- 1 SB184
- 2 126936-2
- 3 By Senators Brooks and Ward
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 09-MAR-11

1	126936-2:n:03/08/2011:DA/mfp LRS2011-1242R1
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8	SYNOPSIS: This bill would prohibit a product liability
9	action for relief against sellers that are not
10	manufacturers.
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12	A BILL
13	TO BE ENTITLED
14	AN ACT
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16	To amend Sections 6-5-501 and 6-5-521 of the Code of
17	Alabama 1975, relating to products liability; to prohibit a
18	product liability action for relief against sellers that are
19	not manufacturers.
20	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
21	Section 1. Sections 6-5-201 and 6-5-521 of the Code
22	of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:
23	" §6-5-501.
24	"The following definitions are applicable in this
25	division:
26	"(1) ORIGINAL SELLER. Any person, firm, corporation,
27	association, partnership, or other legal or business entity,

which in the course of business or as an incident to business, sells or otherwise distributes a manufactured product (a) prior to or (b) at the time the manufactured product is first put to use by any person or business entity who did not acquire the manufactured product for either resale or other distribution in its unused condition or for incorporation as a component part in a manufactured product which is to be sold or otherwise distributed in its unused condition.

"(2) PRODUCT LIABILITY ACTION. Any action brought by a natural person for personal injury, death, or property damage caused by the manufacture, construction, design, formula, preparation, assembly, installation, testing, warnings, instructions, marketing, packaging, or labeling of a manufactured product when such action is based upon (a) negligence, (b) innocent or negligent misrepresentation, (c) the manufacturer's liability doctrine, (d) the Alabama extended manufacturer's liability doctrine, as it exists or is hereafter construed or modified, (e) breach of any implied warranty, or (f) breach of any oral express warranty and no other. A product liability action does not include an action for contribution or indemnity.

"a. No product liability action may be asserted or may be provided a claim for relief against any distributor, wholesaler, dealer, retailer, or seller of a product, or against an individual or business entity using a product in the production or delivery of its products or services

1	(collectively referred to as the distributor) unless any of
2	the following apply:
3	"1. The distributor is also the manufacturer or
4	assembler of the final product and such act is causally
5	related to the product's defective condition.
6	"2. The distributor exercised substantial control
7	over the design, testing, manufacture, packaging, or labeling
8	of the product and such act is causally related to the
9	<pre>product's condition.</pre>
10	"3. The distributor altered or modified the product,
11	and the alteration or modification was a substantial factor in
12	causing the harm for which recovery of damages is sought.
13	"b. Notwithstanding paragraph a., if a claimant is
14	unable, despite a good faith exercise of due diligence, to
15	identify the manufacturer of an allegedly defective and
16	unreasonably dangerous product, a product liability action may
17	be brought against a distributor, wholesaler, dealer,
18	retailer, or seller of a product, or against the individual or
19	business entity using a product in the production or delivery
20	of its products or services. The claimant shall provide an
21	affidavit certifying that the claimant, or the attorney
22	therefor, has in good in faith exercised due diligence and has
23	been unable to identify the manufacturer of the product in
24	question.
25	"c. In a product liability action brought pursuant
26	to paragraph b., against a distributor, wholesaler, dealer,
27	retailer, or seller of a product, or against the individual or

business entity using a product in the production or delivery of its products or services, the party, upon answering or otherwise pleading, may file an affidavit certifying the correct identity of the manufacturer of the product that allegedly caused the claimant's injury. Once the claimant has received an affidavit, the claimant shall exercise due diligence to file an action and obtain jurisdiction over the manufacturer. Once the claimant has commenced an action against the manufacturer, and the manufacturer has or is required to have answered or otherwise pleaded, the claimant shall voluntarily dismiss all claims against any distributor, wholesaler, dealer, retailer, or seller of the product in question, or against the individual or business entity using a product in the production or delivery of its products or services, unless the claimant can identify prima facie evidence that the requirements of paragraph a. for maintaining a product liability action against such a party are satisfied.

"(3) The definitions used herein are to be used for purposes of this division and are not to be construed to expand or limit the status of the common or statutory law except as expressly modified by the provisions of this division.

"§6-5-521.

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"(a) A "product liability action" means any action brought by a natural person for personal injury, death, or property damage caused by the manufacture, construction, design, formula, preparation, assembly, installation, testing,

warnings, instructions, marketing, packaging, or labeling of a manufactured product when such action is based upon (1) negligence, (2) innocent or negligent misrepresentation, (3) the manufacturer's liability doctrine, (4) the Alabama extended manufacturer's liability doctrine as it exists or is hereafter construed or modified, (5) breach of any implied warranty, or (6) breach of any oral express warranty and no other. A product liability action does not include an action for contribution or indemnity.

"(b) No product liability action may be asserted or may be provided a claim for relief against any distributor, wholesaler, dealer, retailer, or seller of a product, or against an individual or business entity using a product in the production or delivery of its products or services (collectively referred to as the distributor) unless any of the following apply:

"(1) The distributor is also the manufacturer or assembler of the final product and such act is causally related to the product's defective condition.

"(2) The distributor exercised substantial control over the design, testing, manufacture, packaging, or labeling of the product and such act is causally related to the product's condition.

"(3) The distributor altered or modified the product, and the alteration or modification was a substantial factor in causing the harm for which recovery of damages is sought.

"(c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), if a claimant is unable, despite a good faith exercise of due diligence, to identify the manufacturer of an allegedly defective and unreasonably dangerous product, a product liability action may be brought against a distributor, wholesaler, dealer, retailer, or seller of a product, or against the individual or business entity using a product in the production or delivery of its products or services. The claimant shall provide an affidavit certifying that the claimant, or the attorney therefor, has in good in faith exercised due diligence and has been unable to identify the manufacturer of the product in question.

"(d) In a product liability action brought pursuant to subsection (c), against a distributor, wholesaler, dealer, retailer, or seller of a product, or against the individual or business entity using a product in the production or delivery of its products or services, the party, upon answering or otherwise pleading, may file an affidavit certifying the correct identity of the manufacturer of the product that allegedly caused the claimant's injury. Once the claimant has received an affidavit, the claimant shall exercise due diligence to file an action and obtain jurisdiction over the manufacturer. Once the claimant has commenced an action against the manufacturer, and the manufacturer has or is required to have answered or otherwise pleaded, the claimant shall voluntarily dismiss all claims against any distributor, wholesaler, dealer, retailer, or seller of the product in

1	question, or against the individual or business entity using a
2	product in the production or delivery of its products or
3	services, unless the claimant can identify prima facie
4	evidence that the requirements of subsection (b) for
5	maintaining a product liability action against such a party
6	are satisfied.
7	" (b) (e) The definition used herein is to be used for
8	purposes of this division and is not to be construed to expand
9	or limit the status of the common or statutory law except as
10	expressly modified by the provisions of this division."
11	Section 2. This act shall apply only to civil
12	actions commenced or filed on or after the effective date of
13	the act.
14	Section 3. This act shall become effective
15	immediately following its passage and approval by the
16	Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.