



COVID-19 Civil Immunity Chart

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2020

This compendium addresses civil immunity in relation to the ongoing COVID-19 crisis for every state and Washington D.C. In response to the pandemic, some jurisdictions have enacted laws to address civil immunity. Other jurisdictions already had civil immunity laws relating to public health emergencies that apply to the COVID-19 crisis. The chart examines the type of immunity conferred in each jurisdiction; whether the law requires compliance with federal, state, or local guidelines for there to be immunity; whether there are exceptions to grants of immunity; and whether there are specified limits to damages. We also addressed whether immunity is specifically given to healthcare providers, manufacturers or distributors of personal protective equipment, businesses in general, and owners of premises.

This Compendium outline contains a brief overview of certain laws concerning various litigation and legal topics. The compendium provides a simple synopsis of current law and is not intended to explore lengthy analysis of legal issues. This compendium is provided for general information and educational purposes only. It does not solicit, establish, or continue an attorney-client relationship with any attorney or law firm identified as an author, editor, or contributor. The contents should not be construed as legal advice or opinion. While every effort has been made to be accurate, the contents should not be relied upon in any specific factual situation. These materials are not intended to provide legal advice or to cover all laws or regulations that may be applicable to a specific factual situation. If you have matters or questions to be resolved for which legal advice may be indicated, you are encouraged to contact a lawyer authorized to practice law in the state for which you are investigating and/or seeking legal advice.

Jurisdiction	Type of Immunity	Whether Law Requires Compliance with Federal, State, or Local Guidelines for Immunity	COVID-19 Civil Immunity Laws	Exceptions to Grants of Immunity	Whether Immunity is Specifically Given to Healthcare Providers	Whether Immunity is Specifically Given to Manufacturers or Distributors of Personal Protective Equipment	Whether Immunity is Specifically Given to Businesses in General	Whether Immunity is Specifically Given to Owners of Premises	Whether There are Specified Limits to Damages
Alabama	Provides additional immunity for death or injury to persons or damage to property related to COVID-19 transmission or response activity	Yes: the provider must have made a reasonable attempt to comply with the applicable public health guidance for causes accrued before the order	2020 Alabama Executive Order P20-08 (May 8, 2020)	Death, injury, or damage caused by entity's wanton, reckless, willful, or intentional misconduct	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Generally compensatory damages only; punitive damages only for wrongful death
Alaska	Immunity regarding standing orders and immunity regarding use of personal protective equipment	Yes: the provider or manufacturer must notify user of the personal protective equipment that it may not meet established federal standards and requirements	2020 Alaska Laws Ch. 10 (S.B. 241) Section 4 (Effective Date: April 10, 2020); 2020 Alaska Laws Ch. 10 (S.B. 241) Section 32 (Effective Date: March 11, 2020)	Civil liability for damages resulting from gross negligence, recklessness, or intentional misconduct	Yes: Chief Medical Officer in the Department of Health and Services, public health agents, and healthcare professionals	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
Arizona	Immunity from civil liability in the provision of healthcare services in support of the	Yes: immunity from civil liability for triage decisions made in the course of providing	2020 Arizona Executive Order 2020-27 (April 9, 2020; extended until	Civil liability for gross negligence or reckless or willful misconduct	Yes: healthcare professionals; volunteer healthcare professionals;	No.	No.	No.	No.

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	COVID-19 public health emergency declaration	medical services based on good faith reliance of mandatory or voluntary state-approved protocols under the public health emergency declaration for COVID-19	December 31, 2020)		Emergency Medical Care Technicians				
Arkansas	Immunity from liability for any death, injury, or property damage alleged to have been sustained as a result of an act or omission of a healthcare provider in the course of providing COVID-19 emergency management functions; Immunity from civil liability for damages	Rebuttable presumption that businesses are substantially complying with health and safety directives or guidelines or acting in good faith	2020 Arkansas Executive Order 20-18 (April 13, 2020); 2020 Arkansas Executive Order 20-33 (June 15, 2020); 2020 Arkansas Executive Order 20-34 (June 15, 2020)	No immunity from liability when engaging in willful, reckless, or intentional misconduct; healthcare provider must act in good faith	Yes: physicians; physicians assistants; specialist assistants; nurse practitioners; licensed registered nurses; licensed practical nurses	No.	Yes:	Yes.	No.

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	for business regarding damages or injuries caused by or resulting from an individual's exposure to COVID-19 on the premises of a business								
California	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Legislation not yet enacted	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Colorado	No liability for damages in a civil action for injuries, death, or loss to person or property incurred as a result of any act or omission of the Colorado 2-1-1 collaborative, human services referral service provider, or any employee	No.	2020 Colo. Legis. Serv. Ch. 114 (H.B. 20-1197) (Approved June 22, 2020); CO ST § 29-11-201 (Effective: June 22, 2020); CO ST § 29-11-203 (Effective: June 22, 2020);	No immunity if injuries, death, or loss to person or property was intentionally caused by or resulted from gross negligence; no immunity if infringement or invasion of the right of privacy arose out of the gross negligence or	Yes, but only for health care provider's work that is involved with the 2-1-1 collaborative.	No.	No.	No.	No.

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	<p>or agent thereof in connection with developing, adopting, authorizing, implementing, maintaining, enhancing, or operating a referral service; no liability for infringement or invasion of the right of privacy of any person caused or claimed to have been caused, directly or indirectly, by any act or omission in connection with the provision of human service referral information to</p>			<p>other wrongful and intentional act</p>					

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	any person or entity								
Connecticut	Immunity from suit for civil liability for any injury or death alleged to have been sustained because of the individual's or healthcare facility's acts or while providing healthcare services in support of the State's COVID-19 response; this immunity does not remove or limit immunity conferred in other law	No.	2020 Connecticut Executive Order 7U (April 5, 2020); 2020 Connecticut Executive Order 7V (superseded Executive Order No. 7U, Section 1) (immunity conferred by this order applies to acts or omissions subject to this order occurring at any time during the public health and civil preparedness emergency declared on	Good faith is required; no immunity for acts or omissions that constitute a crime, fraud, malice, gross negligence, willful misconduct, or would otherwise constitute a false claim or prohibited act	Yes: healthcare professionals; healthcare facilities	No.	No.	No.	No.

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			March 10, 2020)						
Delaware	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Legislation not yet enacted	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
District of Columbia	Contractors and subcontractors not liable for damages for allegedly causing an individual to contract COVID-19	No.	2020 District of Columbia Laws Act 23-299 (Approved May 4, 2020); DC CODE § 7-311 (Effective: June 8, 2020)	No limitation on liability for acts or omissions that constitute a crime, actual fraud, actual malice, recklessness, breach of contract, gross negligence, or willful misconduct; No limitation on liability for acts or omissions unrelated to direct patient care	Yes: exemption from civil liability for healthcare providers, first responders, and volunteers with regard to rendering care or treatment of individuals who may have COVID-19	No.	No.	No.	No.
Florida	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Legislation not yet enacted	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Georgia	Broad civil immunity; rebuttable	Must have a warning sign posted at a point	Ga. Code Ann. §51-16-1 <i>et seq.</i>	No immunity for gross negligence,	Yes: healthcare facilities and	No.	Yes.	Yes: rebuttable presumption	No.

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	presumption of assumption of the risk by the claimant	of entry informing of the assumption of risk by entering the premises		willful and wanton misconduct, reckless infliction of harm, or intentional infliction of harm	healthcare professionals are not liable for damages unless actions constituted gross negligence, willful and wanton misconduct, reckless infliction of harm, or intentional infliction of harm			of assumption of the risk by the claimant when entering premises	
Hawaii	Immunity from civil liability for any death of or injury to persons, or property damage alleged to have been caused by any act or omission in the course of rendering assistance to	Must in good faith comply completely with all state and federal orders regarding the disaster emergency	16 th Proclamation Related to COVID-19 Emergency, Nov. 23, 2020, Ex. A (Rules Relating to Immunities for Health Care Practices)	No immunity for willful misconduct, gross negligence, or recklessness of the healthcare professional or healthcare facility	Yes: healthcare professionals; healthcare facilities; healthcare volunteers	No.	No.	No.	No.

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	the State by providing services, assistance, or support in response to the COVID-19 outbreak,								
Idaho	Immunity from civil liability for damages or injury resulting from exposure of an individual to coronavirus; this immunity is in addition to any other immunity protection in state or federal law	No.	Idaho Code Section 6-3403 (Effective from August 27, 2020 until July 1, 2021)	No immunity for intentional torts or for willful or reckless misconduct	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Illinois	Immunity for healthcare facilities from civil liability for injury or death occurring when the healthcare	No.	2019 Illinois Executive Order 20-19; 2019 Illinois Executive Order 20-37	No immunity for gross negligence or willful misconduct	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.

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	facility was providing healthcare services in response to a COVID-19 outbreak; Immunity from civil liability relating to diagnosis, transmission, or treatment of COVID-19								
Indiana	A person licensed to provide healthcare services providing services at a location where health care services are provided, or a facility or other location providing healthcare services may not be held civilly liable for	The person providing healthcare services must be licensed and must be providing care within the scope of their practice.	I.C. § 34-30-13.5-1 <i>et seq.</i> ; Executive Orders 20-02, 17, 25, 30, 34, 38, 41, 44, 47.	No immunity for a person providing healthcare services who acts with gross negligence or willful misconduct	Yes	No	No	No	No

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	healthcare services provided during an event declared a disaster emergency.								
Iowa	Person who possesses or is in control of a premises is generally not liable for exposure to an individual or the premises; broad civil immunity for health care providers; no civil liability for personal injury, death, or property damage with regard to certain supplies, equipment, and products designed, manufactured,	No, but substantial compliance or consistency with a federal or state statute, regulation, order, or public health guidance with guidelines is an express “safe harbor” when liability might otherwise exist	Iowa Code Ch. 686D	Yes: no immunity for intentional, reckless, or malicious conduct; no immunity for health care providers engaging in reckless or willful misconduct; no impact on workers’ compensation claims	Yes, very broadly.	Yes, also for household disinfectants, cleaning supplies, and other qualified products	Yes.	Yes.	No.

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	labeled, sold, distributed, and donated in response to COVID-19								
Kansas	Immunity from civil liability, product liability	Yes: immunity from liability if such person acted in substantial compliance with public health directives	2020 Kansas Laws 1st Sp. Sess. Ch. 1 (H.B. 2016)	No.	Yes: healthcare professionals immune from civil liability for damages, administrative fines or penalties for acts, omissions, healthcare decisions or the rendering of or the failure to render healthcare services, including services that are altered, delayed or withheld, as a direct response to any state of	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.

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					disaster emergency				
Kentucky	Immunity for ordinary negligence for personal injury resulting from healthcare professional's care or treatment of an individual; defenses for ordinary negligence and product liability claims regarding protective equipment or personal hygiene supplies	Yes. If healthcare provider prescribes or dispenses medicine to combat COVID-19 in accordance with the federal Right to Try Act, United States Public Law 115-176, and KRS 217.5401 to 217.5408;	2020 Kentucky Laws Ch. 73 (SB 150); Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. XXVI, Ch. 334A, Refs & Annos (West)	Healthcare professional must act as an ordinary, reasonable, and prudent healthcare provider under the same or similar circumstances ; businesses must act in good faith and in an ordinary, reasonable, and prudent manner with regard to making or providing protective equipment or personal hygiene supplies	Yes.	Yes: provides defense to ordinary negligence and product liability	No.	No.	No.

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Louisiana	Generally, no civil liability for injury or death resulting from COVID-19 exposure (<i>e.g.</i> , no liability stemming from operating a restaurant, general business operations, events such as sporting events, etc.); volunteers not liable for injury or death to a person or damage to property to the recipient when rendering disaster relief, recovery services, or products in coordination	Yes.	La. Stat. Ann. § 17:439.1 (Effective March 11, 2020) covers schools; La. Stat. Ann. § 17:3392 (Effective March 11, 2020) covers public and nonpublic postsecondary education systems; La. Stat. Ann. § 29:773 (Effective March 11, 2020) covers business operations; La. Stat. Ann. § 29:774 (Effective March 11, 2020) covers restaurants; La. Stat. Ann. §	No immunity in the event of gross negligence or willful misconduct; no remedy in tort against employer for employee compensated through worker's compensation law unless the exposure was intentional	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.

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	with the state; persons who render disaster relief, recovery services, or products outside of the typical course and scope of their operations in coordination with the government are not liable to the recipient for damage to the person or to property; Schools not liable for civil damages for injury or death resulting from COVID-19 exposure or effects in response to the COVID-19 emergency.		9:2800.25 (Effective March 11, 2020) covers comprehensive limited liability for COVID claims; La. Stat. Ann. § 29:735.3.1 (Effective March 11, 2020) covers volunteers; La. Stat. Ann. § 29:735.3.2 (Effective March 11, 2020) covers immunity for emergency efforts						

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Maine	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Legislation not yet enacted	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Maryland	A health care provider is immune from civil or criminal liability during health emergency	The health care provider is required to act in good faith, and there must be a catastrophic health emergency proclamation.	Maryland Code, Public Safety § 14-3A-06 (effective 2004)	The health care provider must act in good faith.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Massachusetts	Healthcare professionals and healthcare facilities are immune from suit and civil liability for any damages when arranging for or providing care or treatment for an individual is impacted by the healthcare facility's or healthcare professional's	Healthcare professional or healthcare facility acting in good faith must arrange for or provide healthcare services pursuant to a COVID-19 emergency rule and in accordance with otherwise applicable law	2020 Mass. Legis. Serv. Ch. 64 (S.B. 2640) (Approved April 17, 2020)	Requirement that healthcare professional or healthcare facility act in good faith; no immunity for damages caused by a volunteer organization's gross negligence, recklessness or conduct with an intent to harm; no immunity for	Yes: healthcare professionals and healthcare facilities	No.	No.	No.	No.

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	<p>decisions or activities in response to treatment conditions resulting from the COVID-19 outbreak or COVID-19 emergency rules; volunteer organization are immune from suit and civil liability for any damages occurring in or at the volunteer organization's facility where the damage arises from use of the facility for the commonwealth's response and activities related to the</p>			<p>damage caused by a health care professional's or health care facility's gross negligence, recklessness or conduct with an intent to harm or discriminate based on race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity;</p>					

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	COVID-19 emergency								
Michigan	Unlicensed volunteers or students at a designated healthcare facility who perform activities in support of this state's response to the COVID-19 pandemic are given the same rights and immunities as provided by law for the employees under MCL 30.411(1)(c); Immunity for licensed healthcare professionals and designated healthcare facilities	No.	2019 Michigan Executive Order 20-61 (April 26, 2020)	No immunity if licensed healthcare professional or designated healthcare facility acts with gross negligence	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.

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	providing medical services in support of this state's response to the COVID-19 pandemic for injuries sustained by a person by reason of those services								
Minnesota	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Legislation not yet enacted	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Mississippi	Immunity from suits for civil damages; Immunity for healthcare professional or facilities; Immunity from product liability	Yes: immunity from suit for civil damages regarding premises owners where attempting to follow applicable health guidance in good faith	2020 Appendix: Undesignated 2020 Legislative Enactments Laws 2020, S.B. 3049 (Effective: March 14, 2020)	Yes: no immunity when acting with actual malice or willful, intentional misconduct	Yes.	Yes: immunity from suits for civil damages for injuries related to alleged or potential exposure to Covid-19 caused by the disinfecting or cleaning supplies of personal protective equipment	Yes.	Yes.	No.

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Missouri	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Legislation not yet enacted	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Montana	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Legislation not yet enacted	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Nebraska	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Legislation not yet enacted	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Nevada	Immunity for civil actions for personal injury or death as a result of exposure to COVID-19 while on premises owned or operated by an entity or during an activity conducted or managed by the entity	No immunity if the entity was not in substantial compliance with controlling health standards	2020 Nevada Laws 32 nd Sp. Sess. Ch. 8 (S.B. 4) (Approved August 11, 2020)	Yes: Immunity unless the entity violated controlling health standards with gross negligence	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
New Hampshire	On April 22, 2020 New Hampshire Attorney General Gordon MacDonald	Per AG Opinion 2020-01, reasonable steps to implement state of emergency orders, rules, and	N.H. RSA 21-P:41 (effective 2002); new legislation has not yet been enacted	Not Applicable	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.

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	issued AG Opinion 2020-01 finding that health facilities and emergency management officials taking reasonable steps to prevent spread of COVID-19 would benefit from the immunity of RSA 21-P:41.	waivers that prepared the State to adequately treat patients and to prevent the overburdening of existing resources is required to benefit from civil immunity.							
New Jersey	No criminal or civil liability for healthcare facilities or systems for damages from injury or death in connection with the allocation of mechanical ventilators or other scarce medical resources	Healthcare facilities or systems must adopt and adhere to a scarce critical resource allocation policy	2020 New Jersey Sess. Law Serv. Ch. 18 (Senate 2333) (Retroactive to March 9, 2020)	No immunity for act or omission of healthcare professional constituting a crime, actual fraud, actual malice gross negligence, recklessness, or willful misconduct	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.

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New Mexico	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Legislation not yet enacted	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
New York	Immunity from civil and criminal liability for healthcare facilities and healthcare professionals “for any harm or damages alleged to have been sustained as a result of an act or omission in the course of providing health care services” so long as certain conditions related to the COVID-19 outbreak are present. Public Health Law § 3082 (1). Immunity from civil and	Healthcare professionals and healthcare facilities must provide “health care services in accordance with applicable law, or where appropriate pursuant to a COVID-19 emergency rule.” § 3082 (1) (a).	New York Pub. Health Law Article 30-D (Retroactive to March 7, 2020), extending until the expiration of the COVID-19 emergency declaration (Amendments effective August 3, 2020)	Immunity inapplicable if harm or damages caused by “willful or intentional criminal misconduct, gross negligence, reckless misconduct, or intentional infliction of harm” by the health care facility, health care professional or volunteer organization; “staffing shortages” are expressly excluded from the exception	Yes; applies to “health care facility[ies]” and “health care professional[s]”	Not expressly under Public Health Law, Article 30-D	No.	No.	No.

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	criminal liability for volunteer organizations “for any harm or damages irrespective of the cause of such harm or damage so long as certain conditions related to the COVID-19 outbreak are present. Public Health Law § 3082 (3).								
North Carolina	As of July 2, 2020, H.B. 118 addressing COVID-19 limited immunity was amended to expand the immunity protections. No person shall be liable for any act or omission	No.	2019 North Carolina H.B. 118 (NS); H.B. 118 (N.C. SL 2020-89); North Carolina Section 66-460 (Effective May 4, 2020 until the expiration or recession of COVID-19 emergency	No immunity from civil liability if engaging in gross negligence, reckless misconduct, or intentional infliction of harm; healthcare providers must provide	Yes.	No.	Yes:	Yes: every person shall provide with respect to any premises, reasonable notice of actions taken by the person for the purpose of reducing the risk of transmission	No.

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	alleged to have resulted in contraction of COVID-19 that does not amount to gross negligence, willful or wanton conduct, or intentional wrongdoing. The definition of person includes all natural persons and every type of legal entity. Applies to claims arising no later than 180 days after North Carolina's state of emergency declaration (E.O. 116) is rescinded or expires.		declaration); N.C.G.S. § 66-470 to 66-473; North Carolina Sec. 90-21.133 (Effective: May 4, 2020); North Carolina Sec. 115C-567.11 (Effective: June 29, 2020); North Carolina Sec. 116-311 (Effective: July 1, 2020); S.B. 704 (N.C. 2019)	services in good faith				of COVID-19; does not apply to premises owned by an individual other than premises used in the operation of a sole proprietorship	

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	Nonpublic schools and institutions of higher learning have immunity from claims for tuition or fees when such criteria are met as offering remote learning options.								
North Dakota	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Legislation not yet enacted	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Ohio	Immunity from torts and professional disciplinary action for healthcare providers providing services as a result of or in response to disaster or emergency; healthcare professionals immune from	No.	2020 Ohio Laws File 45 (Am. Sub. H.B. 606) (Effective December 16, 2020)	No immunity for reckless disregard for the consequences so as to affect the life or health of the patient or intentional misconduct or willful or wanton misconduct on the part of the person	Yes.	No.	Yes: businesses do not have the responsibility to keep members of the public from being exposed to airborne viruses, bacteria, and germs	Yes: premises owners do not have the responsibility to keep members of the public from being exposed to airborne viruses, bacteria, and germs	No.

Jurisdiction	Type of Immunity	Whether Law Requires Compliance with Federal, State, or Local Guidelines for Immunity	COVID-19 Civil Immunity Laws	Exceptions to Grants of Immunity	Whether Immunity is Specifically Given to Healthcare Providers	Whether Immunity is Specifically Given to Manufacturers or Distributors of Personal Protective Equipment	Whether Immunity is Specifically Given to Businesses in General	Whether Immunity is Specifically Given to Owners of Premises	Whether There are Specified Limits to Damages
	disciplinary action and tort action for injury, death, or loss to person or property due to inability to treat, diagnose, or test the person for any illness, disease, or condition due to an executive or director's order or an order of a board of health of a city or general health district issued in relation to a public health emergency			against whom the action is brought.					
Oklahoma	Immunity for product liability, civil liability, and	Yes: no liability for businesspeople in civil actions for	2020 Okla. Sess. Law Serv. Ch. 159 (S.B. 1946);	No immunity from civil liability for healthcare	Yes: provides criteria for immunity from civil liability for	Entities that do not usually make disinfecting	Yes.	No.	No.

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	medical liability	a claim of an injury from exposure or potential exposure to COVID-19 if in compliance or consistent with federal regulations, state regulations, executive orders, etc.	2020 Okla. Sess. Law Serv. Ch. 160 (S.B. 1947); 2020 Okla. Sess. Law Serv. Ch. 12 (S.B. 300); Okla. St. 63 sec. 6406 (Effective on May 12, 2020 until October 31, 2020 or until the Governor concludes the emergency declarations); Okla. St. 76 Sec. 112 (Effective on May 21, 2020)	professionals and facilities when act or omission is the result of gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct	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	and cleaning supplies or personal protective equipment during the ordinary course of business, but make it in response to the COVID-19 emergency, are not liable for civil actions alleging personal injury, death, or property damage as a result of the design or manufacture of a product			
Oregon	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Legislation not yet enacted	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Pennsylvania	Immunity from civil liability and immunity from liability for the death of or injury to	No.	2019 Pennsylvania Executive Order 20-5 (May 6, 2020)	No immunity for willful misconduct or gross negligence	Yes: healthcare professionals; healthcare facilities; nursing	No.	No.	No.	No.

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	a person or loss of property as a result of emergency services activity or disaster services activity				facilities; personal care homes; assisted living facilities; alternate care sites; community-based testing sites; non-congregate care facilities				
Rhode Island	Expands immunity under Rhode Island Gen. Laws 30-15-15 through broadening the definition of disaster response workers to include healthcare entities, healthcare professionals, and healthcare workers	No.	2019 Rhode Island Executive Order 20-21 (April 10, 2020 until May 8, 2020); 2019 Rhode Island Executive Order 20-33 (May 9, 2020 until June 7, 2020); 2019 Rhode Island Executive Order 20-70 (September 2, 2020 until	No immunity for willful misconduct, gross negligence, or bad faith	Yes: immunity for those defined as “disaster response workers”	No.	No.	No.	No.

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			October 3, 2020)						
South Carolina	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Legislation not yet enacted	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
South Dakota	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Legislation not yet enacted	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Tennessee	Immunity from loss, damage, injury, or death arising from COVID-19	No.	Tenn. Code Ann § 29-34-802(Effective August 17, 2020); Tenn. St. 29-20-310 (Effective August 17, 2020)	No immunity for gross negligence or willful misconduct; no immunity for government employees engaging in willful, malicious, or criminal conduct or conduct performed for personal financial gain.	Yes.	Manufacturers or distributors of personal protective equipment would fall under the broad definition of “person,” which includes individuals and businesses.	Yes.	Owners of premises would fall under the broad definition of “person,” which includes individuals and businesses.	No.
Texas	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Legislation not yet enacted	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Utah	Immunity from civil liability for healthcare professionals for harm	To avoid civil liability, criminal liability or sanctions, healthcare	Utah St. Sec 58-13-2.7 (Effective April 22, 2020);	No immunity for healthcare providers who are grossly negligent or	Yes.	No.	The same rules for premises apply to businesses	Yes.	No.

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	resulting from any act or omission in the course of providing healthcare during a declared major public health emergency; immunity from civil liability for damages or an injury resulting from exposure of an individual to COVID-19 on the premises owned or operated by the person, or during an activity managed by the person	providers must provide the qualified treatment in accordance with the most current written recommendations issued by the federal government agency if written recommendations have been issued by a federal government agency regarding the use of the qualified treatment for treatment of the illness or condition that resulted in the declared major public health emergency	Utah St. Sec. 78B-4-517 (Effective August 19, 2020)	engage in intentional or malicious misconduct; healthcare providers must act in good faith; no immunity with regard to the exposure of an individual to COVID-19 on the premises if there is willful misconduct, reckless infliction of harm, or intentional infliction of harm					
Vermont	Immunity from civil liability from any death, injury,	No.	2019 Vermont Executive Order 1-20	Willful misconduct or gross negligence	Yes: healthcare facilities; healthcare	No.	No.	No.	No.

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	or loss resulting from COVID-19 related emergency management services or response activities		(March 13, 2020)		professionals; healthcare volunteers				
Virginia	Immunity from civil liability for injury or wrongful death when responding to a disaster by delivering healthcare to persons injured in such disaster	No.	2020 Virginia Executive Order 60 (April 28, 2020)	Gross negligence or willful misconduct	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Washington	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Legislation not yet enacted	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
West Virginia	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Legislation not yet enacted	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Wisconsin	Immunity for healthcare professionals and providers from civil liability for	Yes	Wis. Legis. Serv. Act 185 (2019 A.B. 1038); Wis. Stat. § 895.4801	No immunity for reckless or wanton conduct or intentional misconduct;	Yes: healthcare professionals; healthcare providers; employees,	Yes: persons engaged in the manufacturing, distribution, or sale of emergency	Yes: persons engaged in the processing, distribution, or sale of	No.	No.

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	death or injury to an individual or damages while providing services during the state of emergency (March 12, 2020 – May 12, 2020) or in the 60 days after the expiration of the state of emergency (May 13, 2020 – July 20, 2020); immunity from civil liability for death or injury to an individual caused by food, household products, or emergency medical supplies		(Effective date: April 17, 2020); Wis. Stat. § 895.51 (Effective date: April 17, 2020)	good faith not required	agents, and contractors thereof	medical supplies	food products; persons engaged in the manufacturing, distribution, or sale of qualified emergency household products; persons engaged in the manufacturing, distribution, or sale of emergency medical supplies; charitable organizations ; food distribution services		

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Wyoming	Immunity for compliance with instructions of health officers or acting in good faith in responding to public health emergency	Yes: must in good faith follow the instructions of a state, city, town, or county health officer or in good faith in responding to public health emergency	Wyoming St. Sec. 35-4-114 (Effective: May 20, 2020)	No immunity for gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct; must act in good faith	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.