

# STATE OF NEW YORK

1415

2017-2018 Regular Sessions

## IN ASSEMBLY

January 12, 2017

Introduced by M. of A. WEINSTEIN, ABINANTI, BRINDISI, MONTESANO --  
Multi-Sponsored by -- M. of A. GOTTFRIED -- read once and referred to  
the Committee on Judiciary

AN ACT to amend the general obligations law, in relation to settlements  
in tort actions; and to repeal section 15-108 of such law relating to  
release or covenant not to sue

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assem-  
bly, do enact as follows:

1 Section 1. Section 15-108 of the general obligations law is REPEALED  
2 and a new section 15-108 is added to read as follows:

3 § 15-108. Settlements in tort actions. (a) Effect of settlement. (1) A  
4 settlement reached with one of two or more persons who are liable or  
5 claimed to be liable in tort for the same injury or wrongful death does  
6 not discharge any other tortfeasor from liability unless its terms  
7 expressly so provide, except that each of the remaining tortfeasors may  
8 choose to reduce his or her liability to the plaintiff or claimant by  
9 the stated settlement amount, the consideration actually paid, or the  
10 settling tortfeasor's equitable share of the damages as determined under  
11 article fourteen of the civil practice law and rules.

12 (2) When more than one person settles with a plaintiff or claimant,  
13 each of the remaining tortfeasors may choose to reduce his or her  
14 liability to the plaintiff or claimant by the total of all stated  
15 settlement amounts, the total consideration actually paid for all of the  
16 settlements, or the total of the settling tortfeasors' equitable shares  
17 of the damages as determined under article fourteen of the civil prac-  
18 tice law and rules.

19 (3) The choice authorized by this subdivision shall be made in open  
20 court or in a writing subscribed on behalf of the party seeking to limit  
21 liability, and shall be made prior to the first opening statement of the  
22 trial unless the party making the election only later becomes aware that  
23 a settlement has occurred. In the latter event, the election shall be

EXPLANATION--Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets  
[-] is old law to be omitted.

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1 made as soon as reasonably practicable after the party making the  
2 election is apprised of the settlement or settlements in issue, and, if  
3 feasible, prior to the return of a verdict. In the absence of specific  
4 and timely election otherwise, a party limiting liability will be deemed  
5 to have elected reduction in the total amount of the equitable share or  
6 shares of all settling tortfeasors.

7 (4) For purposes of calculating the reduction of liability under this  
8 subdivision in a case where a remaining tortfeasor is subject to a peri-  
9 odic payment judgment pursuant to article fifty-A or article fifty-B of  
10 the civil practice law and rules, the manner in which such reduction is  
11 effected shall depend on the type of credit chosen by the remaining  
12 tortfeasors.

13 (A) In those instances in which the remaining tortfeasor has elected  
14 pursuant to paragraph one of this subdivision to receive a credit equiv-  
15 alent to the amount or amounts which the plaintiff or claimant received  
16 in settlement, the credit provided by this subdivision shall be ratably  
17 apportioned between the past damages of the plaintiff and the future  
18 damages. This shall be done by determining the ratio between the  
19 plaintiff's past damages and the plaintiff's total damages, and then  
20 apportioning that same percentage of the settlement towards payment of  
21 the plaintiff's past damages. The remainder of the settlement credit  
22 would be credited towards, and would thus reduce, the plaintiff's future  
23 damages.

24 For purposes of the apportionment of the settlement credit between  
25 past and future damages, the ratio between past damages and total  
26 damages will be premised upon the amounts of damages awarded by the  
27 trier of fact after adjustment has already been made for all other set-  
28 offs, credits and reductions otherwise dictated by subdivision (a) of  
29 section five thousand thirty-one, or subdivision (a) of section five  
30 thousand forty-one of the civil practice law and rules, and before  
31 consideration of any of the calculations dictated by subdivision (b),  
32 (c), (d) or (e) of such sections.

33 (B) In those instances in which the remaining tortfeasor has elected  
34 pursuant to paragraph one of this subdivision to receive an equitable  
35 share credit, each of the plaintiff's awards for past damages and for  
36 future damages as remain after all other set-offs, credits and  
37 reductions otherwise dictated by subdivision (a) of section five thou-  
38 sand thirty-one or subdivision (a) of section five thousand forty-one of  
39 the civil practice law and rules shall be reduced by the settlor's equi-  
40 table share of the total culpability.

41 (b) Liability of settling tortfeasor. Except as otherwise provided in  
42 subdivision (f) of this section, a settlement between the plaintiff or  
43 claimant and a tortfeasor relieves such tortfeasor from liability to any  
44 other person for contribution or indemnification.

45 (c) Waiver of contribution and indemnification. Except as otherwise  
46 provided in subdivisions (d) and (f) of this section, a tortfeasor who  
47 has settled with the plaintiff or claimant shall not be entitled to  
48 contribution or indemnification from any other person.

49 (d) Settling tortfeasor's limited right to contribution or indemnifi-  
50 cation. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (c) of this  
51 section, a tortfeasor who has entered into a settlement with a plaintiff  
52 or claimant may seek contribution or indemnification from any other  
53 tortfeasor if, in consideration for such settlement, the plaintiff or  
54 claimant has released from liability the person or persons from whom  
55 contribution or indemnification is sought. Contribution or indemnifica-  
56 tion shall be available pursuant to this subdivision except to the

1 extent that it is established by the party or parties from whom contrib-  
2 ution or indemnification is sought that the amount paid in settlement  
3 was not reasonable.

4 (e) Relationship with article sixteen of the civil practice law and  
5 rules. If a person seeks to limit liability pursuant to both subdivision  
6 (a) of this section and article sixteen of the civil practice law and  
7 rules, the limitation shall be made by determining the percentage that  
8 the plaintiff's or claimant's non-economic loss bears to such person's  
9 total loss, and then applying the same percentage of the settlement  
10 credit to the plaintiff's or claimant's non-economic loss. A person  
11 whose liability is reduced under this section shall be entitled to an  
12 additional reduction of liability pursuant to article sixteen of the  
13 civil practice law and rules, but only to the extent that such person's  
14 remaining liability for non-economic loss exceeds the limitation of  
15 liability, if any, established by such article.

16 (f) Exemptions. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed  
17 to affect or impair:

18 (1) any claim for indemnification if, prior to the accident or occur-  
19 rence on which the claim is based, the party seeking indemnification and  
20 the party from whom indemnification is sought had entered into a written  
21 contract in which the latter had expressly agreed to indemnify the  
22 former for the type of loss suffered; or

23 (2) a claim for indemnification by a public employee, including indem-  
24 nification pursuant to section fifty-k of the general municipal law or  
25 section seventeen or section eighteen of the public officers law.

26 (g) Settlements within the scope of this section. An agreement between  
27 a plaintiff or claimant and a person who is liable or claimed to be  
28 liable in tort shall be deemed a settlement for the purposes of this  
29 section only if:

30 (1) the agreement completely or substantially terminates the dispute  
31 between those parties;

32 (2) the plaintiff or claimant receives, as part of the agreement,  
33 monetary consideration greater than one dollar; and

34 (3) such settlement occurs prior to entry of a judgment.

35 (h) Valuation of structured settlements. Where the monetary consider-  
36 ation for a settlement includes one or more payments which are to be  
37 made more than one year after the date of the settlement, the value of  
38 such future payments shall, for purposes of subdivision (a) of this  
39 section, be deemed to be the settling tortfeasor's cost in providing  
40 such payments.

41 § 2. This act shall take effect on the thirty-first of January next  
42 succeeding the date on which it shall have become a law, and shall be  
43 applicable to any action commenced on or after such effective date.