GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2023

FILED SENATE
Apr 4, 2023
S.B. 571
PRINCIPAL CLERK
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SENATE BILL DRS35195-NB-132

CI (TC)	NGA ALIVAGO ANA
Short Title:	NC Accountability/Safety Net. (Public
Sponsors:	Senator Burgin (Primary Sponsor).
Referred to:	
	A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT T	O LIMIT LIABILITY FOR NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND
NONGO	OVERNMENTAL INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS WORKING WITH AND
FOR CE	ERTAIN PUBLIC AGENCIES.
The Genera	l Assembly of North Carolina enacts:
	SECTION 1. Article 31 of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes is amended by adding
a new section	
	1B. Limited liability for nongovernmental organizations with agencies.
	<u>Γhe following definitions apply in this section:</u>
<u>(</u>	1) Health care services. – As defined in G.S. 90-21.50, including the provision
	of services by the Department of Health and Human Services and its various
	divisions, in conjunction with or through nongovernmental organizations.
<u>(</u>	2) <u>Nongovernmental organization. – Any not-for-profit corporation</u>
	organization, or association, incorporated or otherwise, that is organized or
	operating in the State.
<u>(</u>	3) Public agency. – The Department of Health and Human Services and any
(l ₂) 1	county or local agency affiliated with the Department.
	Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, any nongovernmenta
_	that contracts with the public agency for the provision of health care services may ble for injury or damage caused by the negligence of the nongovernmenta
	n, but shall not be held liable for the injury or damage caused by the public agency
	ry officer, employee, involuntary servant, volunteer, or agent of the public agency
	n the scope of their employment or contract.
	<u>The nongovernmental organization and the public agency shall each bear the costs or the costs of the costs </u>
	tself against their respective acts and omissions and claims arising from those acts
and omission	
	Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, this section shall not be waived
	ed by any court of competent jurisdiction. Any contract provision between parties
	orts to impose on a nongovernmental organization any liability in tort for injury or
damage, inc	luding bodily injury, mental anguish, property, economic, or noneconomic damages
	ed by or resulting from a public agency's negligence, in whole or in part, shall be voice
and unenfor	ceable. This section does not limit or affect the immunity provided by other State or
federal law	that would otherwise be an available defense to either party."
\$	SECTION 2. Article 31 of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes is amended by adding
a new section	on to read:

"§ 143-300.1C. Limited liability for contractors with agencies.



- (a) The following definitions apply in this section:
 - (1) Health care services. As defined in G.S. 90-21.50, including the provision of services by the Department of Health and Human Services and its various divisions, in conjunction with or through nongovernmental independent contractors.
 - (2) Nongovernmental independent contractor. An organization or individual that exercises independent employment and contracting to do certain work according to its own judgment and method, without being subject to its employer, except as to the result of the work.
 - (3) Public agency. The Department of Health and Human Services and any county or local agency affiliated with the Department.
- (b) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, liability in tort shall be limited and shall be only under this Article for any nongovernmental independent contractor that contracts with the public agency for the provision of health care services, while the nongovernmental independent contractor is performing or providing health care services within the scope of the contract or agreement.
- (c) In performance of health care services, the nongovernmental independent contractor is deemed to be the functional equivalent of the public agency, and to the extent that the nongovernmental independent contractor is performing or providing those services in the stead of the public agency, the nongovernmental independent contractor is fulfilling a public purpose authorized to be performed by the public agency.
- (d) In performance of health care services, the nongovernmental independent contractor shall be subject to the monetary limits provided in G.S. 143-299.2, equivalent to those limits for the public agency. Any claim against the nongovernmental independent contractor arising from the nongovernmental independent contractor's provision of health care services shall be filed with a court of competent jurisdiction and not before the Industrial Commission.
- (e) If any civil action is commenced against a nongovernmental independent contractor alleging death, bodily injury, or other injury to the claimant arising out of any action or omission within the scope of the nongovernmental independent contractor's performance or provision of health care services, the State shall indemnify the nongovernmental independent contractor for any damages incurred in excess of the monetary limits in G.S. 143-299.2 as applied in subsection (d) of this section.
- (f) <u>Damages</u>, <u>court costs</u>, <u>litigation expenses</u>, <u>and other costs of indemnification</u>, <u>including attorney's fees</u>, <u>whether by settlement or by judgment</u>, <u>shall be presented by the claimant to the Industrial Commission</u>.
- (g) Upon entry of a final judgment in excess of the monetary limits in G.S. 143-299.2 as applied in subsection (d) of this section against the nongovernmental independent contractor, or upon the settlement of a claim in excess of those limits, the claimant or his or her representative shall file a copy of that judgment or settlement within 60 days after the effective date of that settlement or judgment with the Industrial Commission."
- **SECTION 3.** This act becomes effective October 1, 2023, and applies to claims arising from acts or omissions occurring on or after that date.

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