



New Volunteer Checklist

- ☐ Complete all sections of the application at www.servnv.org
- ☐ Read the MRC Standard Operating Guidelines
- ☐ Complete two on-line FEMA courses at <https://training.fema.gov/nims/>
 - IS-100: Introduction to Incident Command System
 - IS-700: National Incident Management System
- ☐ Read, sign, and send in the following forms by email, mail, or fax:
 - HIPAA Confidentiality Agreement
 - Volunteer Assumption of All Risks Signature Form
 - Media Release Form
- ☐ Send a photo of yourself, similar to an ID or passport photo of your head and shoulders with a plain background, like a blank wall, in portrait layout
- ☐ COVID vaccination record
- ☐ If you are a medical professional, send:
 - Hepatitis B vaccination record or titer
 - Hepatitis A vaccination (required to volunteer on some deployments)
 - Tetanus vaccination in the last 10 years
 - TB test if you have had a recent one (don't go buy one for this)
 - Evidence of bloodborne pathogens training if you have attended recently
 - CPR card if you have one.
- ☐ Online training account will be set up for you upon completion of above

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THE EMERGENCY LAW INVENTORY

A state by state look at the laws emergency volunteers need to know

Enabling Users to Overcome Legal Uncertainty in the Face of Emergency Volunteer Deployment

The Emergency Law Inventory (ELI) was created to help individuals navigate through 1,500 law summaries impacting volunteer participation in disaster scenarios. Identifying legal issues and accessing laws can be difficult, even for lawyers. ELI removes these barriers and gives users clear, concise summaries of those laws. The laws can be filtered by profession and jurisdiction so users can identify the provisions most relevant to them.

eli includes laws relevant to emergency volunteers in these legal topics:



Liability

Will I be held legally responsible?



License Reciprocity

Will my professional license be recognized in another jurisdiction?



Scope of Practice

What can and can't I do in another jurisdiction?



Workers' Benefits

What if I am injured while volunteering? What happens to my job if I leave to volunteer?

eli resources

- **ELI Basics**

A quick start up guide

- **All about ELI Video**

Get to know the tool with a short video

- **FAQs**

Clarifications to better understand ELI

- **About**

ELI's creation and background

Developed with Volunteer Input

Many MRC volunteers contributed to the creation of ELI. From selecting the areas of law to refining the website interface, volunteer input was an essential part of the development process.

ELI has helped "to raise the MRC network's awareness and understanding of existing laws that affect volunteerism within the United States. The information...provided strengthens the MRC network."

Commander Skip A. Payne, Acting Program Lead, National Medical Reserve Corps Program

For more information on ELI or to find out how we can create a database of laws for your organization, contact us at eli@pitt.edu or visit legalinventory.pitt.edu.

NOTE: The content on the ELI site is offered only as a public service and does not constitute solicitation or provision of legal advice. This site and this tool should not be used as a substitute for obtaining legal advice from an attorney licensed or authorized to practice in your jurisdiction. You should always consult a suitably qualified attorney regarding any specific legal problem or matter.



Volunteer Protection Act (VPA)

The Volunteer Protection Act ("VPA") (codified at 42 U.S.C. § 14501 *et. Seq.*) provides qualified immunity for liability to volunteers and, subject to exceptions, preempts inconsistent state laws on the subject, except for those that provide protections stronger than those contained in the VPA.

Under the VPA, a volunteer of a nonprofit organization or governmental entity is immune from liability for harm caused by an act or omission of the volunteer on behalf of the organization or entity if: (1) the act or omission was within the scope of the volunteer's responsibilities in the organization or entity; (2) if required, the volunteer was properly licensed, certified, or authorized by the appropriate state authorities for the activities or practice giving rise to the claim; (3) the harm was not caused by "willful or criminal misconduct, gross negligence, reckless misconduct, or a conscious flagrant indifference to the rights or safety of the individual harmed by the volunteer," and (4) the harm was not caused by the volunteer's operation of a motor vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or other vehicle for which the state requires the operator to possess a license or maintain insurance.

The VPA defines a volunteer as "an individual performing services for a nonprofit organization or a governmental entity which does not receive compensation (other than reasonable reimbursement or allowance for expenses actually incurred); or any other thing of value in lieu of compensation, in excess of \$500 per year..."

