2007 ASSEMBLY BILL 128


AN ACT to create 895.046 of the statutes; relating to: actions against manufacturers, distributors, sellers, and promoters of products.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

In Thomas v. Mallett, 2005 WI 129, the Wisconsin Supreme Court held that the manufacturers of white lead carbonate, which was used as a pigment in paint, may be liable for the injuries caused to a child who had ingested paint that contained the white lead carbonate, although the child could not prove that a particular manufacturer produced the white lead carbonate that he ingested. The court made that decision based on the risk-contribution theory, saying that all of the manufacturers’ white lead carbonate were basically the same, the manufacturers created the risk of injury, and they should all contribute to the payment of the child’s damages.

This bill provides that a manufacturer, distributor, seller, or promoter of a product generally may be held liable for damages only if the injured party proves, in addition to the causation, damages, and other elements of the claim, that the specific product that caused the injury was manufactured, distributed, sold, or promoted by the defendant. The bill also provides that, if an injured party cannot prove that the defendant manufactured, distributed, sold, or promoted the specific product that caused the injury, the defendant may be held liable if, in addition to proving the other elements of the claim, the injured party proves all of the following:

1. That no other legal process exists for the injured party to obtain damages.
2. That the injury could only be caused by a product that is chemically identical to the specific product that allegedly caused the injury.
3. That the defendant manufactured, distributed, sold, or promoted a product that was chemically identical to the specific product that allegedly caused the injury during the time period in which that specific product was manufactured, distributed, sold, or promoted.

4. That the defendants named in the action collectively, during the relevant production period, manufactured, distributed, sold, or promoted within this state at least 80 percent of all products that were chemically identical to the specific product that allegedly caused the injury sold in this state.

The bill limits liability to products that were manufactured, distributed, sold, or promoted within 25 years before the date on which the injury occurred and only if the product was manufactured for more than five years.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 895.046 of the statutes is created to read:

895.046 Remedies against manufacturers, distributors, sellers, and promoters of products. (1) Definition. In this section, “claimant” means a person seeking damages or other relief for injury or harm to a person or property caused by or arising from a product.

(2) Applicability. This section applies to all actions in which a claimant alleges that the manufacturer, distributor, seller, or promoter of a product is liable for an injury or harm to a person or property, including actions based on allegations that the design, manufacture, distribution, sale, or promotion of, or instructions or warnings about, a product caused or contributed to a personal injury or harm to a person or property, a private nuisance, or a public nuisance, and to all related or independent claims, including unjust enrichment, restitution, or indemnification.

(3) Remedy with specific product identification. Except as provided in sub. (4), the manufacturer, distributor, seller, or promoter of a product may be held liable in an action under sub. (2) only if the claimant proves, in addition to any other elements required to prove his or her claim, that the manufacturer, distributor,
seller, or promoter of a product manufactured, distributed, sold, or promoted the specific product alleged to have caused the claimant’s injury or harm.

(4) Remedy without specific product identification. Subject to sub. (5), if a claimant cannot meet the burden of proof under sub. (3), the manufacturer, distributor, seller, or promoter of a product may be held liable for an action under sub. (2) only if the claimant proves all of the following:

(a) That no other legal process exists for the claimant to obtain redress from another person for the injury or harm.

(b) That the claimant has suffered an injury or harm that can be caused only by a product chemically identical to the specific product that allegedly caused the claimant’s injury or harm.

(c) That the manufacturer, distributor, seller, or promoter of a product manufactured, distributed, sold, or promoted a product that meets all of the following criteria:

1. Is chemically identical to the specific product that allegedly caused the claimant’s injury or harm.

2. Was manufactured, distributed, sold, or promoted in this state during the time period in which the specific product that allegedly caused the claimant’s injury or harm was manufactured, distributed, sold, or promoted.

(d) The manufacturers, distributors, sellers, or promoters of a product who are named as defendants in the action collectively, during the relevant production period, manufactured, distributed, sold, and promoted within this state at least 80 percent of all products chemically identical to the specific product that allegedly caused the claimant’s injury sold in this state.
(5) LIMITATION ON LIABILITY. No manufacturer, distributor, seller, or promoter of a product is liable under sub. (4) if any of the following conditions exist:

(a) More than 25 years have passed between the date that the manufacturer, distributor, seller, or promoter of a product last manufactured, distributed, sold, or promoted a product chemically identical to the specific product that allegedly caused the claimant’s injury and the date that the claimant’s cause of action accrued.

(b) The period of the manufacturing of a product chemically identical to the specific product that allegedly caused the claimant’s injury was more than 5 years.

(6) APPORTIONMENT OF LIABILITY. If more than one manufacturer, distributor, seller, or promoter of a product is found liable for the claimant’s injury or harm under subs. (4) and (5), the court shall apportion liability among those manufacturers, distributors, sellers, and promoters, but that liability shall be several and not joint.

SECTION 2. Initial applicability.

(1) This act first applies to actions commenced on the effective date of this subsection.

SECTION 3. Effective date.

(1) This act takes effect on first day of the 2nd month beginning after publication.

(END)