## HOUSE BILL 282

Introduced by Whalen, et al.

1/19 1/20

Introduced Referred to Judiciary First Reading

1/20

1/29

Hearing Tabled in Committee 2/05

LC 0673/01

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House BILL NO. 282 INTRODUCED BY Whalen \_\_\_\_ 2 3 McCallad A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING THE 4 5 LAW RELATING TO JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY IN CIVIL CASES: б PROVIDING THAT A PERSON WHOSE NEGLIGENCE IS DETERMINED TO BE 7 MORE THAN 10 PERCENT OF THE COMBINED NEGLIGENCE OF ALL 8 DEFENDANTS IS JOINTLY LIABLE; PROVIDING THAT LIABILITY FOR 9 NEGLIGENCE IS ATTRIBUTABLE ONLY AMONG PARTIES TO THE CIVIL ACTION; AND AMENDING SECTION 27-1-703, MCA." 10

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BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA: 12

13 Section 1. Section 27-1-703, MCA, is amended to read: 27-1-703. Multiple defendants -- determination of 14 15 liability. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3), whenever the negligence of any party in any action is 16 an issue, each party against whom recovery may be allowed is 17 jointly and severally liable for the amount that may be 18 19 awarded to the claimant but has the right of contribution from any other person whose negligence may have contributed 20 21 as a proximate cause to the injury complained of.

22 (2) Any party whose negligence is determined to be 50% 23 10% or less of the combined negligence of all persons 24 described in subsection (4) is severally liable only and is 25 responsible only for the amount of negligence attributable

to him that party, except as provided in subsection (3). The 1 2 remaining parties are jointly and severally liable for the 3 total less the amount attributable to the claimant.

(3) A party may be jointly liable for all damages 4 5 caused by the negligence of another if both acted in concert 6 in contributing to the claimant's damages or if one party 7 acted as an agent of the other.

8 (4) On motion of any party against whom a claim is 9 asserted for negligence resulting in death or injury to 10 person or property, any other person whose negligence may 11 have contributed as a proximate cause to the injury 12 complained of may be joined as an additional party to the 13 action. For purposes of determining the percentage of 14 liability attributable to each party whose action contributed to the injury complained of, the trier of fact 15 16 shall consider the negligence of the claimant, injured 17 person, defendants, and third-party defendants, --persons 18 released-from-liability-by-the-claimant;-persons-immune-from 19 liability-to-the-claimant7-and-any-other-persons-who-have--a 20 defense--against--the--claimant. The trier of fact shall 21 apportion the percentage of negligence of the claimant and 22 all such---persons defendants. However, in attributing 23 negligence among persons, the trier of fact may not consider 24 or determine any amount of negligence on the part of any 25 injured person's employer or coemployee to the extent that

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1 such employer or coemployee has tort immunity under the Workers' Compensation Act or the Occupational Disease Act of 2 3 this state, of any other state, or of the federal government. Contribution shall must be proportional to the 4 5 liability of the parties against whom recovery is allowed. 6 Nothing-contained-in-this This section shall does not make 7 any party indispensable pursuant to Rule 19, Montana Rules 8 of Civil Procedure.

9 (5) If for any reason all or part of the contribution 10 from a party liable for contribution cannot be obtained, 11 each of the other parties shall contribute a proportional 12 part of the unpaid portion of the noncontributing party's 13 share and may obtain judgment in a pending or subsequent 14 action for contribution from the noncontributing party. A 15 party found to be 50% 10% or less negligent for the injury 16 complained of is liable for contribution under this section only up to the percentage of negligence attributed to him 17 18 the party."

-End-

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