



A. Statute of Limitations

- **Personal Injury:** Four years. Wyo. Stat. § 1-3-105(a)(v), (B)
- **Property Damage:** Four years. Wyo. Stat. § 1-3-105(a)(iv)
- **PIP Subrogation:** Four years. Wyo. Stat. § 1-3-105(a)
- **Wrongful Death:** Two years. Wyo. Stat. § 1-38-102
- **No-Fault:** At-fault state. Four years. Wyo. Stat. § 1-3-105(a)(v), (B)
- **Action Against Municipality:** One year. Wyo. Stat. § 1-39-114

B. Comparative Negligence

- Under Wyoming Statutes section 1-1-109, the state follows a modified “comparative negligence” rule. This means you can still recover damages in a car-accident-related lawsuit, but your award will be reduced according to your share of negligence—as long as your share of liability “is not more than fifty percent (50%) of the total fault of all actors.”

C. Joint and Several Liability

- Wyoming applies Joint and Several liability. Wyo. Stat. § 34.1-3-116.

D. Non-Economic Damages

- Damage caps are generally prohibited by state constitution (Wyo. Stat. § 4), but there is a \$250,000 cap on some claims against government entities. Wyo. Stat. § 1-39-118(i).

E. PIP Subrogation

- Subrogation allowed notwithstanding non-assignability of personal injury claims. Northern Utilities Div. of K.N. Energy, Inc. v. Town of Evansville, 822 P.2d 829 (Wyo. 1991). The four (4) year personal injury statute of limitations runs from the date of the insured’s accident. Wyo. Stat. § 1-3-105(a) (1999).

F. Graves Amendment

- Under the Graves Amendment, the owner of a leased vehicle cannot be held vicariously liable for the negligent operation of that vehicle. This holds true in Wyoming as well as decided by Porter v. Wilson, 357 P.2d 309 (Wyo. 1960) (explaining that contributory negligence of a driver cannot be imputed to owner in owner’s suit against the tortfeasor).