## 75th OREGON LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY - 2009 Regular Session STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY House Committee on Judiciary

MEASURE: CARRIER:

FISCAL: Fiscal statement issued	
Action:	Do Pass as Amended and Be Printed Engrossed
Vote:	9 - 0 - 1
Yeas:	Barton, Cameron, Garrett, Krieger, Olson, Shields, Smith J., Whisnant, Barker
Nays:	0
Exc.:	Stiegler
Prepared By:	Anna Braun, Counsel
Meeting Dates:	4/7, 4/27

**REVENUE:** No revenue impact FISCAL: Fiscal statement issued

**WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:** Increases the \$500,000 noneconomic damages cap on wrongful death and other statutorily created torts to \$1.5 million. Indexes the cap based on the OR WA consumer price index for all urban consumers all items starting in 2010. Applies to causes of action before, on or after the effective date. Effective 91 days after sine die.

## **ISSUES DISCUSSED:**

- Cost of indexing
- Product of compromise

**EFFECT OF COMMITTEE AMENDMENT:** The original bill removed the cap. The amendment places the cap at \$1.5 million. Indexes the cap based on the OR WA consumer price index for all urban consumers all items starting in 2010. Applies to causes of action before, on or after the effective date. Takes effect 91 days after sine die.

**BACKGROUND:** ORS 31.710 provides a cap of \$500,000 on noneconomic damages (for example, pain and suffering) on any civil action, except for torts against public bodies under Oregon Tort Claims Act and workers compensation. On July 15, 1999, the Oregon Supreme Court decided *Lakin v. Senco Products, Inc.*, 329 Or 62, 987 P2d 463 (1999), and struck down the statutory cap on noneconomic damages as it applied to common law claims for bodily injury. The court held the \$500,000 cap violated the right to a jury trial under Article I, section 17 of the Oregon Constitution.

The *Lakin* case covered only common law causes of action. Wrongful death and other torts that were created by the legislature through statute were not affected by the case. HB 2802A increases the cap on noneconomic damages for wrongful death and other statutory torts.