

SUPREME COURT OF TENNESSEE

Sanders v. Traver

109 S.W.3d 282 (Tenn. 2003) · Decided June 19, 2003

SUMMARY

The Tennessee Supreme Court held that Tennessee Rule of Civil Procedure 6.01 applies to actions under the Governmental Tort Liability Act because the rule defines, rather than extends, the Act's twelve-month statute of limitations. The wrongful-death complaint filed on Tuesday was timely because the one-year anniversary fell on a Sunday and the following Monday was a legal holiday; the court affirmed and remanded.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Supreme Court of Tennessee
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Frank F. Drowota, III, C.J.; E. Riley Anderson, J.; Adolpho A. Birch, Jr., J.; Janice M. Holder, J.; William M. Barker, J.
JURISDICTION	Tennessee
DECIDED	June 19, 2003
DISPOSITION	affirmed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Blount Memorial Hospital appealed the Court of Appeals' reversal of the trial court's dismissal of a wrongful-death action as untimely under the Governmental Tort Liability Act. The Tennessee Supreme Court granted permission to appeal.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Issues of statutory construction and interpretation are reviewed de novo without a presumption of correctness.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	precedential
PARTIES	Blount Memorial Hospital, Incorporated v. Kaila B. Williams Sanders

TOPICS

- statute of limitations
- civil procedure
- statutory interpretation
- municipal liability
- wrongful death

PRACTICE AREAS

- civil procedure
- statutory interpretation
- governmental tort liability
- wrongful death
- municipal law

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether Tennessee Rule of Civil Procedure 6.01 applies to actions brought under the Governmental Tort Liability Act.
2. Whether applying Rule 6.01 to a GTLA action impermissibly extends the GTLA's twelve-month statute of limitations.
3. Whether a complaint filed on the first court day after the one-year anniversary, when the anniversary falls on a Sunday followed by a legal holiday, is timely under the GTLA.

HOLDINGS

1. Tennessee Rule of Civil Procedure 6.01 applies to actions brought under the Governmental Tort Liability Act because GTLA suits filed in circuit court are ordinarily governed by the Tennessee Rules of Civil Procedure.
2. Rule 6.01 defines, rather than extends, the GTLA's twelve-month statute of limitations.
3. The wrongful-death complaint was timely filed on Tuesday, May 30, 2000, because the one-year anniversary fell on a Sunday and the following Monday was a legal holiday.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“For the reasons stated herein, this Court finds that a complaint is timely filed under the GTLA's twelve month statute of limitations if it is filed pursuant to the computation of time set forth in Tennessee Rule of Civil Procedure 6.01.” (286)

“There is, however, a fundamental difference between filing a second lawsuit and amending an original, timely-filed complaint.” (285)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Cathi D. Williams was admitted to Blount Memorial Hospital for surgery on May 26, 1999, and died there on May 28, 1999. The one-year anniversary of her death fell on Sunday, May 28, 2000, and the following day, Memorial Day, was a legal holiday when the courts were closed. Her daughter filed the wrongful-death action on Tuesday, May 30, 2000, against Blount Memorial Hospital, a governmental entity.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Sanders filed a wrongful-death action in the Blount County Circuit Court on Tuesday, May 30, 2000, against Blount Memorial Hospital and other defendants. The trial court granted the hospital's motion to dismiss, concluding that the GTLA superseded other statutory provisions and provided no special method for computing the limitations period. The Court of Appeals reversed, and the Tennessee Supreme Court affirmed that decision and remanded for further proceedings.

DISPOSITION

affirmed

REMAND INSTRUCTIONS

Remanded to the trial court for further proceedings consistent with the opinion.

CASES CITED

- Doyle v. Frost, 49 S.W.3d 853, 858-859 (Tenn. 2001)
- Lucius v. City of Memphis, 925 S.W.2d 522, 525 (Tenn. 1996)
- Lynn v. City of Jackson, 63 S.W.3d 332, 337 (Tenn. 2001)
- State v. Walls, 62 S.W.3d 119, 121 (Tenn. 2001)
- Freeman v. Marco Transp. Co., 27 S.W.3d 909, 911 (Tenn. 2000)
- Cruse v. City of Columbia, 922 S.W.2d 492, 495 (Tenn. 1996)

OPINION

DROWOTA, J.

109 S.W.3d 282 (2003) Kaila B. Williams SANDERS, Individually and as Next of Kin to Cathi D. Williams, Deceased v. Tracie A. TRAVER, M.D., All Women's Care, P.C., Shelby B. Shivers, M.D., Maryville Anesthesiologists, P.C., d/b/a Maryville Anesthesia Group, and Blount Memorial Hospital Incorporated. Supreme Court of Tennessee, at Knoxville. May 6, 2003 Session.

June 19, 2003. Carl P. McDonald, Maryville, Tennessee, for the appellant, Blount Memorial Hospital, Incorporated. Sidney Gilreath and Timothy Housholder, Knoxville, Tennessee, for the appellee, Kaila B. Williams Sanders. FRANK F. DROWOTA, III, C. J., delivered the opinion of the court, in which E. RILEY ANDERSON, ADOLPHO A. BIRCH, JR., JANICE M. HOLDER, and WILLIAM M. BARKER, JJ., joined. *283 OPINION In this wrongful death case brought under the Governmental Tort Liability Act, we address the issue of whether Tennessee Rule of Civil Procedure 6.01, which provides the computation of time for statutes of limitations, is applicable to actions involving governmental entities.

Having determined that the Tennessee Rules of Civil Procedure are applicable to actions involving governmental entities in Doyle v. Frost, 49 S.W.3d 853, 858 (Tenn.2001), and finding that Rule 6.01 defines, rather than extends, the Governmental Tort Liability Act's statute of limitations, we hold that the Court of Appeals did not err in finding that Rule 6.01 applies to actions brought under the Governmental Tort Liability Act.

Accordingly, we affirm the judgment of the Court of Appeals and remand the case to the trial court for further proceedings consistent with this opinion. Factual and Procedural Background The facts of this case are undisputed.

The decedent, Cathi D. Williams, was admitted to Blount Memorial Hospital ("Blount Memorial" or "the hospital") on May 26, 1999, for surgery. The decedent died in the hospital on May 28, 1999. The one year anniversary of her death occurred on Sunday, May 28, 2000.

The following day, Monday, May 29, 2000, was Memorial Day, a state and federal holiday, and the courts were closed. See Tenn.Code Ann. § 15-1-101 (providing that Memorial Day is a state holiday and that public offices of the state shall be closed).

On Tuesday, May 30, 2000, the decedent's daughter, Kaila B. Williams Sanders ("the plaintiff"), filed a wrongful death action in the Blount County Circuit Court against Blount Memorial, a governmental entity.[1] Blount Memorial filed a motion to dismiss the action, asserting that the complaint had not been timely filed under Tennessee Code Annotated section 29-20-305(b), which provides that actions commenced under the Governmental Tort Liability Act ("GTLA") must be filed within twelve months after the cause of action arises.

The plaintiff argued that the action was timely filed under Tennessee Rule of Civil Procedure 6.01, which provides, In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by these rules, by order of court, or by any applicable statute, the date of the act, event or default after which the designated period of time begins to run is not to be included.

The last day of the period as computed is to be included unless it is a Saturday, a Sunday, a legal holiday, or a day when the clerk's office for filing is closed, in which event the period runs until the end of the next day which is not a Saturday, a Sunday, a legal holiday, or a day when the clerk's office for filing is closed....

The trial court, however, granted the motion to dismiss, finding that "the Tennessee Governmental Tort Liability Act supercedes and takes precedent over all other statutory provisions and that no special counting of the Statute of Limitations is set forth under said Act."

The Court of Appeals reversed the trial court, finding that the Rules of Civil Procedure are applicable to actions involving governmental entities and that the rules of computation of time are not inconsistent with the GTLA.

In so holding, the Court of Appeals relied upon this Court's decisions in *Doyle v. Frost*, 49 S.W.3d 853, 858 (Tenn.2001) and *Lucius v. City of Memphis*, 925 S.W.2d 522 (Tenn.1996). We granted Blount Memorial's application for permission to appeal, and we now *284 affirm the judgment of the Court of Appeals. Standard of Review Issues of statutory construction and interpretation are questions of law; thus our review is de novo without any presumption of correctness.

State v. Walls, 62 S.W.3d 119, 121 (Tenn.2001) (citing *Freeman v. Marco Transp. Co.*, 27 S.W.3d 909, 911 (Tenn.2000)). "Our duty in interpreting statutes is to ascertain and give effect to the intent and purpose of the legislature." *Id.* Analysis The issue before us is, when the statute of limitations runs on a Sunday and the following Monday is a legal holiday, is the action timely under the GTLA when the complaint is filed on Tuesday?

The doctrine of sovereign immunity provides that governmental entities may be sued only upon the terms to which they consent. See *Cruse v. City of Columbia*, 922 S.W.2d 492, 495 (Tenn.1996). The GTLA, the act under which the government allows itself to be sued for tort, provides a twelve-month period in which potential plaintiffs may file claims against the government, and, under its own terms, "any claim for damages must be brought in strict compliance with the terms of this chapter."

Tenn.Code Ann. § 29-20-201(c). Blount Memorial argues that any extension of time past the twelve month deadline improperly extends the GTLA's statute of limitations, effectively allowing the governmental entity to be sued in a manner to which it did not consent.

The plaintiff responds that the Tennessee Rules of Civil Procedure govern GTLA suits and essentially asserts that Rule 6.01 does not extend the time but merely defines how the twelve-month statutory period is to be computed.

Thus, according to the plaintiff, Rule 6.01 allows a claim under the GTLA to be filed on the first day that the court is open following the one-year anniversary of the cause of action arising in this case, the death of Cathi Williams.

In support of its argument, Blount Memorial relies upon *Lynn v. City of Jackson*, 63 S.W.3d 332 (Tenn.2001), and argues that *Lynn* controls in this case. *Lynn*, which was not cited by the Court of Appeals, stands for the proposition that general savings statutes do not apply to extend the time for bringing claims under the GTLA.

In *Lynn*, the plaintiffs sought to bring an action against the City of Jackson under the GTLA; however, the action was not filed in state court until after the GTLA's twelve-month statute of limitations had expired. The plaintiffs asserted that the GTLA's statute of limitations was tolled while their case was pending in federal court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367 and Tennessee Code Annotated section 28-1-115.

Section 28-1-115 allows one year from the date of dismissal from the federal court to timely file the action in state court. This Court, however, recognized that Section 28-1-115 is a savings statute, and that because sovereign immunity "precludes lawsuits against governmental entities unless the governmental entity has consented to be sued," general "savings statutes may not be applied to extend the period within which an action must be filed under the GTLA."

63 S.W.3d at 337. Thus, this Court found that the claim in *Lynn* was filed after the limitations period and that the trial court rightly dismissed the claim as time-barred. Therefore, *Lynn* has no bearing on this case unless Rule 6.01 is analogous to a general savings statute which extends the time allowed by the GTLA for filing a claim against a governmental entity. *285 Neither the plaintiff nor the Court of Appeals address whether Rule 6.01 is a savings statute.

Both rely instead on *Doyle v. Frost*, 49 S.W.3d 853 (Tenn.2001), for the proposition that Rule 6.01 applies to GTLA actions. In *Doyle*, this Court held that another Rule of Civil Procedure, Rule 15.03, which pertains to the relation back doctrine, did not impermissibly enlarge the time period for filing suits against governmental entities.

In so holding, this Court first noted that, "[t]hough the GTLA requires strict compliance with its terms, it does not require that applicable rules of civil procedure be ignored." 49 S.W.3d at 858. We pointed out that the GTLA specifically provides that "suits under its provisions may be instituted... in circuit court, and the Tennessee Rules of Civil Procedure `govern the procedure in the circuit and chancery courts of Tennessee.'" *Id.* (quoting Tenn. R. Civ.

P. 1). Furthermore, we explained that [t]he savings statute cases cited by the Court of Appeals focus upon whether governmental entities are subject to the provisions of Tenn.Code Ann. § 28-1-105 (1999), which allows commencement of a new action within one year after a nonsuit, dismissal without prejudice, reversal, or arrest; or Tenn.Code Ann. § 28-1-115 (1999), which allows commencement of a new action in state court within one year after a federal court dismisses a case for lack of jurisdiction. * * * There is, however, a fundamental difference between filing a second lawsuit and amending an original, timely-filed complaint.

49 S.W.3d at 859 (citations omitted). For similar reasons, we find Blount Memorial's arguments unpersuasive. As stated in *Doyle*, the GTLA does not require courts to ignore applicable rules of civil procedure. The GTLA specifically allows suits to be filed in circuit court, where the Rules of Civil Procedure apply.

Here, as in *Doyle*, there is a fundamental difference between a savings statute, which effectively extends the twelve-month GTLA statute of limitations, and Rule 6.01, which merely defines the statutory period. Moreover, as the plaintiff points out, Rule 6.01 defines the twelve-month period consistently with Tennessee Code Annotated section 1-3-102, relating to "Construction of Statutes," which declares § 1-3-102.

Computation of days. The time within which any act provided by law is to be done, shall be computed by excluding the first day and including the last, unless the last day is a Saturday, a Sunday, or a legal holiday, and then it shall also be excluded. Rule 6.01 and Section 1-3-102 are nearly identical.

In fact, the Compiler's Notes to Section 1-3-102 indicates that the section "may be superseded in part by... Tenn. R. Civ. P. 6.01." We agree with the plaintiff that, just as Section 1-3-102 appears in the "Construction of Statutes" Chapter and defines time periods, Rule 6.01 also serves to define, not extend, the period provided by statutes of limitations.

Rule 6.01 is not analogous to a "savings statute." Therefore, *Lynn* is not controlling. Blount Memorial further argues that the GTLA's specific twelve-month statute of limitations takes

precedence over provisions of general statutes, and that Rule 6.01 should therefore not apply.

However, "only statutes inconsistent with specific provisions of the GTLA are not applicable to suits filed against local governments." *Lucius v. City of Memphis*, 925 S.W.2d 522, 525 (Tenn.1996) (emphasis in original). Since the GTLA has no specific provision directing how to compute the days for the twelve-month statute of limitations, Rule 6.01 and Tennessee Code Annotated section 1-3-102 may be applied to define the *286 statutory period.

Therefore, we agree with the Court of Appeals that Rule 6.01 does not impermissibly extend the GTLA's twelve-month statute of limitations. Suits under the GTLA normally are governed by the Tennessee Rules of Civil Procedure, see *Doyle*, 49 S.W.3d at 858, and Rule 6.01, which defines the twelve-month period, is no exception.

Accordingly, the Court of Appeals did not err in finding that the plaintiff's complaint was timely filed. Conclusion For the reasons stated herein, this Court finds that a complaint is timely filed under the GTLA's twelve month statute of limitations if it is filed pursuant to the computation of time set forth in Tennessee Rule of Civil Procedure 6.01. Since the one year anniversary of the accrual of the cause of action occurred on a Sunday, and the following Monday was a legal holiday, the complaint was timely when filed on the following Tuesday.

We therefore affirm the judgment of the Court of Appeals and remand this case to the trial court for further proceedings consistent with this opinion. Costs of this appeal are taxed to the appellant, Blount Memorial Hospital, Inc., for which execution may issue if necessary. NOTES [1] The complaint named other defendants, but they are not parties to this appeal.