

Chapter 31

2009 EDITION

Tort Actions

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SPECIAL MOTION TO STRIKE

31.150 Special motion to strike; when available; burden of proof. (1) A defendant may make a special motion to strike against a claim in a civil action described in subsection (2) of this section. The court shall grant the motion unless the plaintiff establishes in the manner provided by subsection (3) of this section that there is a probability that the plaintiff will prevail on the claim. The special motion to strike shall be treated as a motion to dismiss under ORCP 21 A but shall not be subject to ORCP 21 F. Upon granting the special motion to strike, the court shall enter a judgment of dismissal without prejudice. If the court denies a special motion to strike, the court shall enter a limited judgment denying the motion.

(2) A special motion to strike may be made under this section against any claim in a civil action that arises out of:

(a) Any oral statement made, or written statement or other document submitted, in a legislative, executive or judicial proceeding or other proceeding authorized by law;

(b) Any oral statement made, or written statement or other document submitted, in connection with an issue under consideration or review by a legislative, executive or judicial body or other proceeding authorized by law;

(c) Any oral statement made, or written statement or other document presented, in a place open to the public or a public forum in connection with an issue of public interest; or

(d) Any other conduct in furtherance of the exercise of the constitutional right of petition or the constitutional right of free speech in connection with a public issue or an issue of public interest.

(3) A defendant making a special motion to strike under the provisions of this section has the initial burden of making a prima facie showing that the claim against which the motion is made arises out of a statement, document or conduct described in subsection (2) of this section. If the defendant meets this burden, the burden shifts to the plaintiff in the action to establish that there is a probability that the plaintiff will prevail on the claim by presenting substantial evidence to support a prima facie case. If the plaintiff meets this burden, the court shall deny the motion.

(4) In making a determination under subsection (1) of this section, the court shall consider pleadings and supporting and opposing affidavits stating the facts upon which the liability or defense is based.

(5) If the court determines that the plaintiff has established a probability that the plaintiff will prevail on the claim:

(a) The fact that the determination has been made and the substance of the determination may not be admitted in evidence at any later stage of the case; and

(b) The determination does not affect the burden of proof or standard of proof that is applied in the proceeding. [Formerly 30.142; 2009 c.449 §1]

Note: Section 2, chapter 449, Oregon Laws 2009, provides:

Sec. 2. The amendments to ORS 31.150 by section 1 of this 2009 Act apply only to special motions to strike filed under ORS 31.150 on or after the effective date of this 2009 Act [January 1, 2010]. [2009 c.449 §2]

31.152 Time for filing special motion to strike; discovery; attorney fees. (1) A special motion to strike under ORS 31.150 must be filed within 60 days after the service of the complaint or, in the court's discretion, at any later time. A hearing shall be held on the motion not more than 30 days after the filing of the motion unless the docket conditions of the court require a later hearing.

(2) All discovery in the proceeding shall be stayed upon the filing of a special motion to strike under ORS 31.150. The stay of discovery shall remain in effect until entry of the judgment. The court, on motion and for good cause shown, may order that specified discovery be conducted notwithstanding the stay imposed by this subsection.

(3) A defendant who prevails on a special motion to strike made under ORS 31.150 shall be awarded reasonable attorney fees and costs. If the court finds that a special motion to strike is frivolous or is solely intended to cause unnecessary delay, the court shall award costs and reasonable attorney fees to a plaintiff who prevails on a special motion to strike.

(4) The purpose of the procedure established by this section and ORS 31.150 and 31.155 is to provide a defendant with the right to not proceed to trial in cases in which the plaintiff does not meet the burden specified in ORS 31.150 (3). This section and ORS 31.150 and 31.155 are to be liberally construed in favor of the exercise of the rights of expression described in ORS 31.150 (2). [Formerly 30.144; 2009 c.449 §3]

31.155 Exempt actions; substantive law not affected. (1) ORS 31.150 and 31.152 do not apply to an action brought by the Attorney General, a district attorney, a county

counsel or a city attorney acting in an official capacity.

(2) ORS 31.150 and 31.152 create a procedure for seeking dismissal of claims described in ORS 31.150 (2) and do not affect the substantive law governing those claims. [Formerly 30.146]

DEFENSES GENERALLY

31.180 Certain felonious conduct of plaintiff complete defense in tort actions; proof; exceptions. (1) It is a complete defense in any civil action for personal injury or wrongful death that:

(a) The person damaged was engaged in conduct at the time that would constitute aggravated murder, murder or a Class A or a Class B felony; and

(b) The felonious conduct was a substantial factor contributing to the injury or death.

(2) To establish the defense described in this section, the defendant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence the fact that the person damaged was engaged in conduct that would constitute aggravated murder, murder or a Class A or a Class B felony.

(3) Nothing in this section affects any right of action under 42 U.S.C. 1983.

(4) The defense established by this section is not available if the injury or death resulted from a springgun or other device described in ORS 166.320 and the plaintiff establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that the use of the springgun or other device constituted a violation of ORS 166.320.

(5) The defense established by this section is not available if the injury or death resulted from the use of physical force that was not justifiable under the standards established by ORS 161.195 to 161.275. [Formerly 30.698]

RULES GOVERNING PARTICULAR CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

(Defamation)

31.200 Liability of radio or television station personnel for defamation. (1) The owner, licensee or operator of a radio or television broadcasting station, and the agents or employees of the owner, licensee or operator, shall not be liable for any damages for any defamatory statement published or uttered in a radio or television broadcast, by one other than the owner, licensee or operator, or agent or employee thereof, unless it is alleged and proved by the complaining party that the owner, licensee, operator, agent or employee failed to exercise due care to prevent the publication or utterance of such statement in such broadcast.

(2) In no event shall any owner, licensee or operator of a radio or television broadcasting station, or any agent or employee thereof, be liable for any damages for any defamatory statement published or uttered by one other than such owner, licensee, operator, agent or employee, in or as part of a radio or television broadcast by any candidate for public office, which broadcast cannot be censored by reason of federal statute or regulations of the Federal Communications Commission. [Formerly 30.150]

31.205 Damages recoverable for defamation by radio, television, motion pictures, newspaper or printed periodical. Except as provided in ORS 31.210, in an action for damages on account of a defamatory statement published or broadcast in a newspaper, magazine, other printed periodical, or by radio, television or motion pictures, the plaintiff may recover any general and special damages which, by competent evidence, the plaintiff can prove to have suffered as a direct and proximate result of the publication of the defamatory statement. [Formerly 30.155]

31.210 When general damages allowed.

(1) In an action for damages on account of a defamatory statement published or broadcast in a newspaper, magazine, other printed periodical, or by radio, television or motion pictures, the plaintiff shall not recover general damages unless:

(a) A correction or retraction is demanded but not published as provided in ORS 31.215; or

(b) The plaintiff proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant actually intended to defame the plaintiff.

(2) Where the plaintiff is entitled to recover general damages, the publication of a correction or retraction may be considered in mitigation of damages. [Formerly 30.160]

31.215 Publication of correction or retraction upon demand. (1) The demand for correction or retraction shall be in writing, signed by the defamed person or the attorney of the person and be delivered to the publisher of the defamatory statement, either personally, by registered mail or by certified mail with return receipt at the publisher's place of business or residence within 20 days after the defamed person receives actual knowledge of the defamatory statement. The demand shall specify which statements are false and defamatory and request that they be corrected or retracted. The demand may also refer to the sources from which the true facts may be ascertained with accuracy.

(2) The publisher of the defamatory statement shall have not more than two weeks after receipt of the demand for correction or retraction in which to investigate

the demand; and, after making such investigation, the publisher shall publish the correction or retraction in:

(a) The first issue thereafter published, in the case of newspapers, magazines or other printed periodicals.

(b) The first broadcast or telecast thereafter made, in the case of radio or television stations.

(c) The first public exhibition thereafter made, in the case of motion picture theaters.

(3) The correction or retraction shall consist of a statement by the publisher substantially to the effect that the defamatory statements previously made are not factually supported and that the publisher regrets the original publication thereof.

(4) The correction or retraction shall be published in substantially as conspicuous a manner as the defamatory statement. [Formerly 30.165]

31.220 Effect of publication of correction or retraction prior to demand. A correction or retraction published prior to notice of demand therefor shall have the same effect as a correction or retraction after demand, if the requirements of ORS 31.215 (2), (3) and (4) are substantially complied with. [Formerly 30.170]

31.225 Publisher's defenses and privileges not affected. Nothing in ORS 31.205 to 31.220 shall be deemed to affect any defense or privilege which the publisher may possess by virtue of existing law. [Formerly 30.175]

(Wrongful Use of Civil Proceeding)

31.230 Wrongful use of civil proceeding; pleading; procedure. (1) In order to bring a claim for wrongful use of a civil proceeding against another, a person shall not be required to plead or prove special injury beyond the expense and other consequences normally associated with defending against unfounded legal claims.

(2) The filing of a civil action within 60 days of the running of the statute of limitations for the purpose of preserving and evaluating the claim when the action is dismissed within 120 days after the date of filing shall not constitute grounds for a claim for wrongful use of a civil proceeding under subsection (1) of this section.

(3) A claim for damages for wrongful use of a civil proceeding shall be brought in an original action after the proceeding which is the subject matter of the claim is concluded. [Formerly 30.895]

(Actions Against Health Practitioners and Health Care Facilities)

31.250 Mandatory dispute resolution for certain actions against health practitioners and health care facilities. (1) In any action described in subsection (5) of this section, all parties to the action and their attorneys must participate in some form of dispute resolution within 270 days after the action is filed unless:

(a) The action is settled or otherwise resolved within 270 days after the action is filed; or

(b) All parties to the action agree in writing to waive dispute resolution under this section.

(2) Dispute resolution under this section may consist of arbitration, mediation or a judicial settlement conference.

(3) Within 270 days after filing an action described in subsection (5) of this section, the parties or their attorneys must file a certificate indicating that the parties and attorneys have complied with the requirements of this section.

(4) The court may impose appropriate sanctions against any party or attorney who:

(a) Fails to attend an arbitration hearing, mediation session or judicial settlement conference conducted for the purposes of the requirements of this section;

(b) Fails to act in good faith in any arbitration, mediation or judicial settlement conference conducted for the purposes of the requirements of this section;

(c) Fails to timely submit any documents required for an arbitration, mediation or judicial settlement conference conducted for the purposes of the requirements of this section; or

(d) Fails to have a person with authority to approve a resolution of the action available at the time of any arbitration hearing, mediation session or judicial settlement conference conducted for the purposes of the requirements of this section, unless the party or attorney receives from the court, before the hearing, session or conference commences, an exemption from the requirements of this paragraph.

(5) The provisions of this section apply to any action in which a claim for damages is made against a health practitioner, as described in ORS 31.740, or against a health care facility, as defined in ORS 442.015, based on negligence, unauthorized rendering of health care or product liability under ORS 30.900 to 30.920. [2003 c.598 §54]

(Actions Against Construction Design Professionals)

31.300 Pleading requirements for actions against construction design professionals. (1) As used in this section, “construction design professional” means an architect, registered landscape architect, professional engineer or professional land surveyor.

(2) A complaint, cross-claim, counterclaim or third-party complaint asserting a claim against a construction design professional that arises out of the provision of services within the course and scope of the activities for which the person is licensed may not be filed unless the claimant’s attorney certifies that the attorney has consulted a licensed construction design professional who is qualified, available and willing to testify to admissible facts and opinions sufficient to create a question of fact as to the liability of the construction design professional. The certification required by this section must be filed with or be made part of the original complaint, cross-claim, counterclaim or third-party complaint. The certification must contain a statement that a licensed construction design professional who is qualified to testify as to the standard of care applicable to the alleged facts, is available and willing to testify that:

(a) The alleged conduct of the construction design professional failed to meet the standard of professional care applicable to the construction design professional in the circumstances alleged; and

(b) The alleged conduct was a cause of the claimed damages, losses or other harm.

(3) In lieu of providing the certification described in subsection (2) of this section, the claimant’s attorney may file with the court at the time of filing a complaint, cross-claim, counterclaim or third-party complaint an affidavit that states:

(a) The applicable statute of limitations is about to expire;

(b) The certification required under subsection (2) of this section will be filed within 30 days after filing the complaint, cross-claim, counterclaim or third-party complaint or such longer time as the court may allow for good cause shown; and

(c) The attorney has made such inquiry as is reasonable under the circumstances and has made a good faith attempt to consult with at least one licensed construction design professional who is qualified to testify as to the standard of care applicable to the alleged facts, as required by subsection (2) of this section.

(4) Upon motion of the construction design professional, the court shall enter judgment

dismissing any complaint, cross-claim, counterclaim or third-party complaint against any construction design professional that fails to comply with the requirements of this section.

(5) This section applies only to a complaint, cross-claim, counterclaim or third-party complaint against a construction design professional by any plaintiff who:

(a) Is a construction design professional, contractor, subcontractor or other person providing labor, materials or services for the real property improvement that is the subject of the claim;

(b) Is the owner, lessor, lessee, renter or occupier of the real property improvement that is the subject of the claim;

(c) Is involved in the operation or management of the real property improvement that is the subject of the claim;

(d) Has contracted with or otherwise employed the construction design professional; or

(e) Is a person for whose benefit the construction design professional performed services. [2003 c.418 §1]

(Actions Against Real Estate Licensees)

31.350 Pleading requirements for actions against real estate licensees. (1) As used in this section, “real estate licensee” has the meaning given that term in ORS 696.010.

(2) A complaint, cross-claim, counterclaim or third-party complaint asserting a claim of professional negligence against a real estate licensee for conduct occurring within the course and scope of the professional real estate activity for which the individual is licensed may not be filed unless the claimant’s attorney certifies that the attorney has consulted a real estate licensee who is qualified, available and willing to testify to admissible facts and opinions sufficient to create a question of fact as to the liability of the real estate licensee. The certification required by this section must be filed with or be made part of the original complaint, cross-claim, counterclaim or third-party complaint. The certification must contain a statement that a real estate licensee who is qualified to testify as to the standard of care applicable to the alleged facts, is available and willing to testify that:

(a) The alleged conduct of the real estate licensee failed to meet the standard of professional care applicable to the real estate licensee in the circumstances alleged; and

(b) The alleged conduct was a cause of the claimed damages, losses or other harm.

(3) In lieu of providing the certification described in subsection (2) of this section, the claimant's attorney may file with the court at the time of filing a complaint, cross-claim, counterclaim or third-party complaint an affidavit that states:

(a) The applicable statute of limitations is about to expire;

(b) The certification required under subsection (2) of this section will be filed within 30 days after filing the complaint, cross-claim, counterclaim or third-party complaint or such longer time as the court may allow for good cause shown; and

(c) The attorney has made such inquiry as is reasonable under the circumstances and has made a good faith attempt to consult with at least one real estate licensee who is qualified to testify as to the standard of care applicable to the alleged facts, as required by subsection (2) of this section.

(4) Upon motion of the real estate licensee, the court shall enter judgment dismissing any complaint, cross-claim, counterclaim or third-party complaint against any real estate licensee who fails to comply with the requirements of this section.

(5) This section applies only to a complaint, cross-claim, counterclaim or third-party complaint against a real estate licensee by any plaintiff who:

(a) Has contracted with or otherwise employed the real estate licensee; or

(b) Is a person for whose benefit the real estate licensee performed services. [2005 c.277 §1; 2007 c.319 §25]

(Actions Arising From Injuries Caused by Dogs)

31.360 Proof required for claim of economic damages in action arising from injury caused by dog. (1) For the purpose of establishing a claim for economic damages, as defined in ORS 31.710, in an action arising from an injury caused by a dog:

(a) The plaintiff need not prove that the owner of the dog could foresee that the dog would cause the injury; and

(b) The owner of the dog may not assert as a defense that the owner could not foresee that the dog would cause the injury.

(2) This section does not prevent the owner of a dog that caused an injury from asserting that the dog was provoked, or from asserting any other defense that may be available to the owner.

(3) This section does not affect the requirements for an award of punitive damages provided in ORS 31.730 (1). [2007 c.402 §1]

ADVANCE PAYMENTS

31.550 "Advance payment" defined. As used in ORS 12.155 and 31.550 to 31.565, "advance payment" means compensation for the injury or death of a person or the injury or destruction of property prior to the determination of legal liability therefor. [Formerly 18.500]

31.555 Effect of advance payment; payment as satisfaction of judgment. (1)

If judgment is entered against a party on whose behalf an advance payment referred to in ORS 31.560 or 31.565 has been made and in favor of a party for whose benefit any such advance payment has been received, the amount of the judgment shall be reduced by the amount of any such payments in the manner provided in subsection (3) of this section. However, nothing in ORS 12.155, 31.560 and 31.565 and this section authorizes the person making such payments to recover such advance payment if no damages are awarded or to recover any amount by which the advance payment exceeds the award of damages.

(2) If judgment is entered against a party who is insured under a policy of liability insurance against such judgment and in favor of a party who has received benefits that have been the basis for a reimbursement payment by such insurer under ORS 742.534, the amount of the judgment shall be reduced by reason of such benefits in the manner provided in subsection (3) of this section.

(3)(a) The amount of any advance payment referred to in subsection (1) of this section may be submitted by the party making the payment, in the manner provided in ORCP 68 C(4) for the submission of disbursements.

(b) The amount of any benefits referred to in subsection (2) of this section, diminished in proportion to the amount of negligence attributable to the party in favor of whom the judgment was entered and diminished to an amount no greater than the reimbursement payment made by the insurer under ORS 742.534, may be submitted by the insurer which has made the reimbursement payment, in the manner provided in ORCP 68 C(4) for the submission of disbursements.

(c) Unless timely objections are filed as provided in ORCP 68 C(4), the court clerk shall apply the amounts claimed pursuant to this subsection in partial satisfaction of the judgment. Such partial satisfaction shall be allowed without regard to whether the party claiming the reduction is otherwise entitled to costs and disbursements in the action. [Formerly 18.510]

31.560 Advance payment for death or personal injury not admission of liability; when advance payment made. (1) Advance payment made for damages arising from the death or injury of a person is not an admission of liability for the death or injury by the person making the payment unless the parties to the payment agree to the contrary in writing.

(2) For the purpose of subsection (1) of this section, advance payment is made when payment is made with or to:

- (a) The injured person;
- (b) A person acting on behalf of the injured person with the consent of the injured person; or
- (c) Any other person entitled to recover damages on account of the injury or death of the injured or deceased person. [Formerly 18.520]

31.565 Advance payment for property damage not admission of liability. Any advance payment made for damages arising from injury or destruction of property is not an admission of liability for the injury or destruction by the person making the payment unless the parties to the payment agree to the contrary in writing. [Formerly 18.530]

COLLATERAL BENEFITS

31.580 Effect of collateral benefits. (1) In a civil action, when a party is awarded damages for bodily injury or death of a person which are to be paid by another party to the action, and the party awarded damages or person injured or deceased received benefits for the injury or death other than from the party who is to pay the damages, the court may deduct from the amount of damages awarded, before the entry of a judgment, the total amount of those collateral benefits other than:

- (a) Benefits which the party awarded damages, the person injured or that person's estate is obligated to repay;
- (b) Life insurance or other death benefits;
- (c) Insurance benefits for which the person injured or deceased or members of that person's family paid premiums; and
- (d) Retirement, disability and pension plan benefits, and federal Social Security benefits.

(2) Evidence of the benefit described in subsection (1) of this section and the cost of obtaining it is not admissible at trial, but shall be received by the court by affidavit submitted after the verdict by any party to the action. [Formerly 18.580]

COMPARATIVE NEGLIGENCE

31.600 Contributory negligence not bar to recovery; comparative negligence standard; third party complaints. (1) Contributory negligence shall not bar recovery in an action by any person or the legal representative of the person to recover damages for death or injury to person or property if the fault attributable to the claimant was not greater than the combined fault of all persons specified in subsection (2) of this section, but any damages allowed shall be diminished in the proportion to the percentage of fault attributable to the claimant. This section is not intended to create or abolish any defense.

(2) The trier of fact shall compare the fault of the claimant with the fault of any party against whom recovery is sought, the fault of third party defendants who are liable in tort to the claimant, and the fault of any person with whom the claimant has settled. The failure of a claimant to make a direct claim against a third party defendant does not affect the requirement that the fault of the third party defendant be considered by the trier of fact under this subsection. Except for persons who have settled with the claimant, there shall be no comparison of fault with any person:

- (a) Who is immune from liability to the claimant;
- (b) Who is not subject to the jurisdiction of the court; or
- (c) Who is not subject to action because the claim is barred by a statute of limitation or statute of ultimate repose.

(3) A defendant who files a third party complaint against a person alleged to be at fault in the matter, or who alleges that a person who has settled with the claimant is at fault in the matter, has the burden of proof in establishing:

- (a) The fault of the third party defendant or the fault of the person who settled with the claimant; and
- (b) That the fault of the third party defendant or the person who settled with the claimant was a contributing cause to the injury or death under the law applicable in the matter.

(4) Any party to an action may seek to establish that the fault of a person should not be considered by the trier of fact by reason that the person does not meet the criteria established by subsection (2) of this section for the consideration of fault by the trier of fact.

(5) This section does not prevent a party from alleging that the party was not at fault in the matter because the injury or death

was the sole and exclusive fault of a person who is not a party in the matter. [Formerly 18.470]

31.605 Special questions to trier of fact; jury not to be informed of settlement. (1) When requested by any party the trier of fact shall answer special questions indicating:

(a) The amount of damages to which a party seeking recovery would be entitled, assuming that party not to be at fault.

(b) The degree of fault of each person specified in ORS 31.600 (2). The degree of each person's fault so determined shall be expressed as a percentage of the total fault attributable to all persons considered by the trier of fact pursuant to ORS 31.600.

(2) A jury shall be informed of the legal effect of its answer to the questions listed in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The jury shall not be informed of any settlement made by the claimant for damages arising out of the injury or death that is the subject of the action.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (1) of this section, the court may order that two or more persons be considered a single person for the purpose of determining the degree of fault of the persons specified in ORS 31.600 (2). [Formerly 18.480]

31.610 Liability of defendants several only; determination of defendants' shares of monetary obligation; reallocation of uncollectible obligation; parties exempt from reallocation. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, in any civil action arising out of bodily injury, death or property damage, including claims for emotional injury or distress, loss of care, comfort, companionship and society, and loss of consortium, the liability of each defendant for damages awarded to plaintiff shall be several only and shall not be joint.

(2) In any action described in subsection (1) of this section, the court shall determine the award of damages to each claimant in accordance with the percentages of fault determined by the trier of fact under ORS 31.605 and shall enter judgment against each party determined to be liable. The court shall enter a judgment in favor of the plaintiff against any third party defendant who is found to be liable in any degree, even if the plaintiff did not make a direct claim against the third party defendant. The several liability of each defendant and third party defendant shall be set out separately in the judgment, based on the percentages of fault determined by the trier of fact under ORS 31.605. The court shall calculate and state in the judgment a monetary amount reflecting

the share of the obligation of each person specified in ORS 31.600 (2). Each person's share of the obligation shall be equal to the total amount of the damages found by the trier of fact, with no reduction for amounts paid in settlement of the claim or by way of contribution, multiplied by the percentage of fault determined for the person by the trier of fact under ORS 31.605.

(3) Upon motion made not later than one year after judgment has become final by lapse of time for appeal or after appellate review, the court shall determine whether all or part of a party's share of the obligation determined under subsection (2) of this section is uncollectible. If the court determines that all or part of any party's share of the obligation is uncollectible, the court shall reallocate any uncollectible share among the other parties. The reallocation shall be made on the basis of each party's respective percentage of fault determined by the trier of fact under ORS 31.605. The claimant's share of the reallocation shall be based on any percentage of fault determined to be attributable to the claimant by the trier of fact under ORS 31.605, plus any percentage of fault attributable to a person who has settled with the claimant. Reallocation of obligations under this subsection does not affect any right to contribution from the party whose share of the obligation is determined to be uncollectible. Unless the party has entered into a covenant not to sue or not to enforce a judgment with the claimant, reallocation under this subsection does not affect continuing liability on the judgment to the claimant by the party whose share of the obligation is determined to be uncollectible.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (3) of this section, a party's share of the obligation to a claimant may not be increased by reason of reallocation under subsection (3) of this section if:

(a) The percentage of fault of the claimant is equal to or greater than the percentage of fault of the party as determined by the trier of fact under ORS 31.605; or

(b) The percentage of fault of the party is 25 percent or less as determined by the trier of fact under ORS 31.605.

(5) If any party's share of the obligation to a claimant is not increased by reason of the application of subsection (4) of this section, the amount of that party's share of the reallocation shall be considered uncollectible and shall be reallocated among all other parties who are not subject to subsection (4) of this section, including the claimant, in the same manner as otherwise provided for reallocation under subsection (3) of this section.

(6) This section does not apply to:

(a) A civil action resulting from the violation of a standard established by Oregon or federal statute, rule or regulation for the spill, release or disposal of any hazardous waste, as defined in ORS 466.005, hazardous substance, as defined in ORS 453.005 or radioactive waste, as defined in ORS 469.300.

(b) A civil action resulting from the violation of Oregon or federal standards for air pollution, as defined in ORS 468A.005 or water pollution, as defined in ORS 468B.005. [Formerly 18.485]

31.615 Setoff of damages not allowed.

Setoff of damages shall not be granted in actions subject to ORS 31.600 to 31.620. [Formerly 18.490]

31.620 Doctrines of last clear chance and implied assumption of risk abolished.

(1) The doctrine of last clear chance is abolished.

(2) The doctrine of implied assumption of the risk is abolished. [Formerly 18.475]

DAMAGES

(Economic Damages)

31.700 Right to include medical expenses paid by parent or conservator in action to recover for damages to child; effect of consent to inclusion. (1) When the guardian ad litem of a child maintains a cause of action for recovery of damages to the child caused by a wrongful act, the parent, parents, or conservator of the estate of the child may file a consent accompanying the complaint of the guardian ad litem to include in the cause of action the damages as, in all the circumstances of the case, may be just, and will reasonably and fairly compensate for the doctor, hospital and medical expenses caused by the injury.

(2) If the consent is filed as provided in subsection (1) of this section and the court allows the filing, no court shall entertain a cause of action by the parent, parents or conservator for doctor, hospital or medical expenses caused by the injury. [Formerly 30.810]

(Verdict Form)

31.705 Economic and noneconomic damages separately set forth in verdict. A verdict shall set forth separately economic damages and noneconomic damages, if any, as defined in ORS 31.710. [Formerly 18.570]

(Noneconomic Damages)

31.710 Noneconomic damages; award; limit; "economic damages" and "noneconomic damages" defined. (1) Except for claims subject to ORS 30.260 to 30.300 and ORS chapter 656, in any civil action seeking damages arising out of bodily injury, includ-

ing emotional injury or distress, death or property damage of any one person including claims for loss of care, comfort, companionship and society and loss of consortium, the amount awarded for noneconomic damages shall not exceed \$500,000.

(2) As used in this section:

(a) "Economic damages" means objectively verifiable monetary losses including but not limited to reasonable charges necessarily incurred for medical, hospital, nursing and rehabilitative services and other health care services, burial and memorial expenses, loss of income and past and future impairment of earning capacity, reasonable and necessary expenses incurred for substitute domestic services, recurring loss to an estate, damage to reputation that is economically verifiable, reasonable and necessarily incurred costs due to loss of use of property and reasonable costs incurred for repair or for replacement of damaged property, whichever is less.

(b) "Noneconomic damages" means subjective, nonmonetary losses, including but not limited to pain, mental suffering, emotional distress, humiliation, injury to reputation, loss of care, comfort, companionship and society, loss of consortium, inconvenience and interference with normal and usual activities apart from gainful employment.

(3) This section does not apply to punitive damages.

(4) The jury shall not be advised of the limitation set forth in this section. [Formerly 18.560]

31.715 Limitation on recovery of noneconomic damages arising out of operation of motor vehicle; uninsured plaintiff; plaintiff driving under influence of intoxicants. (1) Except as provided in this section, a plaintiff may not recover noneconomic damages, as defined in ORS 31.710, in any action for injury or death arising out of the operation of a motor vehicle if the plaintiff was in violation of ORS 806.010 or 813.010 at the time the act or omission causing the death or injury occurred. A claim for noneconomic damages shall not be considered by the jury if the jury determines that the limitation on liability established by this section applies to the claim for noneconomic damages.

(2) For the purpose of the limitation on liability established by this section, a person is conclusively presumed to have been in violation of ORS 806.010 or 813.010 if the person is convicted in a criminal proceeding of one or both of those offenses. If the person has not been convicted of violating ORS 806.010 or 813.010, the defendant in the civil action may establish in the civil action, by a

preponderance of the evidence, that the plaintiff was in violation of ORS 806.010 or 813.010 at the time the act or omission causing the death or injury occurred.

(3) The court shall abate a civil action upon the motion of any defendant in the civil action against whom a plaintiff has asserted a claim for noneconomic damages if the defendant alleges that the claim of the plaintiff is subject to the limitation on liability established by this section and:

(a) A criminal proceeding for a violation of ORS 813.010 has been commenced against the plaintiff in the civil action at the time the motion is made; or

(b) The district attorney for the county in which the conduct occurred informs the court at the time the motion is made that criminal proceedings for a violation of ORS 813.010 will be commenced against the plaintiff in the civil action.

(4) The court may order that only the claim that is subject to the limitation on liability established by this section be abated under subsection (3) of this section. An abatement under subsection (3) of this section shall remain in effect until the conclusion of the criminal proceedings.

(5) The limitation on liability established by this section does not apply if:

(a) The defendant in the civil action was also in violation of ORS 806.010 or 813.010 at the time the act or omission causing the death or injury occurred;

(b) The death or injury resulted from acts or omissions of the defendant that constituted an intentional tort;

(c) The defendant was engaged in conduct that would constitute a violation of ORS 811.140 at the time the act or omission causing the death or injury occurred; or

(d) The defendant was engaged in conduct that would constitute a felony at the time the act or omission causing the death or injury occurred.

(6) The limitation on liability established by this section based on a violation of ORS 806.010 does not apply if the plaintiff in the civil action was insured under a motor vehicle liability insurance policy within 180 days before the act or omission occurred, and the plaintiff has not operated a motor vehicle in violation of ORS 806.010 within the one-year period immediately preceding the date on which coverage under the motor vehicle liability insurance policy lapsed. [Formerly 18.592]

(Punitive Damages)

31.725 Pleading punitive damages; motion to amend pleading to assert claim for punitive damages; hearing. (1) A pleading in a civil action may not contain a request for an award of punitive damages except as provided in this section.

(2) At the time of filing a pleading with the court, the pleading may not contain a request for an award of punitive damages. At any time after the pleading is filed, a party may move the court to allow the party to amend the pleading to assert a claim for punitive damages. The party making the motion may submit affidavits and documentation supporting the claim for punitive damages. The party or parties opposing the motion may submit opposing affidavits and documentation.

(3) The court shall deny a motion to amend a pleading made under the provisions of this section if:

(a) The court determines that the affidavits and supporting documentation submitted by the party seeking punitive damages fail to set forth specific facts supported by admissible evidence adequate to avoid the granting of a motion for a directed verdict to the party opposing the motion on the issue of punitive damages in a trial of the matter; or

(b) The party opposing the motion establishes that the timing of the motion to amend prejudices the party's ability to defend against the claim for punitive damages.

(4) The court may grant a continuance on a motion under this section to allow a party opposing the motion to conduct such discovery as is necessary to establish one of the grounds for denial of the motion specified in subsection (3) of this section. If the court grants the motion, the court may continue the action to allow such discovery as the defendant may require to defend against the claim for punitive damages.

(5) Subject to subsection (4) of this section, the court shall conduct a hearing on a motion filed under this section not more than 30 days after the motion is filed and served. The court shall issue a decision within 10 days after the hearing. If no decision is issued within 10 days, the motion shall be considered denied.

(6) Discovery of evidence of a defendant's ability to pay shall not be allowed by a court unless and until the court grants a motion to amend a pleading under this section. [Formerly 18.535]

31.730 Standards for award of punitive damages; required review of award by court; additional reduction of award for remedial measures. (1) Punitive damages are not recoverable in a civil action unless

it is proven by clear and convincing evidence that the party against whom punitive damages are sought has acted with malice or has shown a reckless and outrageous indifference to a highly unreasonable risk of harm and has acted with a conscious indifference to the health, safety and welfare of others.

(2) If an award of punitive damages is made by a jury, the court shall review the award to determine whether the award is within the range of damages that a rational juror would be entitled to award based on the record as a whole, viewing the statutory and common-law factors that allow an award of punitive damages for the specific type of claim at issue in the proceeding.

(3) In addition to any reduction that may be made under subsection (2) of this section, upon the motion of a defendant the court may reduce the amount of any judgment requiring the payment of punitive damages entered against the defendant if the defendant establishes that the defendant has taken remedial measures that are reasonable under the circumstances to prevent reoccurrence of the conduct that gave rise to the claim for punitive damages. In reducing awards of punitive damages under the provisions of this subsection, the court shall consider the amount of any previous judgment for punitive damages entered against the same defendant for the same conduct giving rise to a claim for punitive damages. [Formerly 18.537]

31.735 Distribution of punitive damages; notice to Department of Justice; order of application. (1) Upon the entry of a verdict including an award of punitive damages, the Department of Justice shall become a judgment creditor as to the punitive damages portion of the award to which the Criminal Injuries Compensation Account is entitled pursuant to paragraph (b) of this subsection, and the punitive damage portion of an award shall be allocated as follows:

(a) Forty percent shall be paid to the prevailing party. The attorney for the prevailing party shall be paid out of the amount allocated under this paragraph, in the amount agreed upon between the attorney and the prevailing party. However, in no event may more than 20 percent of the amount awarded as punitive damages be paid to the attorney for the prevailing party.

(b) Sixty percent shall be paid to the Criminal Injuries Compensation Account of the Department of Justice Crime Victims' Assistance Section to be used for the purposes set forth in ORS chapter 147. However, if the prevailing party is a public entity, the amount otherwise payable to the Criminal Injuries Compensation Account shall be paid to the general fund of the public entity.

(2) The party preparing the proposed judgment shall assure that the judgment identifies the judgment creditors specified in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Upon the entry of a verdict including an award of punitive damages, the prevailing party shall provide notice of the verdict to the Department of Justice. In addition, upon entry of a judgment based on a verdict that includes an award of punitive damages, the prevailing party shall provide notice of the judgment to the Department of Justice. The notices required under this subsection must be in writing and must be delivered to the Department of Justice Crime Victims' Assistance Section in Salem, Oregon within five days after the entry of the verdict or judgment.

(4) Whenever a judgment includes both compensatory and punitive damages, any payment on the judgment by or on behalf of any defendant, whether voluntary or by execution or otherwise, shall be applied first to compensatory damages, costs and court-awarded attorney fees awarded against that defendant and then to punitive damages awarded against that defendant unless all affected parties, including the Department of Justice, expressly agree otherwise, or unless that application is contrary to the express terms of the judgment.

(5) Whenever any judgment creditor of a judgment which includes punitive damages governed by this section receives any payment on the judgment by or on behalf of any defendant, the judgment creditor receiving the payment shall notify the attorney for the other judgment creditors and all sums collected shall be applied as required by subsections (1) and (4) of this section, unless all affected parties, including the Department of Justice, expressly agree otherwise, or unless that application is contrary to the express terms of the judgment. [Formerly 18.540]

31.740 When award of punitive damages against health practitioner prohibited. Punitive damages may not be awarded against a health practitioner if:

(1) The health practitioner is licensed, registered or certified as:

(a) A psychologist under ORS 675.030 to 675.070, 675.085 and 675.090;

(b) An occupational therapist under ORS 675.230 to 675.300;

(c) A regulated social worker under ORS 675.510 to 675.600;

(d) A physician under ORS 677.100 to 677.228;

(e) An emergency medical technician under ORS chapter 682;

(f) A podiatric physician and surgeon under ORS 677.820 to 677.840;

(g) A nurse under ORS 678.040 to 678.101;

(h) A nurse practitioner under ORS 678.375 to 678.390;

(i) A dentist under ORS 679.060 to 679.180;

(j) A dental hygienist under ORS 680.040 to 680.100;

(k) A denturist under ORS 680.515 to 680.535;

(L) An audiologist or speech-language pathologist under ORS 681.250 to 681.350;

(m) An optometrist under ORS 683.040 to 683.155 and 683.170 to 683.220;

(n) A chiropractor under ORS 684.040 to 684.105;

(o) A naturopath under ORS 685.060 to 685.110, 685.125 and 685.135;

(p) A massage therapist under ORS 687.021 to 687.086;

(q) A physical therapist under ORS 688.040 to 688.145;

(r) A medical imaging licensee under ORS 688.445 to 688.525;

(s) A pharmacist under ORS 689.151 and 689.225 to 689.285; or

(t) A physician assistant as provided by ORS 677.505 to 677.525; and

(2) The health practitioner was engaged in conduct regulated by the license, registration or certificate issued by the appropriate governing body and was acting within the scope of practice for which the license, registration or certificate was issued and without malice. [Formerly 18.550; 2005 c.366 §4; 2009 c.442 §27; 2009 c.833 §26]

Note: The amendments to 31.740 by section 26, chapter 833, Oregon Laws 2009, take effect July 1, 2010. See section 44, chapter 833, Oregon Laws 2009. The text that is effective until July 1, 2010, including amendments by section 27, chapter 442, Oregon Laws 2009, is set forth for the user's convenience.

31.740. Punitive damages may not be awarded against a health practitioner if:

(1) The health practitioner is licensed, registered or certified as:

(a) A psychologist under ORS 675.030 to 675.070, 675.085 and 675.090;

(b) An occupational therapist under ORS 675.230 to 675.300;

(c) A regulated social worker under ORS 675.510 to 675.600;

(d) A physician under ORS 677.100 to 677.228;

(e) An emergency medical technician under ORS chapter 682;

(f) A podiatric physician and surgeon under ORS 677.820 to 677.840;

(g) A nurse under ORS 678.040 to 678.101;

(h) A nurse practitioner under ORS 678.375 to 678.390;

(i) A dentist under ORS 679.060 to 679.180;

(j) A dental hygienist under ORS 680.040 to 680.100;

(k) A denturist under ORS 680.515 to 680.535;

(L) An audiologist or speech-language pathologist under ORS 681.250 to 681.350;

(m) An optometrist under ORS 683.040 to 683.155 and 683.170 to 683.220;

(n) A chiropractor under ORS 684.040 to 684.105;

(o) A naturopath under ORS 685.060 to 685.110, 685.125 and 685.135;

(p) A massage therapist under ORS 687.021 to 687.086;

(q) A physical therapist under ORS 688.040 to 688.145;

(r) A radiologic technician under ORS 688.445 to 688.525;

(s) A pharmacist under ORS 689.151 and 689.225 to 689.285; or

(t) A physician assistant as provided by ORS 677.505 to 677.525; and

(2) The health practitioner was engaged in conduct regulated by the license, registration or certificate issued by the appropriate governing body and was acting within the scope of practice for which the license, registration or certificate was issued and without malice.

(Mitigation of Damages)

31.760 Evidence of nonuse of safety belt or harness to mitigate damages.

(1) In an action brought to recover damages for personal injuries arising out of a motor vehicle accident, evidence of the nonuse of a safety belt or harness may be admitted only to mitigate the injured party's damages. The mitigation shall not exceed five percent of the amount to which the injured party would otherwise be entitled.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to:

(a) Actions brought under ORS 30.900 to 30.920; or

(b) Actions to recover damages for personal injuries arising out of a motor vehicle accident when nonuse of a safety belt or harness is a substantial contributing cause of the accident itself. [Formerly 18.590]

CONTRIBUTION

31.800 Right of contribution among joint tortfeasors; limitations; subrogation of insurer; effect on indemnity right.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, where two or more persons become jointly or severally liable in tort for the same injury to person or property or for the same wrongful death, there is a right of contribution among them even though judgment has not been recovered against all or any of them. There is no right of contribution from a person who is not liable in tort to the claimant.

(2) The right of contribution exists only in favor of a tortfeasor who has paid more

than a proportional share of the common liability, and the total recovery of the tortfeasor is limited to the amount paid by the tortfeasor in excess of the proportional share. No tortfeasor is compelled to make contribution beyond the proportional share of the tortfeasor of the entire liability.

(3) A tortfeasor who enters into a settlement with a claimant is not entitled to recover contribution from another tortfeasor whose liability for the injury or wrongful death is not extinguished by the settlement nor in respect to any amount paid in a settlement which is in excess of what is reasonable.

(4) A liability insurer, who by payment has discharged in full or in part the liability of a tortfeasor and has thereby discharged in full its obligation as insurer, is subrogated to the tortfeasor's right of contribution to the extent of the amount it has paid in excess of the tortfeasor's proportional share of the common liability. This subsection does not limit or impair any right of subrogation arising from any other relationship.

(5) This section does not impair any right of indemnity under existing law. Where one tortfeasor is entitled to indemnity from another, the right of the indemnity obligee is for indemnity and not contribution, and the indemnity obligor is not entitled to contribution from the obligee for any portion of the indemnity obligation.

(6) This section shall not apply to breaches of trust or of other fiduciary obligation. [Formerly 18.440]

31.805 Basis for proportional shares of tortfeasors. (1) The proportional shares of tortfeasors in the entire liability shall be based upon their relative degrees of fault or responsibility. In contribution actions arising out of liability under ORS 31.600, the proportional share of a tortfeasor in the entire liability shall be based upon the tortfeasor's percentage of the common negligence of all tortfeasors.

(2) If equity requires, the collective liability of some as a group shall constitute a single share. Principles of equity applicable to contribution generally shall apply. [Formerly 18.445]

31.810 Enforcement of right of contribution; commencement of separate action; barring right of contribution; effect of satisfaction of judgment. (1) Whether or not judgment has been entered in an action against two or more tortfeasors for the same injury or wrongful death, contribution may be enforced by separate action.

(2) Where a judgment has been entered in an action against two or more tortfeasors for the same injury or wrongful death, con-

tribution may be enforced in that action by judgment in favor of one against other judgment defendants by motion upon notice to all parties to the action.

(3) If there is a judgment for the injury or wrongful death against the tortfeasor seeking contribution, any separate action by the tortfeasor to enforce contribution must be commenced within two years after the judgment has become final by lapse of time for appeal or after appellate review.

(4) If there is no judgment for the injury or wrongful death against the tortfeasor seeking contribution, the right of contribution of that tortfeasor is barred unless the tortfeasor has either:

(a) Discharged by payment the common liability within the statute of limitations period applicable to claimant's right of action against the tortfeasor and has commenced action for contribution within two years after payment; or

(b) Agreed while action is pending against the tortfeasor to discharge the common liability and has within two years after the agreement paid the liability and commenced action for contribution.

(5) The running of the statute of limitations applicable to a claimant's right of recovery against a tortfeasor shall not operate to bar recovery of contribution against the tortfeasor or the claimant's right of recovery against a tortfeasor specified in ORS 31.600 (2) who has been made a party by another tortfeasor.

(6) The recovery of a judgment for an injury or wrongful death against one tortfeasor does not of itself discharge the other tortfeasors from liability for the injury or wrongful death unless the judgment is satisfied. The satisfaction of the judgment does not impair any right of contribution.

(7) The judgment of the court in determining the liability of the several defendants to the claimant for an injury or wrongful death shall be binding as among such defendants in determining their right to contribution. [Formerly 18.450]

31.815 Covenant not to sue; effect; notice. (1) When a covenant not to sue or not to enforce judgment is given in good faith to one of two or more persons liable in tort for the same injury to person or property or the same wrongful death or claimed to be liable in tort for the same injury or the same wrongful death:

(a) It does not discharge any of the other tortfeasors from liability for the injury or wrongful death unless its terms so provide; but the claimant's claim against all other persons specified in ORS 31.600 (2) for the injury or wrongful death is reduced by the

share of the obligation of the tortfeasor who is given the covenant, as determined under ORS 31.605 and 31.610; and

(b) It discharges the tortfeasor to whom it is given from all liability for contribution to any other tortfeasor.

(2) When a covenant described in subsection (1) of this section is given, the claimant shall give notice of all of the terms of the covenant to all persons against whom the claimant makes claims. [Formerly 18.455]

31.820 Severability. If any provision of ORS 31.800 to 31.820 or the application thereof to any person is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of ORS 31.800 to 31.820 which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application and to this end the provisions of ORS 31.800 to 31.820 are severable. [Formerly 18.460]

ASSIGNMENT OF CAUSE OF ACTION AGAINST INSURER

31.825 Assignment of cause of action against insurer. A defendant in a tort action against whom a judgment has been rendered may assign any cause of action that defendant has against the defendant's insurer as a result of the judgment to the plaintiff in whose favor the judgment has been entered. That assignment and any release or covenant given for the assignment shall not extinguish the cause of action against the insurer unless the assignment specifically so provides. [Formerly 17.100]

CHOICE OF LAW FOR TORTS AND OTHER NONCONTRACTUAL CLAIMS

(Definitions)

31.850 Definitions. For the purposes of ORS 31.850 to 31.890:

(1) "Conduct" means an act or omission that has occurred or that may occur in the future.

(2) "Domicile" means the place identified under ORS 31.865.

(3) "Injury" means physical or nonphysical harm to a person or property caused by the conduct of another person.

(4) "Law," when used in reference to the law of another state, does not include that state's choice-of-law rules.

(5) "Noncontractual claim" means a claim, other than a claim for failure to perform a contractual or other consensual obligation, that arises from a tort as defined in ORS 30.260, or any conduct that caused or may cause injury compensable by damages, without regard to whether damages are sought.

(6) "Person" means a person as defined in ORS 174.100 and a public body.

(7) "Public body" means a public body as defined in ORS 174.109, the Oregon Health and Science University, and the Oregon State Bar.

(8) "State" means, unless the context requires otherwise, the United States, any state, territory, possession or other jurisdiction of the United States, any Indian tribe or other Native American, Hawaiian or Alaskan group recognized by federal law or formally acknowledged by a state of the United States, and any foreign country or territorial subdivision of such country that has its own system of laws. [2009 c.451 §1]

Note: Section 13, chapter 451, Oregon Laws 2009, provides:

Sec. 13. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, sections 1 to 12 of this 2009 Act [31.850 to 31.890] apply to all noncontractual claims as defined in section 1 of this 2009 Act [31.850], whether arising before, on or after the effective date of this 2009 Act [January 1, 2010].

(2) Sections 1 to 12 of this 2009 Act do not apply to noncontractual claims as defined in section 1 of this 2009 Act in actions filed before the effective date of this 2009 Act. [2009 c.451 §13]

(Applicability)

31.855 Applicability. ORS 31.850 to 31.890 govern the choice of law applicable to noncontractual claims when a choice between or among the laws of more than one state is at issue. ORS 31.850 to 31.890 do not supersede the provisions of other Oregon statutes that expressly designate the law governing a particular noncontractual claim. [2009 c.451 §2]

(Preliminary Issues)

31.860 Characterization. (1) Oregon law determines the scope and meaning of terms used in ORS 31.850 to 31.890, including whether a claim is a noncontractual claim.

(2) The law of the state determined to be applicable under ORS 31.850 to 31.890 determines the scope and meaning of terms used in that law. [2009 c.451 §3]

31.862 Localization and other factual determinations. For the purposes of ORS 31.850 to 31.890, the following issues are determined under Oregon law:

(1) What conduct caused the injury, and where the conduct occurred. If injurious conduct occurs in more than one state, the state where the conduct occurred that is primarily responsible for the injury is the state where the injurious conduct occurred.

(2) Who caused the injury. If a person is liable for the conduct of another person, both persons are considered to have caused the injury.

(3) Where the injury occurred. If the same conduct causes injury in more than one state, the place of injury is in the state in which most of the injurious effects occurred or may occur. If different persons suffer injury in different states by reason of the same conduct, the place of injury is determined separately for each person. If a person suffers loss by reason of injury or death of another person, the place of injury is determined based on the injury to the other person.

(4) Who suffered the injury. If a claim is made for loss caused by injury or death of another person, both the claimant and the other person are considered to be injured persons. [2009 c.451 §4]

31.865 Determining domicile. For the purposes of ORS 31.850 to 31.890:

(1)(a) The domicile of a natural person is in the state in which the person resides with the intent to make it the person's home for an indefinite period of time.

(b) A domicile once established continues until it is superseded by the acquisition of a new domicile. If a person's intent to change domicile is legally ineffective, the previously established domicile continues to be the person's domicile.

(c) If a person's intent to have a domicile in a given state would be legally effective but cannot be ascertained, the state in which the person resides is the person's domicile, and if the person resides in more than one state, the residence state that has the most pertinent connection to the disputed issue is deemed to be the domicile with regard to that issue.

(2) The domicile of a person other than a natural person is located in the state in which the person maintains its principal place of business. If the dispute arises from activities directed from another state in which the person maintains a place of business other than the principal place of business, either state may be considered as the domicile at the choice of the other party.

(3) The domicile of a person is determined as of the date of the injury for which the noncontractual claim is made. [2009 c.451 §5]

(Claims Governed by Oregon Law)

31.870 Claims governed by Oregon law. Notwithstanding ORS 31.875, 31.878 and 31.885, Oregon law governs noncontractual claims in the following actions:

(1) Actions in which, after the events giving rise to the dispute, the parties agree to the application of Oregon law.

(2) Actions in which none of the parties raises the issue of applicability of foreign law.

(3) Actions in which the party or parties who rely on foreign law fail to assist the court in establishing the relevant provisions of foreign law after being requested by the court to do so.

(4) Actions filed against a public body of the State of Oregon, unless the application of Oregon law is waived by a person authorized by Oregon law to make the waiver on behalf of the public body.

(5) Actions against an owner, lessor or possessor of land, buildings or other real property situated in Oregon that seek to recover for, or to prevent, injury on that property and arising out of conduct that occurs in Oregon.

(6) Actions between an employer and an employee who is primarily employed in Oregon that arise out of an injury that occurs in Oregon.

(7) Actions for professional malpractice arising from services rendered entirely in Oregon by personnel licensed to perform those services under Oregon law. [2009 c.451 §6]

31.872 Product liability civil actions.

(1) Notwithstanding ORS 31.875 and 31.878, Oregon law applies to product liability civil actions, as defined in ORS 30.900, if:

(a) The injured person was domiciled in Oregon and the injury occurred in Oregon; or

(b) The injured person was domiciled in Oregon or the injury occurred in Oregon, and the product:

(A) Was manufactured or produced in Oregon; or

(B) Was delivered when new for use or consumption in Oregon.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to a product liability civil action if a defendant demonstrates that the use in Oregon of the product that caused the injury could not have been foreseen and that none of the defendant's products of the same type were available in Oregon in the ordinary course of trade at the time of the injury.

(3) If a party demonstrates that the application of the law of a state other than Oregon to a disputed issue is substantially more appropriate under the principles of ORS 31.878, that issue shall be governed by the law of the other state.

(4) All noncontractual claims or issues in product liability civil actions not provided for or not disposed of under this section are

governed by the law of the state determined under ORS 31.878. [2009 c.451 §7]

(Choice of Law)

31.875 General rules. (1) Noncontractual claims between an injured person and the person whose conduct caused the injury are governed by the law of the state designated in this section.

(2)(a) If the injured person and the person whose conduct caused the injury were domiciled in the same state, the law of that state governs. However, the law of the state in which the injurious conduct occurred determines the standard of care by which the conduct is judged. If the injury occurred in a state other than the one in which the conduct occurred, the provisions of subsection (3)(c) of this section apply.

(b) For the purposes of this section, persons domiciled in different states shall be treated as if domiciled in the same state to the extent that laws of those states on the disputed issues would produce the same outcome.

(3) If the injured person and the person whose conduct caused the injury were domiciled in different states and the laws of those states on the disputed issues would produce a different outcome, the law of the state designated in this subsection governs.

(a) If both the injurious conduct and the resulting injury occurred in the same state, the law of that state governs if either the injured person or the person whose conduct caused the injury was domiciled in that state.

(b) If both the injurious conduct and the resulting injury occurred in a state other than the state in which either the injured person or the person whose conduct caused the injury were domiciled, the law of the state of conduct and injury governs. If a party demonstrates that, under the circumstances of the particular case, the application of that law to a disputed issue will not serve the objectives of that law, that issue will be governed by the law selected under ORS 31.878.

(c) If the injurious conduct occurred in one state and the resulting injury in another state, the law of the state of conduct governs. However, the law of the state of injury governs if:

(A) The activities of the person whose conduct caused the injury were such as to make foreseeable the occurrence of injury in that state; and

(B) The injured person formally requests the application of that state's law by a pleading or amended pleading. The request

shall be deemed to encompass all claims and issues against that defendant.

(4) If a party demonstrates that application to a disputed issue of the law of a state other than the state designated by subsection (2) or (3) of this section is substantially more appropriate under the principles of ORS 31.878, that issue is governed by the law of the other state. [2009 c.451 §8]

31.878 General and residual approach.

Except as provided in ORS 31.870, 31.872, 31.875 and 31.885, the rights and liabilities of the parties with regard to disputed issues in a noncontractual claim are governed by the law of the state whose contacts with the parties and the dispute and whose policies on the disputed issues make application of the state's law the most appropriate for those issues. The most appropriate law is determined by:

(1) Identifying the states that have a relevant contact with the dispute, such as the place of the injurious conduct, the place of the resulting injury, the domicile, habitual residence or pertinent place of business of each person, or the place in which the relationship between the parties was centered;

(2) Identifying the policies embodied in the laws of these states on the disputed issues; and

(3) Evaluating the relative strength and pertinence of these policies with due regard to:

(a) The policies of encouraging responsible conduct, deterring injurious conduct and providing adequate remedies for the conduct; and

(b) The needs and policies of the interstate and international systems, including the policy of minimizing adverse effects on strongly held policies of other states. [2009 c.451 §9]

31.880 Joint tortfeasors and third parties. Notwithstanding ORS 31.870, 31.872 and 31.875, if two or more persons are liable for the same claim, the rights and liabilities between those persons are governed by the law determined for the particular issue under ORS 31.878. If a third party pays compensation to a person injured by the conduct of another person, the right of the third party to recoup the amount paid is governed by the law determined for the particular issue under ORS 31.878. [2009 c.451 §10]

31.885 Agreements on applicable foreign law. Notwithstanding ORS 31.875, 31.878 and 31.880, but subject to ORS 81.100 to 81.135, an agreement providing that an issue or issues falling within the scope of ORS 31.850 to 31.890 will be governed by the law of a state other than Oregon is enforceable in Oregon if the agreement was entered into

after the parties had knowledge of the events giving rise to the dispute. [2009 c.451 §11]

31.890 Commentary. The Oregon Law Commission shall make available on the website maintained by the commission a copy of the commentary approved by the commission for the provisions of ORS 31.850 to 31.890. [2009 c.451 §12]

ABOLISHED COMMON LAW ACTIONS

31.980 Action for alienation of affections abolished. There shall be no civil cause of action for alienation of affections. [Formerly 30.840]

31.982 Action for criminal conversation abolished. There shall be no civil cause of action for criminal conversation. [Formerly 30.850]
