

my wife or my child is injured because of a product. This doesn't deal with can I sue or not. This deals with once I am in the courtroom, how are we going to work, what rules are we going to have? Senators Ashford... Senator Ashford and Senator Conway's bill does one thing that I agree with 100 percent and I think that that's the main purpose of this bill and that's to get rid of a system called slight gross. And I don't know if Senator Ashford has read to you what that system is. I hope that he would read that jury instruction to you. I find that a very difficult system to work under. What this bill does and what I want my amendments to do, and my amendment does not change his bill in this respect, but I think to put it in perspective you have to see this. If you're a jury, you've had both sides now argue to you and what they're saying, the plaintiff, the plaintiff's the person who sues. They're the person that says something wrong has happened to me, I want money because money is the only way that we can compensate people. I can't give you your arm back if it's broken. I can't... I can't bring your child back if that child is killed. It may not be fair. The only way I've got to is to give you money, maybe not the best but it's the only system we've got in this world to compensate you. And so the plaintiff is going to ask you, the jury, for money to compensate you. Your job as a jury is to decide how much, if any, if any, they should get. Now the person who gets sued, that's called the defendant. The defendant's going to come back and say, yes, I've been sued but I wasn't... I wasn't totally responsible. Maybe I was a little bit wrong or maybe I was traveling too fast. Maybe I ran the stop sign but, you know, the plaintiff was a little bit at fault here too. They did some things wrong. It isn't all my fault. This isn't all my fault and they're somewhat responsible. What this bill does is let you, that jury, assign percentages and say, defendant, you were the one who was operating the car, it was your product, you're about three-quarters percent or three-quarters at fault, you're about 75 percent at fault in this. But we agree with you that that person who is suing did something wrong as well and so that person that did something wrong as well that's suing, you give them 25 percent of the fault, they contributed. They contributed to the fault of the accident. That system of deciding who gets 75 and who gets 25, that's called comparative fault. That's what this whole bill is about is comparing the fault of the two people. Now, to my amendments, and if I run out of time, I will put my light on and talk again. One aspect of this bill is if there are two defendants, two people who are being sued for injuries, and