SENATE, No. 3006

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

219th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED OCTOBER 8, 2020

Sponsored by:

Senator JOSEPH F. VITALE

District 19 (Middlesex)

Senator NICHOLAS P. SCUTARI

District 22 (Middlesex, Somerset and Union)

SYNOPSIS

Restores civil liability of nursing homes and related facilities during public health emergency and state of emergency.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 12/7/2020)

AN ACT concerning certain civil liabilities for long-term facilities and amending P.L.2020, c.18.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

- 1. Section 1 of P.L.2020, c.18 is amended to read as follows:
- 1. a. The Legislature finds and declares:

This statement of legislative intent is made to establish clearly our intent because of the lack of committee hearings. This statement shall be made an official part of the record in establishing this Legislature's intent.

It has been reported that this bill would grant immunity to all medical doctors and healthcare workers in New Jersey for all inpatient or outpatient procedures or any medical treatment rendered during the timeframe of the COVID-19 emergency. This is not an accurate statement.

The enactment of this bill is to ensure that there are no impediments to providing medical treatment related to the COVID-19 emergency and that all medical personnel supporting the COVID-19 response are granted immunity. However, medical care rendered in the ordinary course of medical practice does not provide the granting of immunity. For example, procedures performed by licensed medical professionals in their ordinary course of business, including orthopedic procedures, OB/GYN services, and necessary cardiological procedures.

It is not the Legislature's intent to grant immunity for medical services, treatment and procedures that are unrelated to the COVID-19 emergency.

b. As used in this section:

["Health] Except as provided in section 2 of P.L., c. (pending before the Legislature as this bill), "health care facility" means any healthcare facility as defined in section 2 of P.L.2005, c.222 (C.26:13-2), and any modular field treatment facility and any other site designated by the Commissioner of Health for temporary use for the purpose of providing essential services in support of the State's response to the outbreak of coronavirus disease during the public health emergency and state of emergency declared by the Governor in Executive Order 103 of 2020.

"Health care professional" means a physician, physician assistant, advanced practice nurse, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, or other health care professional whose professional practice is regulated pursuant to Title 45 of the Revised Statutes or who is otherwise authorized to provide health care services in this State, an emergency medical technician or mobile intensive care

EXPLANATION – Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

paramedic certified by the Commissioner of Health pursuant to Title 26 of the Revised Statutes or who is otherwise authorized to provide health care services in this State, and a radiologic technologist regulated pursuant to Title 26 of the Revised Statutes or who is otherwise authorized to provide health care services in this State.

"Scarce critical resource allocation policy" means a policy, protocol or guidelines for the allocation by a health care facility, or a health care system that owns or operates more than one health care facility, of ventilators, intensive care unit beds, or other medical resources or supplies that may be in limited supply and high demand during a public health emergency.

- c. [Notwithstanding] <u>Except as provided in section 2 of P.L.</u>, c. (pending before the <u>Legislature as this bill)</u>, <u>notwithstanding the provisions of any law, rule, or regulation to the contrary:</u>
- (1) a health care professional shall not be liable for civil damages for injury or death alleged to have been sustained as a result of an act or omission by the health care professional in the course of providing medical services in support of the State's response to the outbreak of coronavirus disease during the public health emergency and state of emergency declared by the Governor in Executive Order 103 of 2020; and (2) a health care facility or a health care system that owns or operates more than one health care facility shall not be liable for civil damages for injury or death alleged to have been sustained as a result of an act or omission by one or more of its agents, officers, employees, servants, representatives or volunteers, if, and to the extent, such agent, officer, employee, servant, representative or volunteer is immune from liability pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection.

Immunity shall also include any act or omission undertaken in good faith by a health care professional or healthcare facility or a health care system to support efforts to treat COVID-19 patients and to prevent the spread of COVID-19 during the public health emergency and state of emergency declared by the Governor in Executive Order 103 of 2020, including but not limited to engaging in telemedicine or telehealth, and diagnosing or treating patients outside the normal scope of the health care professional's license or practice. The immunity granted pursuant to this subsection shall not apply to acts or omissions constituting a crime, actual fraud, actual malice, gross negligence, recklessness, or willful misconduct, and shall be retroactive to March 9, 2020.

d. [Notwithstanding] Except as provided in section 2 of P.L., c. (pending before the Legislature as this bill), notwithstanding the provisions of any law, rule, or regulation to the contrary, a health care facility or a health care system that owns or operates more than one health care facility shall not be criminally or civilly liable for damages for injury or death alleged to have been

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sustained as a result of an act or omission by the facility or system or one or more of the facility's or system's agents, officers, employees, servants, representatives or volunteers during the public health emergency and state of emergency declared by the Governor in Executive Order 103 of 2020 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 a minimum incorporates the core principles identified by the Commissioner of Health in an executive directive or administrative order, and the health care facility's or system's agents, officers, employees, servants, representatives and volunteers shall not be civilly or criminally liable for an injury caused by any act or omission pursuant to this subsection during the public health emergency and state of emergency declared by the Governor in Executive Order 103 of 2020 pursuant to, and consistent with, such policy.

(cf: P.L.2020, c.18)

- 2. (New section) a. The civil immunity provided by section 1 of P.L.2020, c.18 for the duration of the public health emergency and state of emergency declared by the Governor in Executive Order 103 of 2020 shall not apply to a nursing home or related facility for injury or death alleged to have been sustained as a result of an act or omission by one or more of the facility's agents, officers, employees, servants, representatives or volunteers.
- b. As used in this section, a "nursing home or related facility" includes a home health agency, hospice, intermediate care facility, dialysis center, long-term care facility, rehabilitation facility, residential treatment facility, skilled nursing facility, and adult day care center.

3. This act shall take effect immediately and shall apply to any civil action that accrues on or after the effective date.

STATEMENT

Under P.L.2020, c.18, a health care facility or a health care system that owns or operates more than one health care facility is not liable for civil damages for injury or death alleged to have been sustained as a result of an act or omission by one or more of its agents, officers, employees, servants, representatives or volunteers in the course of providing medical services in support of the State's response to the outbreak of coronavirus disease during the public health emergency and state of emergency declared by the Governor in Executive Order 103 of 2020. The Executive Order was issued March 9, 2020.

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This bill removes the civil immunity provided by P.L.2020, c.18 to nursing homes and related facilities. Under the bill, these facilities would be liable in civil actions for injury or death alleged to have been sustained as a result of an act or omission by one or more of the facility's agents, officers, employees, servants, representatives or volunteers.

The bill provides that the term "nursing home or related facility" includes a home health agency, hospice, intermediate care facility, dialysis center, long-term care facility, rehabilitation facility, residential treatment facility, skilled nursing facility, and adult day care center.

The bill would shall take effect immediately and would not be retroactive. It would apply to any civil action for injury or death that occurs on or after the effective date of the bill.