

IMMUNITY AMENDMENTS

2016 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: J. Stuart Adams

House Sponsor: Curtis Oda

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill modifies the General Government code by amending immunity provisions.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ▶ provides that a governmental entity's officers and employees' immunity from suit for an injury or damage resulting from the implementation of or failure to implement measures to respond to emergency or public health conditions includes the use, provision, operation, and management of certain facilities;

- ▶ provides that a person or business entity owning a building or other facility and an operator of or an employee in a building or facility is immune from liability with respect to any decisions or actions related to emergency or public health conditions while acting under the general supervision of or on behalf of any public entity; and

- ▶ makes technical changes.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

None

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

63G-7-201, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 342



28 **63G-8-201**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 249



30 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:*

31 Section 1. Section **63G-7-201** is amended to read:

32 **63G-7-201. Immunity of governmental entities and employees from suit.**

33 (1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, each governmental entity and each
34 employee of a governmental entity are immune from suit for any injury that results from the
35 exercise of a governmental function.

36 (2) Notwithstanding the waiver of immunity provisions of Section **63G-7-301**, a
37 governmental entity, its officers, and its employees are immune from suit for any injury or
38 damage resulting from the implementation of or the failure to implement measures to:

39 (a) control the causes of epidemic and communicable diseases and other conditions
40 significantly affecting the public health or necessary to protect the public health as set out in
41 Title 26A, Chapter 1, Local Health Departments;

42 (b) investigate and control suspected bioterrorism and disease as set out in Title 26,
43 Chapter 23b, Detection of Public Health Emergencies Act;

44 (c) respond to a national, state, or local emergency, a public health emergency as
45 defined in Section **26-23b-102**, or a declaration by the President of the United States or other
46 federal official requesting public health related activities[~~;~~ and], including the use, provision,
47 operation, and management of:

48 (i) an emergency shelter;

49 (ii) housing;

50 (iii) a staging place; or

51 (iv) a medical facility; and

52 (d) adopt methods or measures, in accordance with Section **26-1-30**, for health care
53 providers, public health entities, and health care insurers to coordinate among themselves to
54 verify the identity of the individuals they serve.

55 (3) A governmental entity, its officers, and its employees are immune from suit, and
56 immunity is not waived, for any injury if the injury arises out of or in connection with, or
57 results from:

58 (a) a latent dangerous or latent defective condition of:

59 (i) any highway, road, street, alley, crosswalk, sidewalk, culvert, tunnel, bridge, or
60 viaduct; or

61 (ii) another structure located on any of the items listed in Subsection (3)(a)(i); or

62 (b) a latent dangerous or latent defective condition of any public building, structure,
63 dam, reservoir, or other public improvement.

64 (4) A governmental entity, its officers, and its employees are immune from suit, and
65 immunity is not waived, for any injury proximately caused by a negligent act or omission of an
66 employee committed within the scope of employment, if the injury arises out of or in
67 connection with, or results from:

68 (a) the exercise or performance, or the failure to exercise or perform, a discretionary
69 function, whether or not the discretion is abused;

70 (b) assault, battery, false imprisonment, false arrest, malicious prosecution, intentional
71 trespass, abuse of process, libel, slander, deceit, interference with contract rights, infliction of
72 mental anguish, or violation of civil rights;

73 (c) the issuance, denial, suspension, or revocation of, or the failure or refusal to issue,
74 deny, suspend, or revoke, any permit, license, certificate, approval, order, or similar
75 authorization;

76 (d) a failure to make an inspection or making an inadequate or negligent inspection;

77 (e) the institution or prosecution of any judicial or administrative proceeding, even if
78 malicious or without probable cause;

79 (f) a misrepresentation by an employee whether or not the misrepresentation is
80 negligent or intentional;

81 (g) a riot, unlawful assembly, public demonstration, mob violence, or civil disturbance;

82 (h) the collection or assessment of taxes;

83 (i) an activity of the Utah National Guard;

84 (j) the incarceration of a person in a state prison, county or city jail, or other place of
85 legal confinement;

86 (k) a natural condition on publicly owned or controlled land;

87 (l) a condition existing in connection with an abandoned mine or mining operation;

88 (m) an activity authorized by the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration
89 or the Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands;

90 (n) the operation or existence of a pedestrian or equestrian trail that is along a ditch,
91 canal, stream, or river, regardless of ownership or operation of the ditch, canal, stream, or river,
92 if:

93 (i) the trail is designated under a general plan adopted by a municipality under Section
94 10-9a-401 or by a county under Section 17-27a-401;

95 (ii) the trail right-of-way or the right-of-way where the trail is located is open to public
96 use as evidenced by a written agreement between:

97 (A) the owner or operator of the trail right-of-way or of the right-of-way where the trail
98 is located; and

99 (B) the municipality or county where the trail is located; and

100 (iii) the written agreement:

101 (A) contains a plan for operation and maintenance of the trail; and

102 (B) provides that an owner or operator of the trail right-of-way or of the right-of-way
103 where the trail is located has, at a minimum, the same level of immunity from suit as the
104 governmental entity in connection with or resulting from the use of the trail;

105 (o) research or implementation of cloud management or seeding for the clearing of fog;

106 (p) the management of flood waters, earthquakes, or natural disasters;

107 (q) the construction, repair, or operation of flood or storm systems;

108 (r) the operation of an emergency vehicle, while being driven in accordance with the
109 requirements of Section 41-6a-212;

110 (s) the activity of:

111 (i) providing emergency medical assistance;

112 (ii) fighting fire;

113 (iii) regulating, mitigating, or handling hazardous materials or hazardous wastes;

114 (iv) an emergency evacuation;

115 (v) transporting or removing an injured person to a place where emergency medical
116 assistance can be rendered or where the person can be transported by a licensed ambulance
117 service; or

118 (vi) intervening during a dam emergency;

119 (t) the exercise or performance, or the failure to exercise or perform, any function
120 pursuant to Title 73, Chapter 10, Board of Water Resources - Division of Water Resources;

121 (u) an unauthorized access to government records, data, or electronic information
122 systems by any person or entity; or

123 (v) an activity of wildlife, as defined in Section 23-13-2, that arises during the use of a
124 public or private road.

125 Section 2. Section 63G-8-201 is amended to read:

126 **63G-8-201. Voluntary services -- Immunity from liability -- Exceptions.**

127 (1) A person performing services on a voluntary basis, without compensation, under
128 the general supervision of, and on behalf of any public entity, is immune from liability with
129 respect to any decisions or actions, other than in connection with the operation of a motor
130 vehicle, taken during the course of those services, unless it is established that such decisions or
131 actions were grossly negligent, not made in good faith, or were made maliciously.

132 (2) A volunteer facilitator is immune from liability to the extent provided in Subsection
133 67-20-3(4).

134 (3) A person or ~~H~~→ **[business]** ←~~H~~ entity owning a building or other facility and an
134a operator of or
135 an employee in a building or facility is immune from liability with respect to any decisions or
136 actions related to emergency or public health conditions, as described in Subsection
137 63G-7-201(2)(c), while acting under the general supervision of or on behalf of any public
138 entity.

Legislative Review Note
Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel