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SENATE BILL 5886

State of Washington

61st Legislature

2009 Regular Session

By Senator Kline

Read first time 02/05/09. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to legal proceedings involving public hazards;
- amending RCW 4.24.611 and 4.24.601; and creating a new section.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 4 NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that an informed 5 public is better able to protect itself against risk of loss from public hazards and that, to have an informed public: (1) Access to 6 reasonable information regarding public hazards is required; and (2) courts should not be used to shield information necessary to protect 8 9 the safety of the public. The legislature further finds that the marketplace works most efficiently when competition is based on 10 consumers being able to make fully informed choices about items placed 11 in the stream of commerce. Therefore, the legislature intends there to 12 13 be a presumption against the sealing of court documents relative to 14 public hazards as defined in this act.
- 15 **Sec. 2.** RCW 4.24.611 and 1994 c 42 s 2 are each amended to read as 16 follows:
- 17 As used in RCW 4.24.601 and this section:

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(1)(a) "Product liability/hazardous substance claim" means a claim for damages for personal injury, wrongful death, or property damage caused by a ((product or hazardous or toxic substances, that is an alleged hazard to the public and that presents an alleged risk of similar injury to other members of the public)) public hazard.

- (b) "Confidentiality provision" means any terms in a court order or a private agreement settling, concluding, or terminating a product liability/hazardous substance claim, that limit the possession, disclosure, or dissemination of information about ((an alleged hazard to the public)) a public hazard, whether those terms are integrated in the order or private agreement or written separately.
- (c) "Members of the public" includes any individual, group of individuals, partnership, corporation, or association.
- (d) "Public hazard" means a condition of a product or a condition of land that has caused, or can be reasonably expected to cause death or serious bodily harm or other serious harm to a person unaware of the condition.
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, members of the public have a right to information necessary for a lay member of the public to understand the nature, source, and extent of the risk from alleged hazards to the public.
- (3) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, members of the public have a right to the protection of trade secrets as defined in RCW 19.108.010, other confidential research, development, or commercial information concerning products or business methods.
- (4)(a) Nothing in this chapter shall limit the issuance of any protective or discovery orders during the course of litigation pursuant to court rules. At the conclusion of the litigation, the court shall review all discovery or protective orders issued during litigation for compliance with this section.
- (b) Confidentiality provisions may be entered into or ordered or enforced by the court only if the court finds, based on the evidence, that the confidentiality provision ((is in the public interest)) does not conceal the existence of a public hazard. In determining ((the public interest)) whether to allow a confidentiality provision to be entered, the court shall balance the right of the public to information regarding the alleged risk to the public from the product or substance

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as provided in subsection (2) of this section against the right of the public to protect the confidentiality of information as provided in subsection (3) of this section.

- (c) No agreement between parties involving the final resolution of a case in litigation involving a public hazard may require a party to agree to withhold or remain silent on information regarding a public hazard as a condition of achieving a settlement of the litigation.
- (5)(a) Any confidentiality provisions that are not adopted consistent with the provisions of this section are voidable by the court.
- (b) Any confidentiality provisions that are determined to be void are severable from the remainder of the order or agreement notwithstanding any provision to the contrary and the remainder of the order or agreement shall remain in force.
- (c) Nothing in RCW 4.24.601 and this section prevents the court from denying the request for confidentiality provisions under other law nor limits the scope of discovery pursuant to applicable court rules.
- (6) In cases of third party actions challenging confidentiality provisions in orders or agreements, the court has discretion to award to the prevailing party actual damages, costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, and such other terms as the court deems just.
- 22 (7) ((The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed on May 23 1, 1994:
 - (a) RCW 4.24.600 and 1993 c 17 § 1;
- 25 (b) RCW 4.24.610 and 1993 c 17 § 2;
- 26 (c) RCW 4.24.620 and 1993 c 17 § 3;

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- 27 (d) RCW 4.16.380 and 1993 c 17 § 5; and
- (e) 1993 c 17 § 4 (uncodified).)) Except for monetary damage claims
 reduced to final judgment by a superior court, this section applies to
 all causes of action that exist on or after July 1, 2009.
- 31 **Sec. 3.** RCW 4.24.601 and 1994 c 42 s 1 are each amended to read as 32 follows:
- 33 The legislature finds that public health and safety is promoted 34 when the public has knowledge that enables members of the public to 35 make informed choices about risks to their health and safety. 36 Therefore, the legislature declares as a matter of public policy that 37 the public has a right to information necessary to protect members of

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the public from harm caused by ((alleged hazards to the)) a public hazard. The legislature also recognizes that protection of trade secrets, other confidential research, development, or commercial information concerning products or business methods promotes business activity and prevents unfair competition. Therefore, the legislature declares it a matter of public policy that the confidentiality of such information be protected and its unnecessary disclosure be prevented.

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