COVİD-19
Emergency Legal Preparedness Primer
As of August 25, 2020
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COVID-19 Epi Trends
Emergency Legal Preparedness/Response/Recovery
Federal | State | Tribal | Local
Public Health Emergency Powers
Constitutional & Other Challenges
Additional Resources/Ask the Network
COVID-19 Confirmed Cases & Deaths

Global Cases  23.45 million | Deaths: 809,349
U.S. Cases    5.71 million | Deaths: 177,544
U.S. Stats    24% all cases | 22% all deaths

Emerging Epi & Medical Trends

Asymptomatic persons could account for 40-45% of infections spread

Antibodies may be insufficient to ward off additional infections

Multiple potential vaccines are in Phase III clinical trials for safety & efficacy

Emerging cases surged over 50% related to re-opening activities
People Who Are at Higher Risk for Severe Illness

Underlying health condition/Risk factor for severe outcomes from respiratory infection (% with condition)

• One or more conditions (37.6%)
• Diabetes (10.9%)
• Chronic lung disease (9.2%)
• Cardiovascular disease (9.2%)

Prolonged Effects of COVID-19

CDC study released July 24, 2020 finds that “COVID-19 can result in prolonged illness even among persons with milder outpatient illness, including young adults.”

35% of 292 symptomatic respondents reported not having returned to their usual state of health 16 days (median) from testing date:

- 26% among those aged 18–34 years
- 32% among those aged 35–49 years
- 47% among those aged ≥50 years
Public health authorities and powers vary depending on the type of emergency declared at every level of government.

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Jan. 31: HHS Sec. Alex Azar declares national public health emergency effective as of Jan. 27

- Encourages interjurisdictional coordination
- Allows waivers of specific federal laws
- Authorizes real-time countermeasures through emergency use authorizations
- Supports social distancing measures

July 25: Sec. Alex Azar renews PHE declaration for 90 additional days.
Mar. 13: President Trump declares dual emergencies via the National Emergencies Act and § 501(b) of the Stafford Act authorizing:

- Access to FEMA’s Disaster Relief Fund and reimbursement for eligible emergency protective response measures.
- Waivers under SSA § 1135 of select Medicare, Medicaid, S-Chip, HIPAA Privacy Rule requirements
- Additional types of federal assistance to states & localities
Select Congressional Bills

7/27
Senate proposes a $1 trillion relief bill providing for a new round of stimulus checks, expanded unemployment benefits & additional school funding.

6/24
House passes HEROES Act providing more economic stimulus & funds for contact tracing.

6/24
Emergency House Protections & Relief Act introduced to prevent evictions, foreclosures & unsafe housing conditions resulting from COVID-19.

6/22
House introduces a bill to require COVID-19 drugs developed with federal support to be affordable & accessible.

5/15
Senate introduces a bill to provide funding to address health workforce shortages & disparities highlighted by COVID-19.
Major Enacted Federal Legislation

**Families First**

- **Mar. 18: Families First Coronavirus Response Act**
  - Private health plans must provide $0 cost coverage for COVID-19 tests
  - Temporarily increases federal portion of Medicaid
  - Requires 14 days of paid sick leave for certain employees

**CARES Act**

- **Mar. 27: CARES Act**
  - Largest stimulus package in history
  - Requires insurance providers to cover COVID-19 testing, vaccines & preventative services
  - Protects volunteer HCWs from liability
  - Requires governors to submit 2020 testing plan
  - Authorizes PHI disclosure with written patient consent

**PPP & HEA**

- **Apr. 24: Paycheck Protection Program & Healthcare Enhancement Act**
  - Additional funding for hospitals & HCPs
  - Supports testing & contact tracing efforts
  - Requires governors to submit 2020 testing plan
  - HHS Secretary must report on testing, cases & deaths
Federal Agency Coordination

Right click on each image to link to COVID-19 sites
Mar. 13: HHS Sec. Azar issues § 1135 national waivers (retroactive effect on March 1) re:
• EMTALA sanctions for patient relocation purposes
• HIPAA Privacy Rule regulations (for limited duration)
• In-state licensure requirements for health care workers
• Participation restrictions on Medicare, Medicaid, & SCHIP
• Medicare Advantage payment limitations
• Stark Law sanctions

April 15: CMS updates waivers for health care providers re:
• Telemedicine provisions, facilitating Medicare services
• Patient rights surrounding access to medical records, visitation & seclusion
• Physical environments to allow care in non-hospital settings during surge
Joe Biden’s COVID Plan

• **Restore trust & credibility in public officials**
  - Reinstate daily briefings, ensure decisions are made by public health officials and not politicians, restore the White House National Security Council for Global Health Security and Biodefense

• **Effective national emergency response**
  - Make testing widely available, create more capacity for prevention, response & treatment, accelerate development of treatment & vaccines, provide timely data & information

• **Eliminate cost barriers to prevention & treatment**
  - Ensure everyone irrespective of insurance coverage has access to free testing, preventative services & vaccines.

• **Support workers, small businesses & stabilize the economy**
  - Provide guaranteed paid sick & care-giving leave, expanded unemployment relief & state/local emergency funds.

• **Lead global responses to COVID-19**
  - Create a Global Health Emergency Board, advance global pandemic preparedness
COVID State & Select Tribal/Local Emergency Declarations

Click on the **date** of each state to view declarations

Link [here](#) for updates re: jurisdictional requests for FEMA disaster relief
Initial Timing of State-based Emergency Declarations

Number of States Issuing Initial Emergency Declarations

For more information on the current status of state/territorial declarations, see the National Governors Association online resource.
Select State Emergency Powers
Explicitly Invoked by Declarations

**Note:** this table tracks select, express authorities referenced via state emergency declarations ([link](#) on each state acronym for access). *Additional emergency powers may be authorized under state law through which the declarations are issued.*

| Emergency Powers                  | A | A | A | C | C | C | D | F | H | I | I | I | K | L | M | M | M | M | M | N | N | N | N | N | O | O | P | R | T | V | U | W | W | W |
| Altered Contracts | Procurements   | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Emergency Plans | ICS              | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Funding | Resource Allocation | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Intrastate Coordination          | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Isolation | Quarantine   | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Licensure Reciprocity            | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Price Controls re: Gouging       | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Surveillance | Reporting | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Testing | Screening | Treatment   | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Travel Restrictions              | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Waivers | Suspensions     | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |

Note: this table tracks select, express authorities referenced via state emergency declarations ([link](#) on each state acronym for access). *Additional emergency powers may be authorized under state law through which the declarations are issued.*
Projected Emergency Declaration Expirations by Month (2020)

# of states whose emergency declarations are projected to expire per month, absent further intervention
**Legal Triage**: efforts of legal actors & others during declared emergencies to build a favorable legal environment by prioritizing issues & solutions facilitating legitimate public health responses.
Balancing Individual & Communal Interests

Individual Interests:
- Privacy
- Religious Freedoms
- Due Process
- Equal Protection

Communal Interests:
- Surveillance
- Treatment
- Isolation & Quarantine
- Curfews & Closures

Emergency Preparedness and Response
Current & Emerging Legal Issues

Topics

- Emergency Powers - Triage
- Crisis Standards of Care
- Social Distancing Measures
- Privacy
- Liability
- Surveillance & Reporting
- Testing/Screening/Treatment/Vaccination
Since April, over 2 dozen state/local health leaders have “resigned, retired, or been fired.”

In April & May, the Tri-County (CO) Health Department was vandalized on 3 occasions (i.e., broken windows, vulgar messages).

May 9: The residence of Ohio’s state health director was picketed. On June 11, armed protestors surrounded the property, lending to her resignation that same day.

June 8: The health officer of Orange County (CA) resigned amid social media threats.

June 22: L.A. County’s public health director received threats of being shot.

Aug. 4: NYC Health Commissioner resigns amid controversy with the mayor.

Aug. 9: CA Dept. of Public Health Director resigns following surveillance concerns.
March 3: VP Pence: “Any American can be tested . . . subject to doctor’s orders.”

March 21: Some health officials restrict coronavirus testing to HCWs & hospitalized persons, saying “the battle to contain the virus is lost [as we move] into a new phase of the pandemic response.”

April 11: CMS issues guidance requiring insurers to cover diagnostic testing & related services with no patient cost-sharing.

April 19: Antibody tests key to reopening country are in high demand, yet tests’ availability and inaccuracies raise alarms.

May 7: AZ Gov. Ducey withdraws access by university researchers to select health data for in-state surveillance, then reverses decision.
Aug 23: New York Times reports that the national shift in COVID-19 hospital surveillance practices from CDC’s existing system to the Pittsburgh-based private company, Teletracking Technologies, in April 2020 included a mandate from HHS Sec’y Alex Azar:

Hospitals must participate with the new surveillance system as a “perquisite to payment” of hospital preparedness funds via the CARES Act.
Committee on Equitable Allocation of Vaccine for the Novel Coronavirus

First Committee Meeting Public Agenda

Friday, July 24, 2020
4:30 p.m. – 5:30 p.m. ET
Zoom Webinar

Meeting Objectives

- Hold an open session to hear from sponsoring agencies on their perspectives of the statement of task

Friday, July 24, 2020

OPEN SESSION
Localities in 43 states and territories require face masks to be worn by employees, customers, or others in public.


**July 10**: Judge rejects FL lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of Orange County’s mask requirement.

**Aug. 13**: GA Governor Kemp announces his office is dropping its case against the City of Atlanta re: its mask requirement.

**Aug. 13**: Democratic Presidential candidate Joe Biden calls on states to craft face mask requirements.

**Aug. 20**: NY Gov. Cuomo admits mask requirement should have been issued months earlier.
Contact tracing - efforts typically led by public health agents to ascertain specific contacts of persons infected with COVID-19 and notify them of potential exposure and seek testing.

States are hiring thousands for contact tracing activities within health agencies.

Apple & Google released Bluetooth technology on April 10 that sends automatic alerts to persons in range of COVID+ persons, raising privacy concerns.

New bill signed into law in Kansas on June 8 restricts contact tracing to voluntary participants, provides strong confidentiality protections, and extensively limits liability.
COVID-19 & HIPAA Bulletin
Limited Waiver of HIPAA Sanctions and Penalties During a Nationwide Public Health Emergency

March 2020

The Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) outbreak imposes additional challenges on health care providers. Often questions arise about the ability of entities covered by the HIPAA regulations to share information, including with friends and family, public health officials, and other first responders and public health authorities.

COVID-19 and HIPAA: Disclosures to law enforcement, paramedics, and public health authorities

Does the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) Privacy Rule allow a covered entity to share the name or other identifying information of an individual who has been infected with, or exposed to, the virus SARS-CoV-2, or the disease caused by the virus, Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), with law enforcement, paramedics, other first responders, and public health authorities without an individual’s authorization?

For additional expert analyses and guidance, contact Denise Chrysler, JD, or Sallie Milam, JD, CIPP/US/G, at the Network–MidStates Region.
Substantial change in usual healthcare operations and level of care due to a pervasive or catastrophic disaster.
Select States’ CSC Plans

Click on the **date** of each state to view CSC plans (where available)

*The date provided indicates when a state’s CSC plan was published, not necessarily activated.*
CSC Legal Issues

Practical, Ethical, and Legal Challenges Underlying Crisis Standards of Care

James G. Hodge, Jr., Dan Hanfling, and Tia P. Powell

- Allocation
- Patient’s Rights
- Reimbursement
- Licensure
- Scope of Practice
- Civil Rights
- Duty to Care
- Uniformity
- Liability
Despite risks, many legal liability protections apply in routine events & declared emergencies, especially concerning health care volunteers, workers, and entities.
Social Distancing Measures

- Control modes of transportation
- Increase distance among workers
- Dismiss schools
- Restrict public gatherings
- Evacuation
- Isolation & quarantine
- Curfew
- Shelter-in-place/Lockdown
Quarantine
Separation from others of people exposed to a contagious condition prior to knowing if they may be ill or contagious

Isolation
Separation from others of people who are known to be infected, or capable of infecting others, with a contagious condition

See the National Conference of State Legislatures for a listing of state-based quarantine and isolation statutes.
Q & I Best Practices

Safe, hygienic premises
Monitoring & care
Basic necessities
Means of communication
Least restrictive means
Termination
Closures & Cancellations

Places of Worship

Employers

Schools & Universities

Events

Sports

Festivals
Assembly Limits

On what authority?
By who specifically?
At what governmental level?
In what specific setting?
For how long?

Government limits on assembly and speech are constitutional provided they are narrowly tailored to a substantial governmental interest & allow alternative channels for communication. Clark v. Community for Creative Nonviolence, 468 U.S. 288 (1984)
Mar. 29: Curfew order extends existing Stay at Home Order for the entire Navajo Nation. All persons, subject to some exceptions, must stay home from 8:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m., 7 days a week.

May 5: Nearby Gallup, NM imposed strict confinement measures via use of “riot act” authorities allowed by NM Governor Michelle Lujan Grisham (ending on May 10).

Aug. 19: Puerto Rico Governor Wanda Vazquez imposes “Sunday” lockdown (in addition to weekly 10 pm – 5 am curfew across the territory).
Jan. 31: Trump Administration bans foreign national travel for those who have been in China within last 14 days and who pose a risk.

Feb. 29: Administration bans foreign national travel for those who have been in Iran, as well as travel warnings re: Italy, Japan & South Korea.

Mar. 11: President Trump institutes 30 day comprehensive travel ban for non-Americans arriving from EU, including U.K. & Ireland

Mar. 19: U.S. closes border with Canada & Mexico (through 7/20) to persons travelling for non-essential purposes (e.g. tourism).

Apr. 21: President Trump suspends limited immigration activities for 60 days initially, and extended to Dec. 31.

June 22: President Trump temporarily suspends foreign work visas through the end of 2020.
Mar. 26: “Governors Tell Outsiders From ‘Hot Zone’ to Stay Away as Virus Divides States”

- Florida Governor Ron DeSantis orders 14 day quarantine against anyone arriving from NY in prior 3 weeks
- Hawaii Governor David Ige recommends travelers postpone trips for 30 days and imposes 14 day quarantine on arrivals
- Alaska Governor Mike Dunleavy orders residents and others arriving in state to self-quarantine for 14 days

June 24: NY, NJ & CT Governors set 14 day quarantine requirement for persons returning or visiting from COVID “hotspot” states with > cases
June 23: Federal DOJ challenges constitutionality of HI’s 14-day quarantine order

July 3: U.S. District Judge rules that Hawaii’s quarantine is reasonable in a public health crisis & constitutional, allowing the quarantine order to continue to be implemented.
State Shelter-In-Place or Stay Home Orders

Click on the date of each state to view the order

Note: data are based in substantial part on NYT (March 24, 2020)
Justifying Social Distancing

Assess Epi
Assure Mobilization
Acquire PPE
Find Treatments
Develop Vaccines
Save Lives
Assessing the Consequences

- Unemployment
- Business Failures
- Government Bailouts
- Active Protests
- Mental Health
- Lost Lives
Re-opening Phases

**Phase 1**

- Vulnerable individuals shelter-in-place
- Practice social distancing and avoid socializing in groups >10
- Employers should encourage telework and most businesses remain closed

**Phase 2**

- Resume non-essential travel
- Schools, gyms, and bars may re-open

**Phase 3**

- Vulnerable individuals may resume public interactions, with social distancing
- Large venues may reopen
Re-opening Efforts

Essential Business

Light Retail

Salons & Barbers

Bars

Gyms

Restaurants
July 8: President Trump threatens to cut funding for schools that do not reopen and criticizes CDC’s school safety guidelines as tough & expensive.

July 17: CA Gov. Gavin Newsom issues an executive order forbidding schools from reopening in counties on California’s COVID-19 watch list until certain criteria are met. On July 21, the Center for American Liberty, representing parents, sued to challenge the order’s constitutionality.

July 23: CDC emphasizes the importance of school re-opening, citing evidence indicating school-aged children are at low risk for COVID-19 and are unlikely to “be major drivers” in spreading the virus.

Multiple legal issues extending from school reopening include: lawful authority to open (or not), liability claims (related to potential outbreaks), liability protections, discrimination, demands for tuition refunds, rights to education, and teacher union disputes.
## Select Changes to School Vaccination Policies Due to COVID-19

### Permitting Delays
- **Nevada** is granting immunization extensions for the 2020-21 school year because the postponement of non-essential medical services halted necessary enrollment vaccinations. Students may enroll irrespective of immunization status.
- A **Tennessee school principal** stated that a grace period on the school’s immunization schedule may be given if parents demonstrate they attempted to catch their kids up on shots.

### Maintaining Immunization Requirements
- **Ohio schools** are requiring vaccination for the 2020-21 school year (like many school systems nationally).
- **Kentucky schools** require that records be up-to-date on required vaccines for the 2020-21 school year with exemptions for religious or medical reasons.

### Drive-thru Immunization Clinics
- **Cleveland County (NC) schools** are partnering with the county’s public health center to provide immunizations via drive-thrus.
- **Sweetwater County (WY) public health authorities** are offering a drive-thru immunization clinic for incoming 7th graders required to get Tdap and Meningococcal vaccines.
Epidemiologists express concern that factors unique to residential universities (e.g., shared living spaces, large gatherings) heighten risks for significant outbreaks.

CDC & American Association of University Professors release guidance on reopening campuses emphasizing safety.

In May, 14 university presidents met with VP Pence and Sec’y of Educ. DeVos to seek liability protections as campuses reopen, citing concerns of lawsuits over outbreaks and tuition fees.

In July, Sec’y of Educ. DeVos and President Trump support physical re-opening of schools in the Fall 2020.

In August, UNC-Chapel Hill, Notre Dame, Michigan State and other major universities reverse decision to hold in person classes.
Re-opening Legal Controversies

Federal v. State

State v. Local

State v. Tribal

Employee v. Employer

Public v. Private Sector
May 19: A high ranking DOJ official sent a letter to CA Governor Gavin Newsom, threatening to intervene if CA does not alter its stay home order and re-opening policy.
• While restaurants and malls can open in phase 2 re-opening strategies, religious entities cannot do so until phase 3.
• DOJ characterizes this deferential treatment as unconstitutional pursuant to *Lukumi v. City of Hialeah.*

May 29: U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice John Roberts opined that the limitations put in place by Governor Newsom’s order are constitutionally-sound under the First Amendment and pursuant to judicial discretion of executive acts.
May 12: Pennsylvania Governor Tom Wolf threatens multiple counties attempting to open businesses in contravention of existing state-level stay-at-home orders with denial of discretionary federal funds and various sanctions for offending businesses including loss of license and payment of unemployment benefits for employees unwilling to work for safety reasons.

May 13: Texas Attorney General issues letter to local officials in Dallas, Austin, and other municipalities to cease enforcement of multiple social distancing and preventive measures related to religious institutions, wearing of masks, and contact tracing efforts under threat of litigation.
Reopening Communities

- **From May 1-10**, NM Gov. Michelle Lujan Grisham invoked emergency powers to lock down the City of Gallup to stop tribal members (largely from Navajo Nation) from spreading COVID to state residents.
- After a partial reopening July 14th, the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe (NY) renewed emergency protocols on July 24th following eight new confirmed cases as the region around it reopens.

Restricting Travel

- On **May 8**, SD Gov. Kristi Noem ordered checkpoints on state highways to be removed and requested federal assistance when tribes refused. Following threats from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to withdraw law enforcement funding if checkpoints remain, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe sued to stop the federal government from withdrawing funding.

Reopening Casinos

- CT Gov. Ned Lamont recognized the Mashantucket Pequot and Mohegan Tribes’ sovereignty over the decision to reopen on June 1 but warned of impacts of reopening casinos on state and tribal partnerships, as well as public health. The casinos have yet to report any infections.
**Public v. Private Litigation**

**Friends of Danny DeVito v. Wolf** – On April 13, PA’s Supreme Court ruled that the temporary closure of non-essential businesses within the scope of the Governor’s emergency order did not constitute a taking.

**Tesla Inc. v. Alameda County** - On May 9, Tesla sued Alameda County alleging it violated principles of due process & equal protection by disallowing Tesla to operate its manufacturing plant. The case was dismissed after Tesla was allowed to do basic operations.

Employee Legal Claims

• **Workers compensation** - often exclusive remedy for workplace injuries
• **Wrongful termination** - e.g., employee faces adverse action for seeking protections
• **Discrimination** - e.g., persons are discriminated based on age, parenthood, health, sex, or other protected characteristics
• **Nuisance** - e.g., employer workplace hazards pose public or private nuisance. Recent judgement in Oakland against McDonald’s® requires new employee safety protocols to sustain reopening.
• **Negligence & intentional torts** - e.g., employer fails to implement CDC/OSHA safety measures
Thank You Contributors!

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Sarah Wetter, JD, MPH
Emily Carey, ASU JD Candidate
Hanna Reinke, ASU JD Candidate
Claudia Reeves, ASU JD Candidate
Join the Network’s COVID-19 Virtual Symposium

Register online for this no-cost program – note, CLE credits available at minimal cost
For More Information

Access these and other Network materials [here](#).

- **Ask the Network** re: questions/comments relating to this information or other legal preparedness & response efforts

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