IAN 1 8 2012

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO CIVIL ACTIONS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

- SECTION 1. The purpose of this Act is to abolish joint and 1
- several liability for government entities in all cases under 2
- 3 chapter 663, Hawaii Revised Statutes, to clarify that government
- entities would be liable only for the percentage share of the 4
- damages actually attributable to the government entities. 5
- SECTION 2. Section 663-10.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 6
- amended to read as follows: 7
- "§663-10.5 Government entity as a tortfeasor; abolition of 8
- joint and several liability. Any other law to the contrary 9
- notwithstanding, including but not limited to sections 663-10.9, 10
- 663-11 to 663-13, 663-16, 663-17, and 663-31, in any case where 11
- a government entity is determined to be a tortfeasor along with 12
- one or more other tortfeasors, the government entity shall be 13
- 14 liable for no more than that percentage share of the damages
- attributable to the government entity[; provided that joint and 15
- several liability shall be retained for tort claims relating to 16
- the maintenance and design of highways pursuant to section 663-17
- 18 10.9].





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- For purposes of this section, "government entity" means any 1 2 unit of government in this State, including the State and any county or combination of counties, department, agency, 3 4 institution, board, commission, district, council, bureau, 5 office, governing authority, or other instrumentality of state or county government, or corporation or other establishment 6 owned, operated, or managed by or on behalf of this State or any 7 8 county. 9 For purposes of this section, the liability of a government entity shall include its vicarious liability for the acts or 10 11 omissions of its officers and employees." SECTION 3. Section 663-10.9, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 12 13 amended to read as follows: 14 "§663-10.9 Abolition of joint and several liability; Joint and several liability for joint tortfeasors 15 exceptions. as defined in section 663-11 is abolished except in the 16 17 following circumstances: For the recovery of economic damages against joint 18 tortfeasors in actions involving injury or death to 19
- (2) For the recovery of economic and noneconomic damagesagainst joint tortfeasors in actions involving:

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persons;

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1		(A) Intentional torts;						
2		(B) Torts relating to environmental pollution;						
3		(C) Toxic and asbestos-related torts;						
4		(D) Torts relating to aircraft accidents;						
5		(E) Strict and products liability torts; or						
6		(F) Torts relating to motor vehicle accidents [except						
7		as provided in paragraph (4);]; and						
8	(3)	For the recovery of noneconomic damages in actions,						
9		other than those enumerated in paragraph (2),						
10		involving injury or death to persons against those						
11		tortfeasors whose individual degree of negligence is						
12		found to be twenty-five per cent or more under section						
13		663-31. Where a tortfeasor's degree of negligence is						
14		less than twenty-five per cent, then the amount						
15		recoverable against that tortfeasor for noneconomic						
16		damages shall be in direct proportion to the degree of						
17		negligence assigned[; and						
18	-(4)	For recovery of noneconomic damages in motor vehicle						
19		accidents involving tort actions relating to the						
20		maintenance and design of highways including actions						
21		involving guardrails, utility poles, street and						
22		directional signs, and any other highway related						

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1	device upon a showing that the affected joint					
2	tortfeasor was given reasonable prior notice of a					
3	prior occurrence under similar circumstances to the					
4	occurrence upon which the tort claim is based. In					
5	actions in which the affected joint tortfeasor has not					
6	been shown to have had such reasonable prior notice,					
7	the recovery of noneconomic damages shall be as					
8	provided in paragraph (3)].					
9	[(5) Provided, however, that joint] <u>Joint</u> and several					
10	liability for economic and noneconomic damages for claims					
11	against design professionals, as defined in chapter $[672,]$ 672B,					
12	and certified public accountants, as defined in chapter 466, is					
13	abolished in actions not involving physical injury or death to					
14	persons."					
15	SECTION 4. If any provision of this Act, or the					
16	application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held					
17	invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or					
18	applications of the Act that can be given effect without the					
19	invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions					
20	of this Act are severable.					

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1	SECTION 5.	This Act	does	not	affect	rights	and	duties	that
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- 2 matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were
- 3 begun before its effective date.
- 4 SECTION 6. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
- 5 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.
- 6 SECTION 7. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

INTRODUCED BY:

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BY REQUEST

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Report Title:

Government Tort Liability; City and County of Honolulu Package

Description:

Clarifies that government entities are only liable for the percentage share of the damages that they actually caused.

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