# DRAFT ONLY NOT APPROVED FOR INTRODUCTION

HOUSE BILL NO.

Public health emergencies-immunity amendments.

Sponsored by: Joint Judiciary Interim Committee

## A BILL

- for 1 AN ACT relating to public health and safety; providing 2 legislative findings; amending provisions related to 3 immunity from civil liability for actions and omissions during public health emergencies; specifying applicability; 4 5 and providing for an effective date. б 7 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming: 8 Section 1.
- 9

11 (a) The legislature finds that:

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| 1  | (i) The conditions and circumstances recognized             |
|----|---|
| 2  | in the legislative findings in 2020 Wyoming Special Session |
| 3  | Laws, Chapter 1, Section 1 continue to exist and continue   |
| 4  | to impose extraordinary financial pressure on Wyoming       |
| 5  | residents, families, homeowners, hospitals, healthcare      |
| 6  | facilities, businesses, educational providers, state        |
| 7  | agencies and local governments;                             |
| 8  |   |
| 9  | (ii) Most persons who contract novel coronavirus            |
| 10 | disease 2019 (COVID-19) do not become seriously ill, and    |
| 11 | people who have COVID-19 who are asymptomatic or who have   |
| 12 | mild symptoms may place other vulnerable members of the     |
| 13 | public at significant risk;                                 |
| 14 |   |
| 15 | (iii) The state of Wyoming currently does not               |
| 16 | have the testing capacity to ensure that all residents are  |
| 17 | tested for COVID-19;  |
| 18 |   |
| 19 | (iv) The people of Wyoming need to return to work           |
| 20 | and other essential activities for the good of their        |
| 21 | families, communities and the state;                        |

1 Wyoming businesses, nonprofit entities, (v)2 hospitals, healthcare facilities and governmental entities 3 face a growing concern regarding litigation arising from 4 allegations of exposure to COVID-19 and the costs associated with defending those lawsuits and paying any 5 resulting settlement costs or liability; 6 7 (vi) These costs and the threat of potential 8 liability will only worsen the economic devastation of 9 10 Wyoming residents and businesses already caused by the 11 COVID-19 public health emergency; 12 (vii) Wyoming citizens who have been exposed to 13 or contracted COVID-19 as a result of the gross negligence 14 or willful and wanton misconduct of another should have 15 16 access to the courts to pursue a remedy for any resulting 17 damage; 18 19 (viii) Claims alleging COVID-19 exposure 20 infection that do not sufficiently allege facts supporting the liability of a defendant should be dismissed at the 21 earliest possible time, sparing Wyoming entities the cost 22

| 1  | and disruption of defending claims based on conjecture or           |
|--|---|
| 2  | bare allegations.   |
| 3  |   |
| 4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15<br>16 | **************************************                              |
| 17   | Section 2. W.S. 35-4-114(a) and by creating a new                   |
| 18   | subsection (d) is amended to read:                                  |
| 19   |   |
| 20   | 35-4-114. Immunity from liability.                                  |
| 21   |   |
| 22   | (a) During a public health emergency as defined by                  |
| 23   | W.S. 35-4-115(a)(i), any health care provider or other              |
| 24   | person, including a business or entity, who in good faith           |
| 25   | follows the instructions of a the state, health officer or          |
| 26   | a Wyoming city, town or county health officer or who acts           |
| 27   | in good faith in responding to the public health emergency          |
| 28   | is immune from any <del>liability arising from complying with</del> |
| 29   | those instructions or acting in good faith civil action             |

| 1  | alleging that acts or omissions of the person or entity     |
|----|---|
| 2  | caused another to be exposed to or contract the disease,    |
| 3  | agent or toxin for which the public health emergency is     |
| 4  | declared. This immunity shall apply to health care          |
| 5  | providers who are retired, who have an inactive license or  |
| 6  | who are licensed in another state without a valid Wyoming   |
| 7  | license and while performing as a volunteer during a        |
| 8  | declared public health emergency as defined by W.S. 35-4-   |
| 9  | 115(a)(i). This immunity shall not apply to civil actions   |
| 10 | alleging acts or omissions constituting gross negligence or |
| 11 | willful or wanton misconduct. As used in this subsection,   |
| 12 | "any person or entity" includes any individual person,      |
| 13 | business entity, sole proprietorship, nonprofit entity,     |
| 14 | charitable entity, faith-based entity, church, associations |
| 15 | and service clubs, healthcare providers, hospitals,         |
| 16 | clinics, long-term care facilities, county and municipal    |
| 17 | political subdivisions, special districts and healthcare    |
| 18 | providers who are retired, who have an inactive license or  |
| 19 | who are licensed in another state without a valid Wyoming   |
| 20 | license and while performing as a volunteer during a        |
| 21 | declared public health emergency as defined by W.S. 35-4-   |
| 22 | <u>115(a)(i).</u>   |

## STAFF COMMENT

The Committee may wish to consider whether the new sentence/definition at the end of subsection (a) is necessary given the broad reference to "any person or entity" as amended in this subsection, and whether the definition would impact other uses of "person" or "entity" in Wyoming statutes.

The Wyoming Supreme Court has stated that, where "a statute enumerates the subjects or things on which it is to operate, or the persons affected, or forbids certain things, it is to be construed as excluding from its effect all those not expressly mentioned under the rule of expressio unius est exclusion alterius." Cheyenne v. Huitt, 844 P.2d 1102, 1104 (Wyo. 1993).

The Committee may also wish to consider the specific inclusion of "county and municipal subdivisions" and "special districts" in light of the Wyoming Governmental Claims Act. Relevant provisions of that Act are included here:

#### 1-39-103. Definitions.

(a) As used in this act:

(i) "Governmental entity" means the state, University of Wyoming or any local government;

(ii) "Local government" means cities and towns, counties, school districts, joint powers boards, airport boards, public corporations, community college districts, special districts and their governing bodies, all political subdivisions of the state, and their agencies, instrumentalities and institutions, and governmental entities of another state but only while physically present in the state of Wyoming and while in the course of operating a cooperative public transportation program as defined by W.S. 16-1-104(f);

1-39-104. Granting immunity from tort liability; liability on contracts; exceptions.

(a) A governmental entity and its public employees while acting within the scope of duties are granted immunity from liability for any tort except as provided by W.S. 1-39-105 through 1-39-112. Any immunity in actions based on a contract entered into by a governmental entity is waived except to the extent provided by the contract if the contract was within the powers granted to the entity and was properly executed and except as provided in W.S. 1-39-120(b). The claims procedures of W.S. 1-39-113 apply to contractual claims against governmental entities.

## 1-39-109. Liability; medical facilities.

 (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, a governmental entity is liable for damages resulting from bodily injury, wrongful death or property damage caused by the negligence of public employees while acting within the scope of their duties in the operation of any public hospital or in providing public outpatient health care.

(b) The state of Wyoming is solely liable for damages resulting from, and the sole responsible party for, bodily injury or wrongful death to a patient treated under the provisions of W.S. 35-31-101 through 35-31-103 caused by the negligence of a health care provider or a medical facility while performing health care services pursuant to a contract to deliver volunteer health services under W.S. 35-31-101 through 35-31-103.

## 1-39-110. Liability; health care providers.

 (a) A governmental entity is liable for damages resulting from bodily injury, wrongful death or property damage caused by the negligence of health care providers who are employees of the governmental entity, including contract physicians, physician assistants, nurses, optometrists and dentists who are providing a service for state institutions or county jails, while acting within the scope of their duties.

(b) Notwithstanding W.S. 1-39-118(a), for claims under this section against a physician, physician assistant, nurse, optometrist or dentist who is employed by

a governmental entity or who is deemed to be a public 1 employee of the state by virtue of a contract pursuant to 2 W.S. 35-31-101 through 35-31-103, based upon an act, error or omission occurring on or after May 1, 1988, the 5 liability of a governmental entity shall not exceed the sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00) to any claimant for 6 7 any number of claims arising out of a single transaction or occurrence nor exceed the sum of one million dollars 8 (\$1,000,000.00) for all claims of all claimants arising out 9 10 of a single transaction or occurrence.

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13 14

15 <u>(d) The immunity provided in subsection (a) of this</u>
16 <u>section shall apply only to claims alleging actions or</u>

17 omissions causing exposure to or the contraction of the

18 <u>disease</u>, agent or toxin for which a public health emergency

19 <u>is declared under W.S. 35-4-115(a)(i)</u> and arising from

20 <u>actions or omissions occurring during the declared public</u>

21 health emergency.

22

23 **Section 3.** Notwithstanding W.S. 35-4-114(d), as 24 created by Section 2 of this act, this act shall apply to

25 all actions and omissions that cause injury occurring on

26 and after the effective date of this act.

27

28 **Section 4**. This act is effective immediately upon 29 completion of all acts necessary for a bill to become law

1 as provided by Article 4, Section 8 of the Wyoming

2 Constitution.

3

4 (END)