

5999

Sponsor(s): Senators Rossi, Hargrove, Deccio, T. Sheldon, Hale, Hewitt, Morton, Stevens, Sheahan, Schmidt, Oke, Haugen, Horn, Mulliken, Honeyford, Brandland, McCaslin and West

Brief Description: Controlling the costs of claims against public entities.

**SB 5999 - DIGEST**

Finds that, while the common law doctrine of sovereign immunity declares that the state is immune from liability for the tortious conduct of its employees and officers, Article II, section 26 of the state Constitution allows the legislature to waive its immunity and specify by statute "in what manner, and in what courts, suit may be brought against the state." In the granting or withholding of sovereign immunity, there are limitations, gradations, and competing interests to be balanced by the legislature, including fairness to the citizens of the state, the preservation of proper and essential functions of government, and the conservation of scarce public resources.

Declares that, in balancing these competing interests, the legislature must also balance the traditional role of the jury in determining damages in civil cases and the legislature's constitutional mandate under Article VIII, section 4 of the state Constitution to protect the state treasury through the appropriation process.

Finds that these constitutional principles are not adequately served by either complete sovereign immunity or the complete waiver of sovereign immunity. Pursuant to the express authority of Article II, section 26 of the state Constitution, the purpose of this act is to recognize and implement these fundamental constitutional principles while providing a fair and equitable means of recovery against governmental entities for the negligent acts of their employees and officers.