1	HOUSE BILL NO. 68
2	INTRODUCED BY MCGEE
3	BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
4	
5	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT ABOLISHING GOVERNMENTAL LIABILITY FOR TORT DAMAGES
6	TO PERSONS INJURED ON THE PREMISES OF A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION WHILE SERVING A
7	SENTENCE IMPOSED UPON CONVICTION OF A CRIME; AMENDING SECTION 2-9-108, MCA; AND
8	PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE AND A RETROACTIVE APPLICABILITY DATE."
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10	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
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12	Section 1. Section 2-9-108, MCA, is amended to read:
13	"2-9-108. Limitation on governmental liability for damages in tort. (1) Neither the The state, a
14	county, municipality, taxing district, nor or any other political subdivision of the state is not liable in tort
15	action for damages suffered:
16	(a) as a result of an act or omission of an officer, agent, or employee of that entity in excess of
17	\$750,000 for each claim and \$1.5 million for each occurrence; or
18	(b) by a person that accrued while the person was confined in or was otherwise in or on the
19	premises of a correctional or detention institution or facility to serve a sentence imposed upon conviction
20	of a criminal offense.
21	(2) No An insurer is not liable for excess damages unless such the insurer specifically agrees by
22	written endorsement to provide coverage to the governmental agency involved in amounts in excess of a
23	limitation stated in this section, in which case the insurer may not claim the benefits of the limitation
24	specifically waived."
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26	NEW SECTION. Section 2. Severability. If a part of [this act] is invalid, all valid parts that are
27	severable from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of [this act] is invalid in one or more of its
28	applications, the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are severable from the invalid
29	applications.

NEW SECTION. Section 3. Two-thirds vote required. Because [section 1] abolishes governmental
liability, Article II, section 18, of the Montana constitution requires a vote of two-thirds of the members of
each house of the legislature for passage.
NEW SECTION. Section 4. Retroactive Applicability. [This act] applies retroactively, within the
meaning of 1-2-109, to torts that occurred after January 1, 1990.
NEW SECTION. Section 5. Effective date. [This act] is effective on passage and approval.
-FND-

STATE OF MONTANA - FISCAL NOTE

Fiscal Note for HB0068, as introduced

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

An act abolishing governmental liability for tort damages to persons injured on the premises of a correctional institution while serving a sentence imposed upon conviction of a crime and establishing an immediate effective date.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1. This bill exempts the State of Montana for tort liability for harm to incarcerated inmates.
- 2. This bill applies retroactively to ongoing tort claims and litigation.
- 3. The Department of Corrections (DOC) is not able to predict the possibility of future occurrences of harm to inmates.
- 4. Lower expenditures are anticipated as a result of limitations on state government liability for tort damages. The impact on Department of Administration (DOA), Risk Management Division expenditures is difficult to determine because many lawsuits include tort actions as well as §1983 (civil rights) claims.
- 5. From fiscal year 1990 through fiscal year 1995, there were 71 legal actions containing tort allegations filed against the state by persons serving a sentence upon conviction of a crime. Fourteen of these claims contained solely tort allegations and were resolved at a cost of \$21,352, which includes settlements and defense costs.
- 6. The 57 remaining cases include \$1983 claims. It is impossible to determine the cost attributable solely to the state law claims made in those cases.

FISCAL IMPACT:

While it is impossible to accurately assess the fiscal impact of this bill, the impact will significantly affect costs to the DOC by reducing insurance premiums to DOA, Risk Management Division and reducing litigation costs and the award of damages against the State of Montana as a whole.

EFFECT ON COUNTY OR OTHER LOCAL REVENUES OR EXPENDITURES:

Local government would also experience savings in insurance premiums, litigation costs and damage awards.

DAVE LEWIS, BUDGET DIRECTOR DA

Office of Budget and Program Planning

DAN MCGEE, PRIMARY SPONSOR

Fiscal Note for HB0068, as introduced

HB 68

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19	\$750,000 for each claim and \$1.5 million for each occurrence; or
20	(b) by a person that accrued AS A RESULT OF NEGLIGENCE ON THE PART OF THE STATE OF
21	A POLITICAL SUBDIVISION OF THE STATE while the person was confined in or was otherwise in or on the
22	premises of a correctional or detention institution or facility to serve a sentence imposed upon conviction
23	of a criminal offense, EXCEPT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM MEDICAL MALPRACTICE. THE IMMUNITY
24	GRANTED BY THIS SUBSECTION (1)(B) DOES NOT EXTEND TO GROSS NEGLIGENCE, WILLFUL OR
25	WANTON MISCONDUCT, OR AN INTENTIONAL TORT.
26	(2) No An insurer is not liable for excess damages unless such the insurer specifically agrees by
27	written endorsement to provide coverage to the governmental agency involved in amounts in excess of a
28	limitation stated in this section, in which case the insurer may not claim the benefits of the limitation
29	specifically waived "

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2	GOVERNMENT TEST FOR DISMISSAL AND SUMMARY JUDGMENT. IF, ON A MOTION OF THE STATE
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7	A SENTENCE IMPOSED UPON CONVICTION OF A CRIMINAL OFFENSE, THERE IS NOT A SUFFICIENT
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13	applications, the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are severable from the invalid
14	applications.
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16	NEW SECTION. Section 4. Two-thirds vote required. Because [section 1] abolishes governmental
17	liability FOR NEGLIGENT TORTS, Article II, section 18, of the Montana constitution requires a vote of
18	two-thirds of the members of each house of the legislature for passage.
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20	NEW SECTION. Section 4. Retreactive Applicability. [This act] applies retreactively, within the
21	meaning of 1-2-109, to torts that occurred after January 1, 1990.
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23	NEW SECTION. Section 5. Effective date. [This act] is effective on passage and approval.
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(2)(3) No An insurer is not liable for excess damages unless such the insurer specifically agrees by written endorsement to provide coverage to the governmental agency involved in amounts in excess of a limitation stated in this section, in which case the insurer may not claim the benefits of the limitation specifically waived."

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