

SENATOR ASHFORD: I guess I didn't follow your...it would be, if it's \$100,000 you take the 40 percent off, that's 60, then there would be a reallocation as to those three defendants, I'd have to work out the calculation, but it would be less than 60,000.

SENATOR HABERMAN: All right, I think I understand now, Senator Ashford. Under your new fair system everybody could collect from everybody, regardless of fault, and the attorneys take a percent from whomever is left, is that correct?

SENATOR ASHFORD: I guess, I'm not...so...I mean.

SENATOR HABERMAN: Senator Ashford, you've been a gentleman and answered my questions, I'd like to thank you very much.

PRESIDENT: Thank you. Senator Conway, please.

SENATOR CONWAY: Mr. President, I'd like to call the question now, please.

PRESIDENT: Question has been called. Do I see five hands? I do. And the question is, shall debate cease? All those in favor vote aye, opposed nay. Record, Mr. Clerk, please.

CLERK: 28 ayes, 0 nays to cease debate, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT: Debate has ceased. Senator Conway, would you like to close, please?

SENATOR CONWAY: Thank you, Mr. President and members. In closing I would like to be brief and then share a final minute or so for Senator Abboud, who has a couple of points he would also like to make. I think we go back to this issue, as Senator Pirsch aptly pointed out, back in the 425 era, as we talked about those kinds of things, we have accomplished many things in the area of tort reform. This was one of those things that was on the table. But as we processed through that in order to be fair, and what was on the table at that time was the joint and several question, which was an attempt to abolish it at that time. Through legal theory, through the help of Dean Perlman at the law school, through the help of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who had just retired at that time and who also helped us on that, Norm Krivosha, and through other theorists working in theory they convinced me that there was no way that