

# SCHOOL LAW

February 21, 2018



## Second Circuit Upholds Ruling in Munn v. Hotchkiss

## Authors:



Julie C. Fay (860) 251-5009 jfay@goodwin.com



Natalie S. Wagner (860) 251-5613 nwagner@goodwin.com

www.shipmangoodwin.com www.ctschoollaw.com

# On February 6, 2018, the Second Circuit dismissed the remaining appellate claims in *Munn v. Hotchkiss School*, the case involving a private school student who contracted tick-borne encephalitis on a school-sponsored trip to China. When this case was last at the Second Circuit in August 2015, the court held that there was sufficient evidence for the jury to find that the student's injuries were foreseeable. However, at that time, the Second Circuit also decided that the pending appeal involved two issues directly related to state law and therefore certified the following two questions to the Connecticut Supreme Court for guidance: 1) whether state public policy imposed a legal duty on schools "to warn or protect against the foreseeable risk of a serious insect-borne disease when organizing a trip abroad and, if so, 2) whether the jury's damages award, particularly the noneconomic portion, fell outside the limits of just damages, warranted [a reduction of the award]."

## In August of 2017 [see http://www.shipmangoodwin.com/connecticut-supreme-court-issuesdecision-in-munn-v-hotchkiss], the Connecticut Supreme Court found unanimously that 1) the state's public policy supports imposing an affirmative duty on schools to warn about and protect against the risk of insect-borne diseases and 2) there was no legal basis to set aside or reduce the jury's award of \$41.5 million. Having received this decision from the Connecticut Supreme Court, the Second Circuit turned to the four remaining arguments put forward by the school and, finding them to be without merit, has now affirmed the judgment of the district court.

In doing so, the Second Circuit panel found that: 1) it was not an abuse of discretion to allow in the testimony of the plaintiff's expert witness on the standard of care, or to exclude the testimony the defendant's expert; 2) when taken in its entirety, the jury instruction on foreseeability was not misleading as to Connecticut's law; 3) there was sufficient evidence for the jury to conclude that plaintiff was bitten in the location that she claimed; and 4) it was not an error for the district court to exclude a waiver signed by the student and parent purporting to release the school from liability for claims resulting from the school's "sole negligence."

On this last point, the school had conceded that the waiver did not, in fact, release the defendant from liability. However, the school had sought to introduce the waiver to support the argument that the father should also be responsible for contributory negligence. The Second Circuit and the district court relied on Connecticut Supreme Court precedent in finding that



289 Greenwich Avenue Greenwich, CT 06830-6595 203-869-5600

One Constitution Plaza Hartford, CT 06103-1919 860-251-5000

265 Church Street - Suite 1207 New Haven, CT 06510-7013 203-836-2801

400 Park Avenue - Fifth Floor New York, NY 10022-4406 212-376-3010

300 Atlantic Street Stamford, CT 06901-3522 203-324-8100

1875 K St., NW - Suite 600 Washington, DC 20006-1251 202-469-7750

www.shipmangoodwin.com www.ctschoollaw.com

the state doctrine of parental immunity, which prohibits unemancipated minors from suing for injuries caused by their parent, also prevents defendants from apportioning liability to a parent for "negligent supervision" of a minor plaintiff.

The school's sole remaining avenue for relief in this case is now the United States Supreme Court. Unless and until that happens, however, this case continues to be a cautionary warning for schools that public policy in Connecticut will require that they exercise due diligence in the care of students, which includes a duty to assess and take actions to avoid foreseeable risks, in order to avoid liability for injuries that may occur.

Click to view the Second Circuit panel's summary decision [http://www.ca2.uscourts. gov/decisions/isysquery/444e9c5c-8351-40cf-bd18-3c7ca1459221/1/doc/14-2410\_ so.pdf#xml=http://www.ca2.uscourts.gov/decisions/isysquery/444e9c5c-8351-40cf-bd18-3c7ca1459221/1/hilite/]. The full text of the preceding decision from the Connecticut Supreme Court may be found at: <u>https://www.jud.ct.gov/external/supapp/Cases/AROcr/</u> <u>CR326/326CR97.pdf</u>.

### **Questions or Assistance:**

If you have any questions about the *Munn* decision, please contact Julie C. Fay at jfay@ goodwin.com or 860-251-5009 or Natalie S. Wagner at 860-251-5613 or nwagner@goodwin.com.

These materials have been prepared by Shipman & Goodwin LLP for informational purposes only. They are not intended as advertising and should not be considered legal advice. This information is not intended to create, and receipt of it does not create, a lawyer-client relationship. Viewers should not act upon this information without seeking professional counsel. © 2017 Shipman & Goodwin LLP. One Constitution Plaza, Hartford, CT 06103.

