<u>SSB 5728</u> - S AMD **158** By Senators Esser, Hargrove

ADOPTED 03/14/2003

Beginning on page 1, line 15, strike all of sections 101 and 102 and insert the following:

3 "Sec. 101. RCW 4.22.070 and 1993 c 496 s 1 are each amended to 4 read as follows:

- (1) In all actions involving fault of more than one entity, the 5 6 trier of fact shall determine the percentage of the total fault which 7 is attributable to every entity which caused the claimant's damages 8 except entities immune from liability to the claimant under Title 51 9 The sum of the percentages of the total fault attributed to atfault entities shall equal one hundred percent. The entities whose 10 11 fault shall be determined include the claimant or person suffering 12 personal injury or incurring property damage, defendants, third-party defendants, entities ((released by)) who have entered into a release, 13 14 covenant not to sue, covenant not to enforce judgment, or similar agreement with the claimant, entities with any other individual defense 15 16 against the claimant, and entities immune from liability to the claimant, but shall not include those entities immune from liability to 17 18 the claimant under Title 51 RCW. Judgment shall be entered against each defendant except those <u>entities</u> who have ((been released by)) 19 20 entered into a release, covenant not to sue, covenant not to enforce 21 judgment, or similar agreement with the claimant or are immune from liability to the claimant or have prevailed on any other individual 22 23 defense against the claimant in an amount which represents that party's proportionate share of the claimant's total damages. The liability of 24 25 each defendant shall be several only and shall not be joint except:
- (a) A party shall be responsible for the fault of another person or for payment of the proportionate share of another party where both were acting in concert or when a person was acting as an agent or servant of the party.

(b) If the trier of fact determines that the claimant or party suffering bodily injury or incurring property damages was not at fault, the defendants against whom judgment is entered shall be jointly and severally liable for the sum of their proportionate shares of the ((claimants [claimant's])) claimant's total damages.

- (2)(a) A defendant who is jointly and severally liable under one of the exceptions listed in subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this section on the basis of negligent or reckless acts or omissions shall be jointly liable for no more than twice the percentage of fault allocated to that defendant but in no case more than one hundred percent of the sum of the proportionate shares.
- (b) A defendant who is jointly and severally liable under one of the exceptions listed in subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this section on the basis of intentional acts or omissions shall be jointly liable for the sum of the proportionate shares of the claimant's total damages.
- (c) If a defendant is jointly and severally liable under one of the exceptions listed in subsection((s)) (1)(a) or ((t)))(b) of this section, such defendant's rights to contribution against another jointly and severally liable defendant, and the effect of settlement by either such defendant, shall be determined under RCW 4.22.040, 4.22.050, and 4.22.060.
- (3)(a) Nothing in this section affects any cause of action relating to hazardous wastes or substances or solid waste disposal sites.
 - (b) Nothing in this section shall affect a cause of action arising from the tortious interference with contracts or business relations.
- 26 (c) Nothing in this section shall affect any cause of action 27 arising from the manufacture or marketing of a fungible product in a 28 generic form which contains no clearly identifiable shape, color, or 29 marking.
- **Sec. 102.** RCW 4.22.015 and 1981 c 27 s 9 are each amended to read 31 as follows:
- "Fault" includes acts or omissions, including misuse of a product, that are in any measure negligent ((or)), reckless, or intentional toward the person or property of the actor or others, or that subject a person to strict tort liability or liability on a product liability claim. The term also includes breach of warranty, unreasonable

assumption of risk, and unreasonable failure to avoid an injury or to mitigate damages. Legal requirements of causal relation apply both to fault as the basis for liability and to contributory fault.

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A comparison of fault for any purpose under RCW 4.22.005 through ((4.22.060)) 4.22.070 shall involve consideration of both the nature of the conduct of the parties to the action and the extent of the causal relation between such conduct and the damages."

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