1	STATE OF OKLAHOMA
2	1st Session of the 58th Legislature (2021)
3	HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 1030 By: Kannady
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6	<u>AS INTRODUCED</u>
7	A Joint Resolution directing the Secretary of State to refer to the people for their approval or
8	rejection a proposed amendment to Section 13 of Article XXIII of the Constitution of the State of
9	Oklahoma; prohibiting limitation for certain economic loss; creating recovery limitation on certain
10	noneconomic damages; establishing exceptions to limitation on certain recovery; requiring certain
11	findings of fact or general verdict; establishing procedures for entering of certain judgment;
12	<pre>prohibiting certain jury instruction; defining terms; providing for applicability to certain actions;</pre>
13	providing ballot title; and directing filing.
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16	BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE
17	1ST SESSION OF THE 58TH OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE:
18	SECTION 1. The Secretary of State shall refer to the people for
19	their approval or rejection, as and in the manner provided by law,
20	the following proposed amendments to the Oklahoma Constitution by
21	adding a new Section 13 to Article XXIII to read as follows:
22	Section 13. A. In any civil action arising from a claimed
23	bodily injury, the amount of compensation which the trier of fact
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- 1 may award a plaintiff for economic loss shall not be subject to any 2 limitation.
 - B. Except as provided in subsection C of this section, in any civil action arising from a claimed bodily injury, the amount of compensation which a trier of fact may award a plaintiff for noneconomic loss shall not exceed Three Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$350,000.00), regardless of the number of parties against whom the action is brought or the number of actions brought. The Legislature is hereby authorized to increase, but not decrease, the maximum amount that may be awarded for noneconomic loss as established pursuant to this subsection.
 - C. Notwithstanding subsection B of this section, there shall be no limit on the amount of noneconomic damages which the trier of fact may award the plaintiff in a civil action arising from a claimed bodily injury resulting from negligence if the judge and jury finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that the defendant's acts or failures to act were:
 - 1. In reckless disregard for the rights of others;
 - 2. Grossly negligent;
 - 3. Fraudulent; or

- 4. Intentional or with malice.
- D. In the trial of a civil action arising from claimed bodily injury, if the verdict is for the plaintiff, the court, in a nonjury trial, shall make findings of fact, and the jury, in a trial by

1 jury, shall return a general verdict accompanied by answers to 2 interrogatories, which shall specify all of the following:

- 1. The total compensatory damages recoverable by the plaintiff;
- 2. That portion of the total compensatory damages representing the plaintiff's economic loss;
- 3. That portion of the total compensatory damages representing the plaintiff's noneconomic loss; and
- 4. If alleged, whether the conduct of the defendant was or amounted to:
 - a. reckless disregard for the rights of others,
 - b. gross negligence,
 - c. fraud, or

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- d. intentional or malicious conduct.
- E. In any civil action to recover damages arising from claimed bodily injury, after the trier of fact makes the findings required by subsection D of this section, the court shall enter a judgment in favor of the plaintiff for economic damages in the amount determined pursuant to paragraph 2 of subsection D of this section, and subject to paragraph 3 of subsection D of this section, the court shall enter a judgment in favor of the plaintiff for noneconomic damages. Except as provided in subsection C of this section, in no event shall a judgment for noneconomic damages exceed the maximum recoverable amounts set forth in subsection B of this section.

 Subsection B of this section shall be applied in a jury trial only

after the trier of fact has made its factual findings and determinations as to the amount of the plaintiff's damages.

- F. In any civil action arising from claimed bodily injury which is tried to a jury, the jury shall not be instructed with respect to the limit on noneconomic damages set forth in subsection B of this section, nor shall counsel for any party nor any witness inform the jury or potential jurors of such limitations.
- G. This section shall not apply to actions brought under The Governmental Tort Claims Act or actions for wrongful death.
 - H. As used in this section:

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- 1. "Bodily injury" means actual physical injury to the body of a person and sickness or disease resulting therefrom;
- 2. "Economic damages" means any type of pecuniary harm including, but not limited to:
 - a. all wages, salaries or other compensation lost as a result of a bodily injury that is the subject of a civil action,
 - b. all costs incurred for medical care or treatment, rehabilitation services, or other care, treatment, services, products or accommodations as a result of a bodily injury that is the subject of a civil action, or
 - c. any other costs incurred as a result of a bodily injury that is the subject of a civil action;

3. "Fraudulent" or "fraud" means actual fraud as defined pursuant to Section 58 of Title 15 of the Oklahoma Statutes;

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- 4. "Gross negligence" means the want of slight care and diligence;
- 5. "Malice" involves hatred, spite or ill will, or the doing of a wrongful act intentionally without just cause or excuse;
- 6. "Noneconomic damages" means nonpecuniary harm that arises from a bodily injury that is the subject of a civil action, including damages for pain and suffering, loss of society, consortium, companionship, care, assistance, attention, protection, advice, guidance, counsel, instruction, training, education, disfigurement, mental anguish and any other intangible loss; and
- 7. "Reckless disregard for the rights of others" shall have the same meaning as willful and wanton conduct and shall mean that the defendant was either aware, or did not care, that there was a substantial and unnecessary risk that his, her or its conduct would cause serious injury to others. In order for the conduct to be in reckless disregard of another's rights, it must have been unreasonable under the circumstances and there must have been a high probability that the conduct would cause serious harm to another person.
- I. This section shall apply to civil actions filed on or after the date the amendment goes into effect.

1	SECTION 2. The Ballot Title for the proposed Constitutional
2	amendment as set forth in SECTION 1 of this resolution shall be in
3	the following form:
4	BALLOT TITLE
5	Legislative Referendum No State Question No
6	THE GIST OF THE PROPOSITION IS AS FOLLOWS:
7	This measure would amend the Oklahoma Constitution by adding a
8	new Section 13 to Article 23. This measure concerns civil cases
9	and the damages a judge and jury may award. It prohibits a
10	limit on economic damages in a civil action. It creates a limit
11	of Three Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$350,000.00) on
12	noneconomic damages in a civil action. The noneconomic damages
13	limit may be increased by the Legislature but may not be
14	decreased below Three Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars
15	(\$350,000.00). The limit on noneconomic damages is removed if
16	the judge and jury make certain findings on how the bodily
17	injury occurred. It creates court procedures for awarding
18	damages.
19	SHALL THE PROPOSAL BE APPROVED?
20	FOR THE PROPOSAL — YES
21	AGAINST THE PROPOSAL - NO
22	SECTION 3. The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives,
23	immediately after the passage of this resolution, shall prepare and
24	file one copy thereof, including the Ballot Title set forth in

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SECTION 2 hereof, with the Secretary of State and one copy with the
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    Attorney General.
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        58-1-6996
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