

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA  
SESSION 2021

S

1

SENATE BILL 477

Short Title: Victims' Fair Treatment Act. (Public)

Sponsors: Senators Britt, Perry, and Galey (Primary Sponsors).

Referred to: Rules and Operations of the Senate

April 5, 2021

1 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
2 AN ACT TO ENACT THE VICTIMS' FAIR TREATMENT ACT.  
3 The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

4 SECTION 1. The General Statutes are amended by adding a new Chapter to read:

5 **"Chapter 1H.**  
6 **"Contributory Fault.**

7 **"§ 1H-1. Short title.**

8 This Chapter may be cited as the Victims' Fair Treatment Act.

9 **"§ 1H-5. Definitions.**

10 The following definitions apply in this Chapter:

- 11 (1) Contributory fault. – Contributory negligence, misuse of a product,  
12 unreasonable failure to avoid or mitigate harm, and assumption of risk unless  
13 the risk is expressly assumed in a legally enforceable release or similar  
14 agreement.
- 15 (2) Person. – An individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership,  
16 limited liability company, association, joint venture, public corporation,  
17 government, or governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, or any  
18 other legal or commercial entity.
- 19 (3) Released person. – A person that would be liable for damages to a claimant  
20 for personal injury or harm to property if the person had not been discharged  
21 from liability under G.S. 1H-35 or G.S. 1H-40.
- 22 (4) Responsibility. – With respect to a claim for damages for personal injury or  
23 harm to property, the legal consequences of an act or omission that is the basis  
24 for liability or a defense in whole or in part.

25 **"§ 1H-10. Effect of contributory fault.**

26 (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this section, in an action seeking  
27 damages for personal injury or harm to property based on negligence or on any other claim for  
28 which the claimant may be subject to a defense in whole or in part based on contributory fault,  
29 any contributory fault chargeable to the claimant diminishes the amount that the claimant  
30 otherwise would be entitled to recover as compensatory damages for the injury or harm by the  
31 percentage of responsibility assigned to the claimant pursuant to G.S. 1H-15.

32 (b) If the claimant's contributory fault is greater than the combined responsibility of all  
33 other parties and released persons whose responsibility is determined to have caused personal  
34 injury to or harm to property of the claimant, the claimant may not recover any damages.



1       (c) In a jury trial, the court shall instruct the jury regarding the legal effect of its answers  
2 to interrogatories, made pursuant to G.S. 1H-15, on a claimant's right to recover damages under  
3 subsection (b) of this section.

4 **"§ 1H-15. Finding damages; attribution of responsibility.**

5       (a) In an action to recover damages for personal injury or harm to property involving the  
6 responsibility of more than one party or a released person, the court shall instruct the jury to  
7 answer special interrogatories or, if there is no jury, make all of the following findings:

8           (1) Stating the amount of damages that a claimant would be entitled to recover if  
9 any contributory fault were disregarded.

10          (2) Stating, as to each claim, the percentage of the total responsibility of all the  
11 parties and released persons attributed to each claimant, defendant, and  
12 released person that caused the injury or harm.

13          (3) Regarding whether any of the parties or released persons acted in concert or  
14 with an intent to cause personal injury or harm to property.

15          (4) Regarding any other issue of fact fairly raised by the evidence which is  
16 necessary to make a determination under G.S. 1H-20 or enter judgment under  
17 G.S. 1H-25.

18       (b) In determining percentages of responsibility, the trier of fact shall consider both:

19           (1) The nature of the conduct of each party and released person determined to be  
20 responsible.

21           (2) The extent of the causal relation between the conduct and the damages  
22 claimed.

23       (c) The court shall determine the extent to which the responsibility of one party, which  
24 is based on the act or omission of another party, warrants that the parties be treated as a single  
25 party for the purpose of submitting interrogatories to the jury or making findings under subsection  
26 (a) of this section.

27 **"§ 1H-20. Determining damage award; reallocation of uncollectible share.**

28       (a) After the trier of fact has received answered interrogatories from the jury or made  
29 findings pursuant to G.S. 1H-15, the court shall determine, in accordance with the percentages  
30 of responsibility found, the monetary amount of any award of damages to a claimant, the amount  
31 of the several share for which each party found liable is responsible, and any amount attributable  
32 to a released person.

33       (b) After the court has made its determinations pursuant to subsection (a) of this section,  
34 a claimant, no later than 90 days after the entry of judgment for the plaintiff, may move the court  
35 to determine whether all or part of the amount of the several share for which a party is liable will  
36 not be reasonably collectible and request reallocation. If the court based on a preponderance of  
37 the evidence determines that the party's share will not be reasonably collectible, the court shall  
38 make findings reallocating the uncollectible share severally to the other parties, including the  
39 claimant, and any released person. Reallocation must be made in the proportion that each party's  
40 and released person's respective percentage of responsibility bears to the total of the percentages  
41 of responsibility attributed to the parties, including the claimant, and any released person but not  
42 including the percentage being reallocated.

43       (c) A party whose liability is reallocated remains liable to a claimant for any additional  
44 share of responsibility allocated to the claimant. A party that discharges an additional share of  
45 responsibility allocated to it pursuant to subsection (b) of this section has a right of  
46 reimbursement from the party from which the share was reallocated. Upon motion, the court in  
47 the judgment entered under G.S. 1H-25 shall declare the rights and obligations resulting from the  
48 reallocation, including any rights and obligations with regard to subrogation or a secured  
49 position. If any party to whom reallocation has been made holds a secured position with regard  
50 to the share reallocated, each party to whom reallocation has been made has a proportionate share  
51 in the secured position. Any amount recovered under this subsection from a party whose liability

1 has been reallocated must be distributed to each of the parties to whom the reallocation was made  
2 in the same proportion as the original reallocation.

3 (d) Reallocation does not make a released person liable for any reallocated share of  
4 responsibility unless the release or other agreement so provides.

5 (e) If a motion for reallocation is made, any party may conduct discovery regarding any  
6 issue relevant to the motion.

7 **"§ 1H-25. Entering and modifying judgment.**

8 (a) After determining an award of damages to a claimant and the amount of the several  
9 share, including any reallocated share, for which each party found liable is responsible, the court  
10 shall enter judgment severally against each party adjudged liable, except in the following  
11 situations:

12 (1) If two or more parties adjudged liable acted in concert or with an intent to  
13 cause personal injury to, or harm to property of, the claimant, the court shall  
14 enter judgment jointly and severally against the parties for their joint share.

15 (2) If a party is adjudged liable for failing to prevent another party from  
16 intentionally causing personal injury to, or harm to property of, the claimant,  
17 the court shall enter judgment jointly and severally against the parties for their  
18 combined shares of responsibility.

19 (3) If a party is adjudged liable for the act or omission of another party under  
20 G.S. 1H-15(c), the court shall enter judgment jointly and severally against the  
21 parties for their joint share.

22 (4) If a statute of this State, other than this Chapter, so requires, the court shall  
23 enter judgment jointly and severally or otherwise conform the judgment to the  
24 statute.

25 (5) If more than one defendant is found responsible for indivisible damages, then  
26 any defendant to whom more than fifty percent (50%) of the total  
27 responsibility of all parties for such indivisible damages is attributed shall be  
28 jointly and severally liable for the total amount of such indivisible damages.

29 (b) If a court grants a motion for reallocation pursuant to G.S. 1H-20 after judgment is  
30 entered, the court shall modify the judgment to declare the rights and obligations resulting from  
31 the reallocation, including any rights and obligations with regard to subrogation or a secured  
32 position.

33 **"§ 1H-30. Right of contribution and indemnity; third-party action.**

34 (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this section, a party that is jointly  
35 and severally liable with one or more other parties under this Chapter has a right of contribution  
36 from another party jointly liable for any amount the party pays in excess of the several amount  
37 for which the party is responsible. A party against which contribution is sought is not liable for  
38 more than the monetary amount of the party's several share of responsibility determined pursuant  
39 to G.S. 1H-20.

40 (b) A party that is adjudged liable for the act or omission of another party under  
41 G.S. 1H-25(a)(3) has a right of indemnification from the other party.

42 (c) A party that is subject to liability for injury to, or harm to property of, a claimant  
43 under this Chapter has a right:

44 (1) To join a person that is also subject to liability to the claimant for all or part  
45 of the same injury or harm if the claimant has not sued the person.

46 (2) To seek contribution or indemnity, whichever is appropriate, from another  
47 person whose liability is not determined in the proceeding in which the party  
48 is adjudged liable if the other person is responsible for all or part of the  
49 claimant's injury or harm.

50 (d) A claim for contribution or indemnity may be asserted in the original action or in a  
51 separate action.

1 **"§ 1H-35. Effect of release.**

2 (a) A release, covenant not to sue, covenant not to execute a judgment, or similar  
3 agreement by a claimant and person subject to liability discharges the person from liability to the  
4 claimant to the extent provided in the agreement and from liability for contribution to any other  
5 person subject to liability to the claimant for the same injury or harm. The agreement does not  
6 discharge any other person subject to liability upon the same claim unless the agreement so  
7 provides.

8 (b) The amount of the claim of the releasing person under subsection (a) of this section  
9 against other persons jointly and severally liable for the same injury or harm for which the  
10 released person would have been liable is reduced by the percentage of responsibility attributed  
11 to the released person pursuant to G.S. 1H-15.

12 (c) A release, covenant not to sue, covenant not to execute a judgment, or similar  
13 agreement extinguishes any claim for contribution or indemnity that the released person would  
14 have had against another person that would have been jointly and severally liable with the  
15 released person.

16 **"§ 1H-37. Judicial determination as to amount reasonably collectible from a settling party.**

17 (a) Any party to a proposed settlement of a claim in an action subject to this Chapter may  
18 apply to the court for a determination of whether or not the proposed settlement involves the  
19 payment of all funds that reasonably could be collected from the settling party or parties. If the  
20 proposed settlement is of a claim for which there is a pending civil action, the application shall  
21 be made to the court in which the action is pending. If the proposed settlement is of a claim for  
22 which there is no pending civil action, the application shall be made to the resident superior court  
23 judge of the county in which the cause of action arose or where the claimant resides, or to a  
24 presiding superior court judge of either county, to be determined in a special proceeding initiated  
25 by the applicant.

26 (b) After a hearing upon due notice, with all parties having the opportunity to be heard  
27 and present evidence, the court shall determine, in the court's discretion, whether the proposed  
28 settlement involves the payment of all funds that reasonably could be collected from the settling  
29 party or parties.

30 (c) In making a determination pursuant to this section, the court should consider:

31 (1) The likelihood of success by the claimant at trial against the settling defendant  
32 or defendants.

33 (2) The amount of applicable primary and excess insurance.

34 (3) Whether there are insurance coverage disputes in the case.

35 (4) Whether the settling defendant or defendants propose to pay all or nearly all  
36 of the applicable insurance coverage.

37 (5) The liquid assets of the settling defendant or defendants.

38 (6) The assets potentially available to the claimant through execution on any  
39 judgment obtained against the settling defendant or defendants, and the degree  
40 of difficulty and likelihood of being able to recover those assets under the  
41 circumstances, including whether a settling defendant has other creditors  
42 already ahead in line.

43 (7) The equities of the case and whether a settlement is in the interests of justice  
44 and the proper administration of the courts.

45 (8) Any other factors that weigh for or against the proposed settlement, under all  
46 of the circumstances.

47 (d) If the court determines that the amount of the proposed settlement involves payment  
48 of all funds that reasonably could be collected from the settling party or parties, then the claimant  
49 may proceed with the proposed settlement. If a judgment is entered against the nonsettling  
50 defendant or defendants that exceeds the amount of all settlements between the claimant and  
51 settling defendants, the claimant shall be entitled to recover the amount of the verdict from the

1 nonsettling defendant or defendants, less the amount of all settlements with settling defendants.  
2 If a judgment is entered in favor of a claimant against nonsettling defendants that is less than the  
3 amount of all settlements between the claimant and settling defendants, the claimant shall recover  
4 nothing from nonsettling defendants.

5 (e) If the court determines that the amount of the proposed settlement does not involve  
6 payment of all funds that reasonably could be collected from the settling party or parties, the  
7 court shall also determine, in the court's discretion, the amount of a settlement that would involve  
8 payment of all funds that reasonably could be collected from the settling party or parties.

9 **"§ 1H-40. Reduction of workers' compensation lien and subrogation right; notice and**  
10 **intervention.**

11 (a) If an employer or workers' compensation insurer asserts a lien or right of subrogation  
12 under G.S. 97-10.2, the employer or insurer is deemed to have had its obligation to the employee  
13 for the compensation benefits paid or payable discharged under G.S. 1H-35 as if the employer or  
14 insurer had received a release, covenant not to sue, or covenant not to execute a judgment from,  
15 or entered a similar agreement with, the employee. In such a case, any percentage of  
16 responsibility that the employer would have had for the employee's injury, were the employer  
17 not immune under Article 1 of Chapter 97 of the General Statutes, must be determined as that of  
18 a released person pursuant to G.S. 1H-15, and the lien or right of subrogation is reduced by the  
19 monetary amount of the employer's percentage of responsibility, if any, in the employee's action  
20 against the third party.

21 (b) A party asserting that an employer's or workers' compensation insurer's lien or right  
22 of subrogation should be reduced under subsection (a) of this section because of the employer's  
23 fault shall give notice to the employer or workers' compensation insurer. In that case, the  
24 employer or insurer may intervene in the employee's action for personal injury.

25 **"§ 1H-45. Uniformity of application and construction.**

26 In applying and construing this Chapter, consideration must be given to the need to promote  
27 uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

28 **"§ 1H-50. Severability clause.**

29 If any provision of this Chapter or its application to any person or circumstance is held  
30 invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this Chapter that can be  
31 given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end, the provisions of this  
32 Chapter are severable."

33 **SECTION 2.** G.S. 1B-2 reads as rewritten:

34 **"§ 1B-2. Pro rata shares.**

35 In determining the pro rata shares of tort-feasors in the entire ~~liability~~liability, all of the  
36 following apply:

- 37 (1) Their relative degree of fault shall not be ~~considered~~considered, unless  
38 liability is based upon acts or omissions that constitute contributory fault as  
39 defined in G.S. 1H-5, in which case the provisions of Chapter 1H of the  
40 General Statutes shall be the basis for determining the allocation of liability.  
41 (2) If equity requires, the collective liability of some as a group shall constitute a  
42 single ~~share~~share.  
43 (3) Principles of equity applicable to contribution ~~generally~~—shall  
44 apply-generally."

45 **SECTION 3.** Article 31 of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes is amended by adding  
46 a new section to read:

47 **"§ 143-300.1B. Contributory fault applies to this Article.**

48 Subject to the provisions of G.S. 143-300.1A, when liability under this Article is based upon  
49 acts or omissions that constitute contributory fault as defined in G.S. 1H-5, the provisions of  
50 Chapter 1H of the General Statutes shall apply."

51 **SECTION 4.** G.S. 99B-1.1 reads as rewritten:

1 **"§ 99B-1.1. ~~Strict liability.~~ liability; contributory fault.**

2 (a) There shall be no strict liability in tort in product liability actions.

3 (b) When liability is based upon acts or omissions that constitute contributory fault as  
4 defined in G.S. 1H-5, the provisions of Chapter 1H of the General Statutes shall apply to product  
5 liability actions under this Chapter."

6 **SECTION 5.** G.S. 28A-18-2 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

7 "(e) When liability under this section is based upon acts or omissions that constitute  
8 contributory fault as defined in G.S. 1H-5, the provisions of Chapter 1H of the General Statutes  
9 shall apply to actions for damages under this section."

10 **SECTION 6.** G.S. 1A-1, Rule 7(a), reads as rewritten:

11 "(a) Pleadings. – There shall be a complaint and an answer; a reply to a counterclaim  
12 denominated as such; an answer to a crossclaim, if the answer contains a crossclaim; a third-party  
13 complaint if a person who was not an original party is summoned under the provisions of Rule  
14 14; and a third-party answer, if a third-party complaint is served. ~~If the answer alleges~~  
15 ~~contributory negligence, a party may serve a reply alleging last clear chance.~~ No other pleading  
16 shall be allowed except that the court may order a reply to an answer or a third-party answer."

17 **SECTION 7.** G.S. 1A-1, Rule 8(c), reads as rewritten:

18 "(c) Affirmative defenses. – In pleading to a preceding pleading, a party shall set forth  
19 affirmatively accord and satisfaction, arbitration and award, assumption of risk, contributory  
20 ~~negligence, fault,~~ discharge in bankruptcy, duress, estoppel, failure of consideration, fraud,  
21 illegality, injury by fellow servant, laches, license, payment, release, res judicata, statute of  
22 frauds, statute of limitations, truth in actions for defamation, usury, waiver, and any other matter  
23 constituting an avoidance or affirmative defense. Such pleading shall contain a short and plain  
24 statement of any matter constituting an avoidance or affirmative defense sufficiently particular  
25 to give the court and the parties notice of the transactions, occurrences, or series of transactions  
26 or occurrences, intended to be proved. When a party has mistakenly designated a defense as a  
27 counterclaim or a counterclaim as a defense, the court, on terms, if justice so requires, shall treat  
28 the pleading as if there had been a proper designation."

29 **SECTION 8.** This act becomes effective January 1, 2022, and applies to actions  
30 originally filed on or after that date.