
ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1873

State of Washington 60th Legislature 2007 Regular Session

By House Committee on Judiciary (originally sponsored by Representatives Ormsby, Haler, Pedersen, Wood, VanDeWege, Campbell, Flannigan, Kessler, Williams and Lantz)

READ FIRST TIME 02/28/07.

- AN ACT Relating to actions for wrongful injury or death; and amending RCW 4.20.020, 4.20.046, 4.20.060, and 4.24.010.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 4.20.020 and 1985 c 139 s 1 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
- 6 Every ((such)) action under RCW 4.20.010 shall be for the benefit
- of the ((wife, husband, child)) spouse or children, including stepchildren, of the person whose death shall have been so caused. If
- 9 there ((\frac{be}{be})) is no ((\frac{wife or husband}{be})) spouse or ((\frac{such}{be})) child ((\frac{be}{be}))
- 9 there ((be)) <u>is</u> no ((wife or husband)) <u>spouse</u> or ((such)) child ((or children, such)), the action may be maintained for the benefit of the
- 11 deceased person's: (1) Parents($(\frac{1}{2})$) who are dependent upon the
- deceased person for support; (2) parents who have regularly contributed
- 13 to the support of the deceased person if the deceased person had a
- 14 <u>developmental disability as defined in RCW 71A.10.020; or (3)</u> sisters
- or brothers((-)) who ($(\frac{may}{pe})$) <u>are</u> dependent upon the deceased person
- 16 for support((, and who are resident within the United States at the
- 17 time of his death)).
- In every such action the jury may ((give such)) award economic and

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- 1 <u>noneconomic</u> damages as((τ)) under all circumstances of the case((τ))
- 2 may to them seem just.

- **Sec. 2.** RCW 4.20.046 and 1993 c 44 s 1 are each amended to read as 4 follows:
 - (1) All causes of action by a person or persons against another person or persons shall survive to the personal representatives of the former and against the personal representatives of the latter, whether such actions arise on contract or otherwise, and whether or not such actions would have survived at the common law or prior to the date of enactment of this section((: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That)).
 - (2) In addition to recovering economic losses, the personal representative ((shall only be)) is entitled to recover on behalf of those beneficiaries identified under RCW 4.20.020 any noneconomic damages for pain and suffering, anxiety, emotional distress, loss of enjoyment of life, shortened life expectancy, or humiliation, personal to ((and suffered by a)) the deceased ((on behalf of those beneficiaries enumerated in RCW 4.20.020, and such)) in such amounts as determined by a jury to be just under all the circumstances of the case. Damages under this section are recoverable regardless of whether or not the death was occasioned by the injury that is the basis for the action.
 - (3) The liability of property of a husband and wife held by them as community property and subject to execution in satisfaction of a claim enforceable against such property so held shall not be affected by the death of either or both spouses; and a cause of action shall remain an asset as though both claiming spouses continued to live despite the death of either or both claiming spouses.
 - $((\frac{(2)}{2}))$ $\underline{(4)}$ Where death or an injury to person or property, resulting from a wrongful act, neglect or default, occurs simultaneously with or after the death of a person who would have been liable therefor if his death had not occurred simultaneously with such death or injury or had not intervened between the wrongful act, neglect or default and the resulting death or injury, an action to recover damages for such death or injury may be maintained against the personal representative of such person.

Sec. 3. RCW 4.20.060 and 1985 c 139 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) No action for a personal injury to any person occasioning death shall abate, nor shall such right of action ((determine)) terminate, by reason of ((such)) the death $((\tau))$ if ((such)) the person has a surviving $((spouse\ or\ child\ living,\ including\ stepchildren,\ or\ leaving\ no\ surviving\ spouse\ or\ such\ children,\ if\ there\ is\ dependent\ upon\ the deceased for support\ and\ resident\ within\ the\ United\ States\ at\ the\ time\ of\ decedent's\ death,\ parents,\ sisters\ or\ brothers;\ but\ such\ action\ may\ be\ prosecuted,\ or\ commenced\ and\ prosecuted,\ by\ the\ executor\ or\ administrator)) beneficiary in\ whose\ favor\ the\ action\ may\ be\ brought\ under\ subsection\ (2)\ of\ this\ section\ .$
- (2) An action under this section may be brought by the personal representative of the deceased((7)) in favor of ((such)) the surviving spouse((, or in favor of the surviving spouse)) and ((such)) children((, or if)). If there is no surviving spouse((, in favor of such child)) or children, ((or if no surviving spouse or such child or children, then)) the action may be brought in favor of the decedent's:

 (1) Parents((7)) who are dependent upon the decedent for support; (2) parents who have regularly contributed to the support of the decedent if the decedent had a developmental disability as defined in RCW 71A.10.020; or (3) sisters or brothers who ((may be)) are dependent upon ((such person)) the decedent for support((, and resident in the United States at the time of decedent's death)).
- (3) In addition to recovering economic losses, the persons identified in subsection (2) of this section are entitled to recover any noneconomic damages personal to the decedent including, but not limited to, damages for the decedent's pain and suffering, anxiety, emotional distress, loss of enjoyment of life, shortened life expectancy, or humiliation, in such amounts as determined by a jury to be just under all the circumstances of the case.
- **Sec. 4.** RCW 4.24.010 and 1998 c 237 s 2 are each amended to read 33 as follows:
- (1) A ((mother or father, or both,)) parent who has regularly contributed to the support of his or her ((minor)) child who is under the age of twenty-six or his or her child with a developmental disability as defined in RCW 71A.10.020, ((and the mother or father, or

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both, of a child on whom either, or both, are)) or a parent who is dependent upon a child for support may maintain or join ((as a party)) an action as plaintiff for the injury or death of the child.

(2) Each parent, separately from the other parent, is entitled to recover for his or her own loss regardless of marital status, even though this section creates only one cause of action((, but if the parents of the child are not married, are separated, or not married to each other damages may be awarded to each plaintiff separately, as the trier of fact finds just and equitable)).

(3) If one parent brings an action under this section and the other parent is not named as a plaintiff, notice of the institution of the suit, together with a copy of the complaint, shall be served upon the other parent: PROVIDED, That notice shall be required only if parentage has been duly established.

Such notice shall be in compliance with the statutory requirements for a summons. Such notice shall state that the other parent must join as a party to the suit within twenty days or the right to recover damages under this section shall be barred. Failure of the other parent to timely appear shall bar such parent's action to recover any part of an award made to the party instituting the suit.

(4) In ((such)) an action <u>under this section</u>, in addition to damages for medical, hospital, medication expenses, and loss of services and support, damages may be recovered for the loss of love and companionship of the child and for injury to or destruction of the parent-child relationship in such amount as, under all the circumstances of the case, may be just.

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