

FINAL BILL REPORT

SHB 3120

C 82 L 06

Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Concerning notice requirements for tort claims against state and local governments and their officers, employees, or volunteers.

Sponsors: By House Committee on Judiciary (originally sponsored by Representatives Lantz, Priest, Kirby and Williams).

House Committee on Judiciary
Senate Committee on Judiciary

Background:

A tort claim against either the state or a local government may not be filed in court until the claimant complies with certain notice requirements established in statute, called the "claim filing statute." One of the purposes of the claim filing statute is to allow governmental entities time to investigate, evaluate, and settle claims prior to the instigation of a civil proceeding.

A tort claim against the state must be presented to and filed with the Risk Management Division of the Office of Financial Management. A tort claim against a local governmental entity must be presented to an agent designated by the local governmental entity to receive the claim. The claim must accurately describe the injury or damages, the conduct or circumstances that brought about the injury or damage, the names of all persons involved, and the amount of damages claimed. A claimant may not commence a civil tort action against the state, or against a local governmental entity, until 60 days after the claim is filed. The statute of limitations for the claim is tolled during this 60 day period.

Substantial compliance with respect to the contents of the claim is sufficient. However, the courts have strictly construed the procedural requirements of the claim filing statute. Failure to strictly comply with the filing requirements leads to dismissal of the action.

State and local governmental entities are liable for the tortious conduct of their officers, employees, or volunteers while they are acting within their official duties. However, the claim filing statutes do not specifically state that a claim against an officer, employee, or volunteer of the state or local governmental entity must be filed with the state or local governmental entity before a civil action may be brought. In a recent Washington Supreme Court case, *Bosteder v. Renton*, a claimant argued that a suit against an individual officer or employee of the governmental entity did not have to comply with the claim filing statute.

A majority of the Court (in a five - four split decision) agreed with the claimant and held that the claim filing statute does not apply to a claim filed against an individual officer or employee of a governmental entity. These five justices found that the plain language of the statute applies only to the governmental entity and not to individual employees, and that the

Legislature could have easily included individuals in the statute if it had intended the statute to apply to them.

Four justices determined that the requirements of the claim filing statute do apply to claims against an individual officer or employee of the governmental entity when the alleged conduct occurred in the scope of employment. These members reasoned that interpreting the statute to apply only to claims filed against the government, and not to those filed against an individual officer or employee, would allow claimants to avoid the claim filing statute and would create a large loophole that would frustrate the Legislature's intent in enacting the statute.

Summary:

The claim filing statutes that apply to tort claims against the state or local governments are amended to specifically provide that these statutes apply to claims against officers, employees, or volunteers of the state or local government when acting in that capacity.

A local governmental entity that fails to comply with its duty to designate and record an agent to receive claim filings is precluded from raising a defense under the claim filing statute.

Votes on Final Passage:

House	97	0
Senate	46	0

Effective: June 7, 2006