann. § 58-8-109				X	X	A government employee who responds to a mutual aid request has the same powers, duties, rights, privileges, and protections as they do in their home jurisdiction. They are considered as the responding party's employee for workers' compensation purposes.
Texas	Tex. Lab. Code Ann. § 501.026				X	X	A person who, under the direction of an employee or officer of the state, provides volunteer services for Texas during a declared emergency or a scheduled emergency response training and who is not covered by workers' compensation insurance will be entitled to medical benefits for injuries sustained while providing these services. A political subdivision employee who is injured is entitled to medical benefits only if the services are provided outside their home jurisdiction. To obtain these medical benefits, the injured person must seek medical attention from a doctor within 48 hours after the injury.
Texas	Tex. Lab. Code Ann. § 501.026				X	X	A person who, under the direction of an employee or officer of the state, provides volunteer services for Texas during a declared emergency or a scheduled emergency response training and who is not covered by workers' compensation insurance will be entitled to medical benefits for injuries sustained while providing these services. A political subdivision employee who is injured is entitled to medical benefits only if the services are provided outside their home jurisdiction.

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							To obtain these medical benefits, the injured person must seek medical attention from a doctor within 48 hours after the injury.
Utah	Utah Code Ann. § 53-2a-309				X	X	During a declared emergency, a law enforcement officer providing aid has the same powers as if they were responding in their home jurisdiction. An employee of a responding district is entitled to applicable worker's compensation benefits and state/federal benefits. For legal purposes, responders are considered employees of the district requesting aid.
Vermont	Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 3, § 265					X	A state employee who is a certified disaster relief volunteer with the American Red Cross and has permission from their supervisor can take up to 15 days of leave in a fiscal year if the request for service is made by the American Red Cross, the services are performed in Vermont, or there is a declared emergency. Vermont is not legally responsible for worker's compensation claims related to the disaster relief work.
Virginia	Va. Code Ann. § 27-41				X	X	A firefighter who is killed or injured while engaged in fighting fire or while responding to an alarm or returning from the scene of a fire is entitled to financial relief.
Virginia	Va. Code Ann. § 44-153			X			During a war and if Virginia requests assistance, a firefighter has the same powers, duties, rights, privileges, and protections that they have in their home jurisdiction.
Virginia	Va. Code Ann. § 65.2-104				X		During a declared emergency, an off-duty first responder can submit a worker's compensation claim for injuries sustained while responding or traveling to a work location.
Washington	Wash. Rev. Code § 38.52.110		X		X	X	During a declared emergency, citizens commandeered by the government for disaster response receive all the privileges, benefits, and protections provided to registered emergency workers under Washington and federal law.
Washington	Wash. Rev. Code § 51.16.220				X	X	When a disaster is declared and the government requests assistance during the first 72-hour phase, a non-government employee is entitled to compensation from the State for the cost of benefits to treat any injury or occupational disease sustained in the life of duty. The time period can be extended by the government.
West Virgina	W. Va. Code Ann. § 15-5-28				X	X	A law enforcement official responding under a mutual aid agreement has the same authority, powers, duties, rights, privileges, and protections as they do in their home jurisdiction.
West Virginia	W. Va. Code Ann. § 15-5-11				X	X	All emergency services are considered to be governmental functions. An emergency service worker performing services under a mutual aid agreement or compact has the same power, duties, immunities, and privileges that they have in their home jurisdiction.
West Virgina	W. Va. Code Ann. §15-5-15b				X	X	During a declared emergency and with the approval of their immediate supervisor, a state employee who is designated as an essential member of an

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Jurisdiction	Citation	Type of Emergency					Summary
		Civil	PH	Wartime	Emergency	Disaster	
							emergency aid provider is entitled to leave with pay up to 15 work days each year to provide disaster relief or emergency services in areas of the state in which a state of emergency has been declared. They will not lose pay, annual leave, sick leave, earned overtime compensation, seniority, or compensatory time.
Wisconsin	Wis. Stat. Ann. § 257.03				X	X	During a declared emergency, a volunteer practitioner is not considered a state employee for workers' compensation if they are compensated for providing services.
Wisconsin	Wis. Stat. Ann. § 102.475				X	X	The family of a deceased law enforcement officer, correctional officer, firefighter, rescue squad member, diving team member, or employee or volunteer performing emergency management services is entitled to death benefits. The amount of death payments depends upon the number and characteristics of the dependents. The dependents are also entitled to other pension rights, death benefits, and compensation.

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