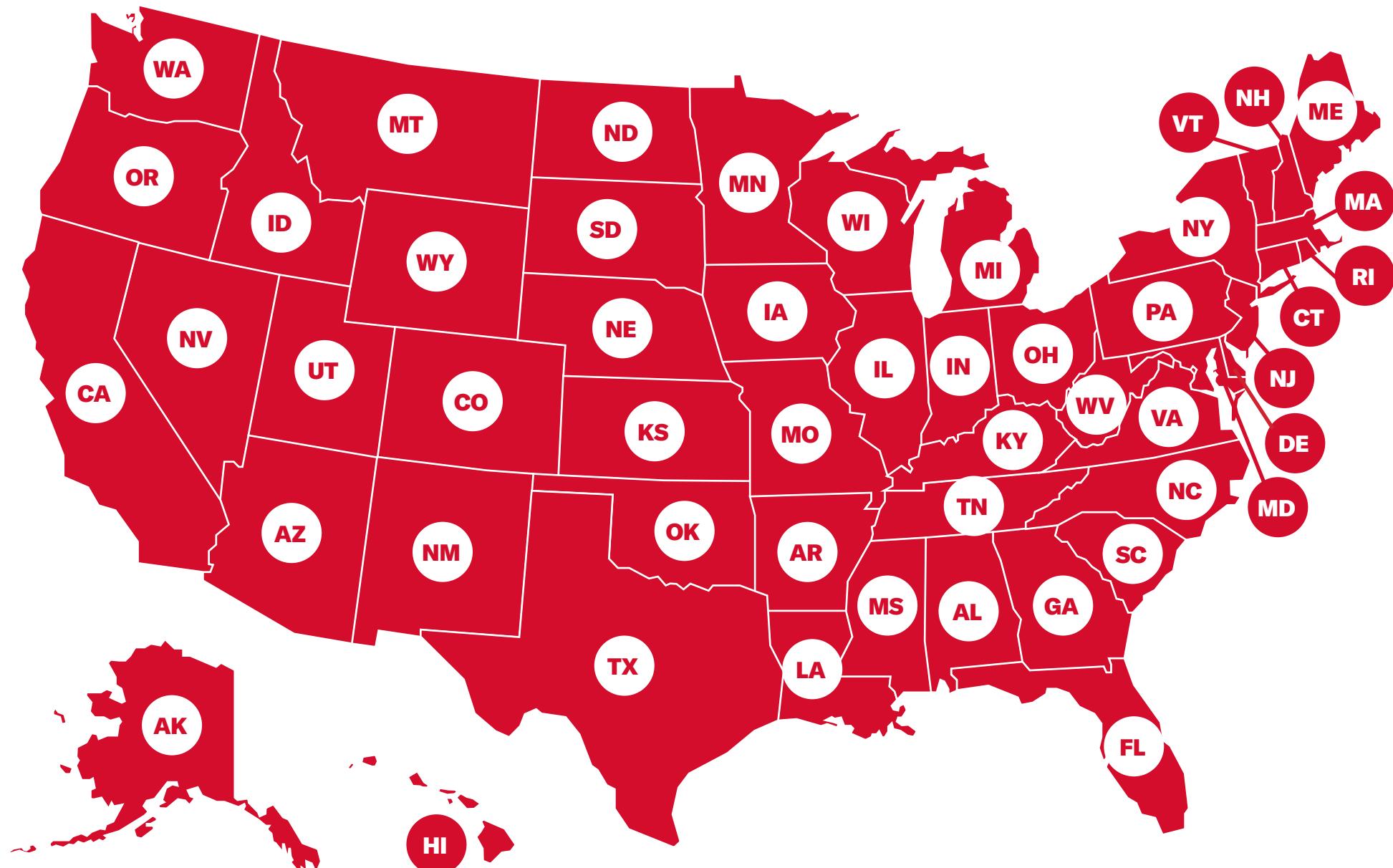




Fifty-State Summary of COVID-19 Senior Care Civil Liability Immunity

Fifty-State Summary of COVID-19 Senior Care Civil Liability Immunity

Each state below serves as a link to its corresponding listing in the document.





STATE	STATUTE OR EXECUTIVE ORDER	DATE	SUMMARY	SENIOR CARE APPLICATION
Alabama	Eighth Supplemental State of Emergency Coronavirus Proclamation	May 8, 2020	A business, health care provider, or other covered entity shall not be liable for the death or injury to persons or for damage to property in any way arising from any act or omissions related to, or in connection with, COVID-19 transmission or a covered COVID-19 response activity, unless the claimant shows by clear and convincing evidence that the claimant's alleged death, injury, or damage was caused by wanton, reckless, willful, or intentional misconduct.	The expansive coverage of the proclamation likely applies to all senior care entities.
Alaska	Senate Bill 241	April 10, 2020	A public health agent or health care provider who takes action based on a standing order issued by the chief medical officer is not liable for civil damages resulting from an act or omission in implementing the standing order. Liability for civil damages as a result of gross negligence, recklessness, or intentional misconduct is not precluded.	Nursing homes are likely health care providers under the bill enacted. Under A.S. § 18.23.070, services furnished by a nursing home are included within the definition of a "health care provider."



STATE	STATUTE OR EXECUTIVE ORDER	DATE	SUMMARY	SENIOR CARE APPLICATION
Arizona	Executive 2020-27	April 9, 2020	<p>Arizona health care professionals licensed under A.R.S. Title 32 providing medical services in support of the state's COVID-19 public health emergency are presumed to have acted in good faith and are immune from civil liability. Further, Arizona health care institutions licensed under A.R.S. Title 36, Chapter 4 are immune from civil liability for acts or omissions undertaken in good faith by one or more of their agents, officers, employees, representatives, or volunteers while providing health care services in support of the state's COVID-19 public health emergency declaration.</p> <p>Immunity is not extended for gross negligence or reckless or willful misconduct.</p>	Under A.R.S. §36-401(A) (22), a health care institution means "every place, institution, building or agency, whether organized for profit or not, that provides facilities with medical services, nursing services, behavioral health services, health screening services, other health-related services, supervisory care services, personal care services or directed care services and includes home health agencies as defined in section 36-151, outdoor behavioral health care programs and hospice service agencies. Under the broad definition, nursing homes and assisted living facilities are both encompassed within the statutory definition of a health care institution.



STATE	STATUTE OR EXECUTIVE ORDER	DATE	SUMMARY	SENIOR CARE APPLICATION
Arkansas	Executive Order 20-18	April 13, 2020	<p>Emergency responders, whether employed by the state or federal government, a private entity, or nonprofit entity, are immune from liability for any injury or death alleged to have been sustained directly as a result of an act or omission by such medical professional in the course of providing medical services in support of the state's responses to the COVID-19 outbreak or the implementation of measures to control the causes of the COVID-19 epidemic.</p> <p>Immunity is not extended to acts or omissions causing injury or death due to: 1) acting outside the scope of practice unless redeployed to do so under section 3(d) of the executive order; or 2) gross negligence, willful misconduct, or bad faith.</p>	Immunity under the executive order is afforded to certain health care practitioners, but not to health care facilities.
California	Letter to Governor Newsom		On April 9, 2020, health care advocacy groups issued a letter to Governor Gavin Newsom seeking civil liability immunity regarding COVID-19.	
Colorado			No civil liability immunity statute or executive order.	



STATE	STATUTE OR EXECUTIVE ORDER	DATE	SUMMARY	SENIOR CARE APPLICATION
Connecticut	Executive Order 7V	April 7, 2020	<p>Health care professionals and facilities, including licensed or state-approved nursing homes, are immune from suit for civil liability for any injury or death alleged to have been sustained because of the individual's or health care facility's acts or omissions undertaken in good faith while providing health care services in support of the state's COVID-19 response. Such acts or omissions include, but are not limited to, a lack of resources attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic that renders the health care professional or health care facility unable to provide the level or manner of care that otherwise would have been required and which resulted in the damages at issue.</p> <p>Immunity will not extend to acts or omissions that constitute a crime, fraud, malice, gross negligence, or willful misconduct, or would otherwise constitute a false claim or prohibited act under Section 4-275 et seq. of the Connecticut General Statutes or 31 U.S.C. §3729 et seq.</p>	Under the executive order, nursing homes are included within the definition of a health care facility.
Delaware			No civil liability immunity statute or executive order	
Florida			On April 3, 2020, a health care advocacy group issued a letter to Governor Ron DeSantis seeking civil liability immunity regarding COVID-19.	



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Georgia	Executive Order 4-14-20.01	April 14, 2020	<p>During the COVID-19 state of emergency, employees, staff, and contractors of health care institutions and medical facilities are considered auxiliary emergency management workers and services provided by health care institutions and medical facilities are considered emergency management activities. Under Ga. Code § 38-3-35, except in cases of willful misconduct, gross negligence, or bad faith, no auxiliary emergency management worker engaged in any emergency management activity complying with or reasonably attempting to comply with the statute, orders, or regulations enacted under the statute shall be liable for the death of or the injury to person or for damage to property as a result of any such activity.</p>	Nursing homes and assisted living facilities are “health care institutions” under Ga. Code § 31-7-1(4)(A).
Hawaii	Executive Order No. 20-05	April 16, 2020	<p>Health care professionals and facilities who in good faith comply completely with all state and federal orders regarding the disaster emergency shall be immune from civil liability for any death or injury to persons alleged to have been caused by any act or omission by the health care professional or facility occurring when the health care professional or facility was engaged in the course of rendering assistance to the state by providing health care services in response to the COVID-19 outbreak.</p> <p>Immunity shall not be afforded for death or injury caused by willful misconduct, gross negligence, or recklessness of the health care professional or facility.</p>	Under HRS § 321-11-10, the following senior care facilities are encompassed: skilled nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities, adult residential care homes, assisted living facilities, home health agencies, and hospices.
Idaho			No civil liability immunity statute or executive order benefiting senior care providers.	



STATE	STATUTE OR EXECUTIVE ORDER	DATE	SUMMARY	SENIOR CARE APPLICATION
Illinois	Executive Order 20-19	April 1, 2020	<p>Health care facilities and professionals shall be immune for civil liability for any injury or death alleged to have been caused by any act or omission occurring when the health care facility or professional was engaged in the course of rendering assistance to the state by providing health care services in response to the COVID-19 outbreak.</p> <p>Immunity shall not be afforded to death or injury caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct.</p>	Under 77 Ill. Admin. Code § 1130.215(c), skilled and intermediate long-term care facilities licensed under the Nursing Home Care Act are covered.
Indiana	Executive Order 20-02	March 6, 2020	Under Indiana Code § 34-30-13.5-3, “[a] facility or other location that is providing health care services in response to an event that is declared as a disaster emergency may not be held civilly liable for an act or omission relating to the provision of health care services in response to that event by a health professional licensed to provide the health care service under Indiana law or the law of another state if the person is acting during an event that is declared as a disaster emergency, regardless of whether the provision of health care services occurred before or after the declaration of a disaster emergency.” The executive orders declared and extended the COVID-19 public health emergency.	The Indiana Code section that grants immunity to facilities does not list specific facility types that receive immunity. The immunity applies to any facility that provides health care services by a professional licensed under Indiana state law or the law of another state and the provision of care is in response to and during the COVID-19 emergency declaration.
	Executive Order 20-17	April 3, 2020		



STATE	STATUTE OR EXECUTIVE ORDER	DATE	SUMMARY	SENIOR CARE APPLICATION
Iowa	Iowa Code § 135.47		<p>The statute provides immunity for persons, corporations, and other entities and their employees and agents who provide medical care or assistance in good faith under the direction of the Department of Public Health during a public health disaster.</p> <p>Immunity does not apply to reckless conduct.</p>	
Kansas	Executive Order 20-26	April 22, 2020	<p>Health care providers, including, but not limited to, registered nurses, advance practice registered nurses, and licensed practical nurses, making clinical and triage decisions and rendering assistance, testing, care, or advice in the care of patients reasonably suspected or confirmed to be infected with COVID-19 rendered in response to any Kansas Department of Emergency Management mission related to the COVID-19 outbreak and the proclamation issued declaring a state of disaster emergency shall be deemed immune from suit under K.S.A. 48-915.</p> <p>Immunity from civil suit is not afforded to any adverse event or injury caused by willful misconduct, gross negligence, recklessness, or bad faith of a facility or provider. Nor is immunity afforded to medical treatment or procedures performed in the ordinary or customary course of practice.</p>	<p>Immunity under the statute is afforded to identified health care providers but not facilities.</p>



STATE	STATUTE OR EXECUTIVE ORDER	DATE	SUMMARY	SENIOR CARE APPLICATION
Kentucky	Kentucky Senate Bill 150	March 30, 2020	A health care provider who in good faith renders care or treatment to a COVID-19 patient during the state of emergency shall have a defense to civil liability for ordinary negligence for any personal injury resulting from said care or treatment, or from any act or failure to act in providing or arranging further medical treatment if the health care provider acts as an ordinary, reasonable, and prudent health care provider would have acted under the same circumstances. Defenses include a health care provider who: 1) prescribes or dispenses medications for off-label use to attempt to combat COVID-19; 2) provides health care services, upon the request of health care facilities or public health entities, that are outside the provider's professional scope of practice; or 3) uses equipment or supplies outside of the product's normal use for medical practice and the provision of health care services.	The statutory defense is afforded to health care providers but not facilities.
Louisiana	Senate Bill 445 (Pending)		Provides limitation of civil liability for medical personnel and health care providers during the COVID-19 public health emergency.	
	House Bill 826 (Pending)		Provides limited liability for health care providers during the COVID-19 public health emergency.	
Maine	Health care industry groups representing hospitals, nursing homes, doctors, and others have issued a letter to Governor Janet Mills seeking civil and criminal immunity regarding COVID-19 care.			



STATE	STATUTE OR EXECUTIVE ORDER	DATE	SUMMARY	SENIOR CARE APPLICATION
Maryland	Md., Pub. Safety Code Ann. § 14-3A-06		A health care provider is immune from civil or criminal liability if the health care provider acts in good faith and under a catastrophic health emergency proclamation.	Under Md. Health General Code Ann. § 19-114(d)(1), nursing homes, home health agencies, and hospice providers are covered.
Massachusetts	Bill S. 2640	April 17, 2020	<p>Health care professionals and health care facilities, including skilled nursing facilities and assisted living residences, are immune from suit and civil liability for any damages alleged to have been sustained by an act or omission by the health care professional or health care facility in the course of providing health care services during the period of the COVID-19 emergency; provided, however, that: 1) the health care facility or health care professional is arranging for or providing health care services pursuant to a COVID-19 emergency rule and in accordance with otherwise applicable law; 2) the care or treatment of the individual was impacted by the health care facility's or health care professional's decisions or activities in response to treatment conditions resulting from the COVID-19 outbreak or COVID-19 emergency rules; and 3) the health care facility or health care professional is arranging for or providing health care services in good faith.</p> <p>Immunity is not afforded: 1) if the damage was caused by an act or omission constituting gross negligence, recklessness, or conduct with an intent to harm or to discriminate based on race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity by a health care facility or health care professional providing health care services; 2) to consumer protection actions brought by the attorney general; or 3) to false claims actions brought by or on behalf of the commonwealth.</p>	Under the bill, skilled nursing facilities, assisted living residences, and home health agencies are covered health care facilities.



STATE	STATUTE OR EXECUTIVE ORDER	DATE	SUMMARY	SENIOR CARE APPLICATION
Michigan	Executive Order 2020-30	March 29, 2020	Any licensed health care professional or designated health care facility that provides medical services in support of this state's response to the COVID-19 pandemic is not liable for an injury sustained by a person by reason of those services, regardless of how or under what circumstances or by what cause those injuries are sustained, unless it is established that such injury or death was caused by the gross negligence, as defined in MCL 30.411(9), of such health care professional or designated health care facility.	Under MCL § 20106(1), homes for the aged, nursing homes, hospices, and hospice residences are designated health care facilities.
	Executive Order 2020-61	April 26, 2020		
	Senate Bill 899 (Pending)			
Minnesota			No civil liability immunity statute or executive order.	
Mississippi	Executive Order 1471	April 10, 2020	Any health care professional or health care facility shall be immune from suit for civil liability for any injury or death alleged to have been sustained because of the health care professional's or facility's acts or omissions while providing health care services including, but not limited to, screening, assessing, diagnosing, or treating patients for COVID-19 or otherwise acting in support of the state's COVID-19 response, including, but not limited to, acts or omissions undertaken because of a lack of resources attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic that renders the health care professional or facility unable to provide the level or manner of care that otherwise would have been required in the absence of the COVID-19 pandemic. Immunity is not afforded to acts or omissions that constitute a crime, fraud, malice, reckless disregard, or willful misconduct, or would otherwise constitute a false claim under 31 U.S.C. § 3729 et seq.	Under the executive order, nursing homes are covered health care facilities.
Missouri			No civil liability immunity statute or executive order. However, COVID-19 civil liability immunity legislation is currently under consideration.	



STATE	STATUTE OR EXECUTIVE ORDER	DATE	SUMMARY	SENIOR CARE APPLICATION
Montana	MCA 10-3-110		A health care professional licensed to practice in Montana who, in good faith and regardless of compensation, renders or fails to render emergency care, health care services, or first aid during a declared emergency or disaster is not liable for any civil damages or injury unless the damages or injury was caused by gross negligence or willful and wanton misconduct and as a result of: 1) an act or omission arising out of activities undertaken in response to the disaster or emergency; 2) any act or omission related to the rendering of or failure to render services; or 3) evacuation or treatment or the failure to evacuate or provide treatment conducted in accordance with disaster medicine or at the direction of military or government authorities.	Under the statute, health care professionals are subject to immunity, but health care facilities are not.
Nebraska			No civil liability immunity statute or executive order.	
Nevada	Declaration of Emergency Directive 011	April 1, 2020	All providers of medical services related to COVID-19 are performing services for emergency management subject to the order or control of and at the request of state government and shall be afforded the immunities and protections set forth in NRS 414.110, subject to the same exclusions therein. Under the statute, any worker complying with or reasonably attempting to comply with the statute, or any order or regulation adopted under the statute, or pursuant to any ordinance relating to any necessary emergency procedures or other precautionary measures enacted by any political subdivision of the state is liable for the death of or injury to persons, or for damage to property, as a result of any such activity, except in cases of willful misconduct, gross negligence, or bad faith.	"Providers of medical services" are individual health care providers, but not health care facilities.



STATE	STATUTE OR EXECUTIVE ORDER	DATE	SUMMARY	SENIOR CARE APPLICATION
New Hampshire	Attorney General Opinion 2020-10	April 22, 2020	<p>Under RSA 21-P:41, health care facilities and their employees and volunteers are immune so long as the health care facility complies with or reasonably attempts to comply with applicable state of emergency orders or rules.</p>	Assisted living facilities, long-term care facilities, nursing facilities, residential care facilities, and similar facilities providing residential care to elderly or infirm patients are covered health care facilities.
New Jersey	Executive Order 112	April 1, 2020	<p>A licensed health care professional is immune from liability in the course of providing health care services in good faith in support of the state's COVID-19 response. This protection applies regardless of whether the individual's acts were in the scope of their licensed practice. A healthcare facility is immune from civil liability for any damages allegedly sustained as a result of an act or omission undertaken in good faith in support of the state's COVID-19 response by its agents, officers, employees, servants, representatives, or volunteers.</p> <p>Immunity is not afforded to acts or omissions that constitute a crime, actual fraud, gross negligence, or willful misconduct.</p>	Under N.J.S.A. § 26:13-2, health care facilities include home health agencies, hospice, intermediate care facilities, long-term care facilities, rehabilitation facilities, and skilled nursing facilities.

(New Jersey continued on next page)



STATE	STATUTE OR EXECUTIVE ORDER	DATE	SUMMARY	SENIOR CARE APPLICATION
New Jersey (cont.)	Senate Bill 2333	April 14, 2020	<p>A health care professional, facility, or system is immune from civil liability for any injury alleged to have been sustained from an act or omission undertaken in the course of providing medical services in support of the state's response to COVID-19. Immunity also includes any act or omission undertaken in good faith to support efforts to treat COVID-19 patients and to prevent the spread of COVID-19 during the public health emergency, including in telemedicine or telehealth, and diagnosing or treating patients outside the normal scope of the health care professional's license or practice.</p> <p>Immunity does not apply to acts or omissions constituting a crime, actual fraud, actual malice, gross negligence, recklessness, or willful misconduct. Further, immunity is not afforded to medical care rendered in the ordinary course of medical practice, such as orthopedic procedures, OB/GYN services, and necessary cardiology procedures.</p> <p>A health care facility or system, and its agents, employees, and volunteers, are not criminally or civilly liable for damages for injury or death allegedly sustained as a result of an act or omission during the public health emergency in connection with the allocation of mechanical ventilators or other scarce medical resources, if the health care facility or system adopts and adheres to a scarce critical resource allocation policy that at minimum incorporates the core principles identified by the commissioner of health in an executive directive or administrative order.</p>	
New Mexico	No civil liability immunity statute or executive order.			



STATE	STATUTE OR EXECUTIVE ORDER	DATE	SUMMARY	SENIOR CARE APPLICATION
New York	Executive Order 202.10	March 23, 2020	Under the statute, health care facilities and professionals will not be subject to any liability, civil or criminal, for any harm or damages sustained because of an act or omission in the course of arranging for or providing health care services during the emergency declaration if: 1) the health care facility or professional is lawfully arranging for or providing health care services in good faith; 2) the act or omission occurs in the course of arranging for or providing health care services in response to or as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak; and 3) the COVID-19 outbreak or the state's directives impact the health care facility's or health care professional's decisions or activities which, in turn, impact the patient's treatment.	Under the statute, nursing homes are covered health care facilities.
	Emergency or Disaster Treatment Protection Act	April 2, 2020	Immunity is not afforded to harm or damages caused by an act or omission constituting willful or intentional criminal misconduct, gross negligence, reckless misconduct, or intentional infliction of harm. However, acts, omissions or decisions resulting from a resource or staffing shortage are explicitly exempted if the criteria above are met.	



STATE	STATUTE OR EXECUTIVE ORDER	DATE	SUMMARY	SENIOR CARE APPLICATION
North Carolina	Emergency or Disaster Treatment Protection Act	May 4, 2020	<p>Any health care facility, health care provider, or entity that has legal responsibility for the acts or omissions of a health care provider shall have immunity from any civil liability for any harm or damages alleged to have been sustained as a result of an act or omission in the course of arranging for or providing health care services during the period of the COVID-19 emergency declaration. For immunity to apply, the health care facility, provider, or entity's decisions or activities must be undertaken in good faith and in response to or as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Immunity shall not apply to harm or damages caused by gross negligence, reckless misconduct, or intentional infliction of harm, provided, however, that acts, omissions, or decisions result from resource or staffing shortages shall not be considered gross negligence, reckless misconduct, or intentional.</p>	Under North Carolina statutes, home care agencies, hospices, and nursing facilities are health care facilities.
North Dakota				No civil liability immunity statute or executive order.
Ohio	House Bill 7 House Bill 606		Under House Bill 606, a person who provides services for essential businesses and operations is immune from liability in a civil action for any injury, death, or loss to person or property that was caused by the transmission of COVID-19. Immunity shall not apply to acts manifestly outside the scope of the person's responsibilities, with malicious purpose, in bad faith, or in a wanton or reckless manner. House Bill 7 grants health providers immunity during a disaster defined as widespread injury or loss of life resulting from "any natural or technological phenomenon or act of a human, or an epidemic and is declared to be a disaster by the federal government, the state government, or a political subdivision of this state."	Immunity is afforded to "persons," but not facilities.



STATE	STATUTE OR EXECUTIVE ORDER	DATE	SUMMARY	SENIOR CARE APPLICATION
Oklahoma	COVID-19 Public Health Emergency Limited Liability Act (Pending)		A health care facility or health care provider shall be immune from civil liability for any loss or harm to a person with a suspected or confirmed diagnosis of COVID-19 caused by an act or omission by the facility or provider that occurs during the COVID-19 public health emergency, if: 1) the act or omission occurred in the course of arranging for or providing COVID-19 health care services for the treatment of the person who was impacted by the decisions, activities or staffing of, or the availability or capacity of space or equipment by, the health care facility or provider in response to or as a result of the COVID-19 public health emergency; and 2) the act or omission was not the result of gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct of the health care facility or health care provider rendering the health care services.	Nursing homes are covered health care facilities.
Oregon			Health care advocates have issued a letter to Governor Kate Brown seeking civil liability immunity regarding COVID-19.	
Pennsylvania	Order of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Enhance Protections for Health care Professionals	May 6, 2020	Any individual holding a license, certificate, registration, or certification to practice a health care profession or occupation in Pennsylvania shall not be liable for the death or injury to a person arising from emergency or disaster services activities related to COVID-19. Immunity from civil liability shall not arise from willful misconduct, gross negligence, or health care services pertaining to non-COVID-19 medical or health care.	The executive order does not afford civil liability immunity to the health care facilities or entities themselves.



STATE	STATUTE OR EXECUTIVE ORDER	DATE	SUMMARY	SENIOR CARE APPLICATION
Rhode Island	Executive Order 20-21	April 10, 2020	All persons and organizations subject to the executive order are deemed and/or affirmed to be “disaster response workers” entitled to immunity under R.I. Gen. Laws § 30-15-15(a). Immunity is not afforded to persons and organizations, including health care workers, who engage in willful misconduct, gross negligence, or bad faith or for negligence that occurs in the course of providing patient care to patients without COVID-19 whose care has not been altered by the existence of this disaster emergency.	Nursing facilities are subject to the provisions of the executive order.
South Carolina			No civil liability immunity statute or executive order.	
South Dakota			No civil liability immunity statute or executive order.	
Tennessee			On April 28, 2020, LeadingAge Tennessee, a membership association which represents several nonprofit nursing homes, issued a letter to Governor Bill Lee urging an executive order and/or legislation to provide limited civil immunity to health care providers for acts that arise from COVID-19 care.	
Texas			On April 3, 2020, health care advocacy groups issued a letter to Governor Greg Abbott seeking civil liability immunity pertaining to COVID-19 care.	



STATE	STATUTE OR EXECUTIVE ORDER	DATE	SUMMARY	SENIOR CARE APPLICATION
Utah	Senate Bill 3002	April 22, 2020	A health care provider is immune from civil liability for any harm resulting from any act or omission in the course of providing health care during a declared major public health emergency if: 1) the health care is provided in good faith to treat a patient for the illness or condition that resulted in the declared major public health emergency; or 2) the act or omission was the direct result of providing health care to a patient for the illness or condition that resulted in the declared major public health emergency; and 3) the acts or omissions of the health care provider were not grossly negligent or intentional or malicious misconduct.	Under Utah Code Title 78B, Chapter 3, Part 4, § 403, home health agencies, hospices, nursing care facilities, and assisted living facilities are health care facilities.
Vermont	Addendum 9 to Executive Order 01-20	April 10, 2020	Under 20 V.S.A. § 20, health care facilities, health care providers, and health care volunteers shall not be liable for the death of or any injury to persons or loss or damage to property resulting from providing COVID-19-related emergency management services or response activities, except in the case of willful misconduct or gross negligence.	Under the executive order, nursing homes and assisted living residences are health care facilities.



STATE	STATUTE OR EXECUTIVE ORDER	DATE	SUMMARY	SENIOR CARE APPLICATION
Virginia	Executive Order 60	April 28, 2020	Under VA Code § 8.01-225.01 and 8.01-225.02, in the absence of gross negligence or willful misconduct, any health care provider who responds to the COVID-19 disaster shall not be liable for any injury or wrongful death of any person arising from the delivery or withholding of health care when 1) a state or local emergency has been or is subsequently declared in response to such disaster, and 2) the emergency and subsequent conditions caused a lack of resources, attributable to the disaster, rendering the health care provider unable to provide the level or manner of care that otherwise would have been required in the absence of the emergency and which resulted in the injury or wrongful death at issue.	Under VA. Code § 8.01-581.1, nursing homes are health care providers subject to proposed immunity.
Washington			On April 2, 2020, health care advocacy groups issued a letter to Governor Jay Inslee seeking civil liability immunity regarding COVID-19.	
West Virginia			On April 13, 2020, health care advocacy groups issued a letter to Governor Jim Justice seeking civil liability immunity regarding COVID-19.	



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Wisconsin	Wisconsin Act 185	April 15, 2020	<p>Health care professionals, health care providers, and their employees, agents, and contractors are immune from civil liability for death or injury to any individual if: 1) the act or omission occurred during the COVID-19 state of emergency or the 60 days following the termination of the state of emergency; 2) the acts or omissions relate to health care services provided or not provided in good faith, or are substantially consistent with any direction, guidance, recommendation, or other statement made by a federal, state, or local official to address or in response to the COVID-19 emergency; or any guidance published by the department of health services, the federal department of health and human services, or any divisions or agencies of the federal department of health and human services relied upon in good faith.</p> <p>Immunity does not apply to reckless or wanton conduct or intentional misconduct.</p>	Health care providers include nursing homes under Wis. Stat. § 146.81(1)(m) and 50.135(1) and assisted living facilities under § 146.81(1)(n) and 50.01(1g).
Wyoming	No civil liability immunity statute or executive order.			

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