

HOUSE BILL REPORT

SSB 5375

As Passed House

April 8, 1997

Title: An act relating to charitable donations for children.

Brief Description: Redefining a distributing organization to include a public health agency.

Sponsors: Senate Committee on Law & Justice (originally sponsored by Senators Rossi, Hargrove, Sellar, Winsley, Strannigan, Morton, Finkbeiner, Oke, Hochstatter and Long).

Brief History:

Committee Activity:

Law & Justice: 3/28/97, 4/1/97 [DP].

Floor Activity:

Passed House: 4/8/97, 97-0.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LAW & JUSTICE

Majority Report: Do pass. Signed by 13 members: Representatives Sheahan, Chairman; McDonald, Vice Chairman; Sterk, Vice Chairman; Costa, Ranking Minority Member; Constantine, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Carrell; Cody; Kenney; Lambert; Lantz; Radcliff; Sherstad and Skinner.

Staff: Bill Perry (786-7123).

Background: At one time under the common law, an exception to the ordinary rules of tort liability existed for acts of charity. That is, if a person's negligent act of charity caused injury to another, the injured party generally could not recover damages. One rationale for the doctrine was the desire to encourage charitable giving. However, in 1964, the state supreme court abolished this doctrine of "charitable immunity." In abolishing the doctrine, the court stated that the absence of the doctrine in other jurisdictions did not seem to have reduced charitable giving, and therefore the doctrine was no longer needed. Since then, some charitable organizations that distribute items for needy children have expressed fear of potential liability.

In 1994, the Legislature restored a measure of immunity for charitable giving. Immunity from liability for ordinary negligence was provided for donors and distributing organizations that supply "children's items" to needy persons free of charge. The

immunity extends to injuries resulting from the "nature, age, condition, or packaging" of an item. Immunity does not extend to acts of gross negligence or to intentional misconduct.

Children's items include, but are not limited to, clothes, diapers, food, baby formula, cribs, playpens, car seat restraints, toys, high chairs, and books.

Distributing organizations that are covered by this 1994 law are defined as charitable nonprofit organizations under the federal Internal Revenue Code. Public health departments in some counties distribute children's items to needy persons free of charge. These public entities are not within the definition of "distributing organization."

Summary of Bill: Public health departments are added to the definition of "distributing organization" for purposes of providing immunity from liability for entities that distribute children's items to needy persons. An explicit provision is added limiting a public health agency's inclusion in the definition to the agency's performance of charitable distributions.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Not requested.

Effective Date: Ninety days after adjournment of session in which bill is passed.

Testimony For: Health departments are excellent distribution points for donated children's items. The bill will allow better use of this valuable resource, particularly for the distribution of required car safety seats.

Testimony Against: None.

Testified: Senator Rossi, prime sponsor; and Dick Welsh, Issaquah Baby Corner (pro).