

The House Committee on Industrial Relations offers the following substitute to HB 416:

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT

1 To amend Title 51 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to torts, so as to
2 change provisions relating to asbestos claims and silica claims; to provide for applicability;
3 to provide definitions; to provide that physical impairment shall be an essential element of
4 an asbestos claim or a silica claim; to provide for a limitations period for filing a claim; to
5 provide for dismissal of pending claims under certain conditions; to provide for general rules
6 applicable to new filings; to provide for forum non conveniens; to provide for venue; to
7 provide for joinder and consolidation of claims; to provide for other matters relative to the
8 foregoing; to provide for severability; to provide an effective date; to repeal conflicting laws;
9 and for other purposes.

10 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

11 style="text-align:center">**SECTION 1.**

12 Title 51 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to torts, is amended by inserting
13 at the end thereof a new Chapter 13 to read as follows:

14 style="text-align:center">"CHAPTER 13

15 51-13-1.

16 This chapter applies to any claim defined in this chapter as an asbestos claim or as a silica
17 claim.

18 51-13-2.

19 As used in this chapter, the term:

20 (1) 'Asbestos' means chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite asbestos, anthophyllite
21 asbestos, actinolite asbestos, and any of these minerals that have been chemically treated
22 or altered, including but not limited to all minerals defined as asbestos in 29 CFR 1910,
23 as amended from time to time.

1 (2) 'Asbestos claim' means any claim, wherever or whenever made, for damages, losses,
2 indemnification, contribution, loss of consortium, or other relief arising out of, based on,
3 or in any way related to the health effects of exposure to asbestos, including, but not
4 limited to:

5 (A) Any claim for:

6 (i) Personal injury or death;

7 (ii) Mental or emotional injury;

8 (iii) Risk of disease or other injury; or

9 (iv) The costs of medical monitoring or surveillance, to the extent such claims are
10 recognized under state law; and

11 (B) Any claim made by or on behalf of an exposed person or based on that exposed
12 person's exposure to asbestos, including a representative, spouse, parent, child, or other
13 relative of the exposed person.

14 For purposes of this chapter, 'asbestos claim' shall not mean a claim brought under a
15 workers' compensation law administered by this state to provide benefits, funded by a
16 responsible employer or its insurance carrier, for occupational diseases or injuries or for
17 disability or death caused by occupational diseases or injuries.

18 (3) 'Asbestosis' means bilateral diffuse interstitial fibrosis of the lungs caused by
19 inhalation of asbestos.

20 (4) 'Board certified internist' means a qualified physician licensed to practice medicine
21 who has treated or is treating the exposed person or has or had a doctor-patient
22 relationship with the exposed person and who is currently certified by the American
23 Board of Internal Medicine.

24 (5) 'Board certified pathologist' means a qualified physician licensed to practice medicine
25 who holds primary certification in anatomic pathology or combined anatomic or clinical
26 pathology from the American Board of Pathology and whose professional practice is
27 principally in the field of pathology and involves regular evaluation of pathology
28 materials obtained from surgical or post-mortem specimens.

29 (6) 'Board certified pulmonologist' means a qualified physician licensed to practice
30 medicine who has treated or is treating the exposed person or has or had a doctor-patient
31 relationship with the exposed person and who is currently certified by the American
32 Board of Internal Medicine in the subspecialty of pulmonary medicine.

33 (7) 'Certified B-reader' means a qualified physician who has successfully passed the
34 B-reader certification examination for X-ray interpretation sponsored by the National
35 Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and whose certification was current at the
36 time of any readings required by this chapter.

1 (8) 'Chest X-rays' means films taken in two views (PA and Lateral) and graded quality 1
2 for reading in accordance with the radiological standards established by the International
3 Labor Office, as interpreted by a certified B-reader.

4 (9) 'Claimant' means a party seeking recovery of damages for an asbestos claim or silica
5 claim, including the exposed person, any other plaintiff making a claim as a result of the
6 exposed person's exposure to asbestos or silica, counterclaimant, cross-claimant, or
7 third-party plaintiff. If a claim is brought through or on behalf of an estate, the term
8 includes the claimant's decedent; if a claim is brought through or on behalf of a minor or
9 incompetent, the term includes the claimant's parent or guardian.

10 (10) 'Exposed person' means any person whose exposure to asbestos or silica is the basis
11 for an asbestos claim or a silica claim.

12 (11) 'FEV-1' means forced expiratory volume in the first second, which is the maximal
13 volume of air expelled in one second during performance of simple spirometric tests.

14 (12) 'FVC' means forced vital capacity, which is the maximal volume of air expired with
15 maximum effort from a position of full inspiration.

16 (13) 'ILO system' means the radiological ratings of the International Labor Office set
17 forth in *Guidelines for the Use of ILO International Classification of Radiographs of*
18 *Pneumoconioses*, revised edition, as amended from time to time by the International
19 Labor Office.

20 (14) 'Lower limit of normal' means the fifth percentile of healthy populations based on
21 age, height, and gender, as referenced in the American Medical Association's *Guides to*
22 *the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment*, fifth edition, as amended from time to time by
23 the American Medical Association.

24 (15) In the context of an asbestos claim, 'prima-facie evidence of physical impairment'
25 means:

26 (A) That a board certified pathologist has made a diagnosis of pleural or peritoneal
27 mesothelioma, or a diagnosis of cancer demonstrated by a medical report showing the
28 diagnosis as a primary cancer, and has signed a report certifying to a reasonable degree
29 of medical certainty that exposure to asbestos was a substantial contributing factor to
30 diagnosed cancer and that it was not more probably the result of causes other than the
31 asbestos exposure revealed by the exposed person's employment and medical histories;

32 (B) That a board certified internist, pulmonologist, or pathologist has signed a detailed
33 narrative medical report and diagnosis stating that the exposed person suffers from a
34 nonmalignant disease related to asbestos and that:

35 (i) Verifies that the doctor signing the detailed narrative medical report and diagnosis
36 or a medical professional employed by and under the direct supervision and control
37 of that doctor has taken:

1 (I) A detailed occupational and exposure history from the exposed person or, if that
2 person is deceased, from the person most knowledgeable about the exposures that
3 form the basis for the action. The history shall include all of the exposed person's
4 principal employments and his or her exposures to airborne contaminants that can
5 cause pulmonary impairment, including, but not limited to, asbestos, silica, and
6 other disease-causing dusts, and the nature, duration, and level of any such
7 exposure; and

8 (II) A detailed medical and smoking history that includes a thorough review of the
9 exposed person's past and present medical problems and their most probable cause;

10 (ii) Sets out the details of the occupational, medical, and smoking histories and
11 verifies that at least 15 years have elapsed between the exposed person's first
12 exposure to asbestos and the time of diagnosis;

13 (iii) Verifies that the exposed person has:

14 (I) An ILO quality 1 chest X-ray taken in accordance with all applicable state and
15 federal regulatory standards, and that the X-ray has been read by a certified
16 B-reader according to the ILO system of classification as showing bilateral small
17 irregular opacities (s, t, or u) graded 1/1 or higher or bilateral diffuse pleural
18 thickening graded b2 or higher including blunting of the costophrenic angle;
19 provided, however, that in a death case where no pathology is available, the
20 necessary radiologic findings may be made with a quality 2 film if a quality 1 film
21 is not available; or

22 (II) Pathological asbestosis graded 1(B) or higher under the criteria published in the
23 *Asbestos-Associated Diseases*, Special Issue of the *Archives of Pathological and*
24 *Laboratory Medicine*, Volume 106, Number 11, Appendix 3;

25 (iv) Verifies that the exposed person has pulmonary impairment related to asbestos
26 as demonstrated by pulmonary function testing, performed using equipment, methods
27 of calibration, and techniques that meet the criteria incorporated in the American
28 Medical Association's *Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment*, fifth
29 edition, and reported as set forth in 20 CFR 404, Subpt. P. App 1, Part (A) Section
30 3.00 (E) and (F), and the interpretative standards of the American Thoracic Society,
31 *Lung Function Testing: Selection of Reference Values and Interpretive Strategies*, 144
32 *Am. Rev. Resp. Dis.* 1202-1218 (1991), that shows:

33 (I) Forced vital capacity below the lower limit of normal and FEV1/FVC ratio,
34 using actual values, at or above the lower limit of normal; or

35 (II) Total lung capacity, by plethysmography or timed gas dilution, below the lower
36 limit of normal; and

1 (v) Verifies that the doctor signing the detailed narrative medical report and diagnosis
2 has concluded that exposure to asbestos was a substantial contributing factor to the
3 exposed person's medical condition and physical impairment and that they were not
4 more probably the result of other causes revealed by the exposed person's
5 employment and medical histories; or

6 (C) Copies of the B-reading, the pulmonary function tests, including printouts of the
7 flow volume loops and all other elements required to demonstrate compliance with the
8 equipment, quality, interpretation, and reporting standards set forth herein, and the
9 diagnosing physician's detailed narrative medical report and diagnosis shall be attached
10 to any complaint alleging nonmalignant disease related to exposure to asbestos. All
11 such reports, as well as all other evidence used to establish prima-facie evidence of
12 physical impairment, must meet objective criteria for generally accepted medical
13 standards related to exposure to asbestos and must not be obtained through testing or
14 examinations that violate any applicable law, regulation, licensing requirement, or
15 medical code of practice. Failure to attach the required reports or demonstration by any
16 party that the reports do not satisfy the standards set forth herein shall result in the
17 dismissal of the action, without prejudice, upon motion of any party.

18 (16) In the context of a silica claim, 'prima-facie evidence of physical impairment'
19 means:

20 (A) A written diagnosis of silica related lung cancer demonstrated by:

21 (i) A medical report showing the diagnosis as a diagnosis of a primary lung cancer;
22 and

23 (ii) A signed report certified by a board certified internist, pulmonologist, or
24 pathologist stating to a reasonable degree of medical probability that exposure to
25 silica was the cause of the diagnosed lung cancer with underlying silicosis
26 demonstrated by bilateral nodular opacities (p, q, or r) occurring primarily in the
27 upper lung fields, graded 1/1 or higher and not more probably the result of causes
28 other than the silica exposure revealed by the exposed person's employment and
29 medical histories;

30 (B) A written diagnosis of silica related progressive massive fibrosis or acute
31 silicoproteinosis; or silicosis complicated by documented tuberculosis, demonstrated
32 by a signed report certified by a board certified internist, pulmonologist, or pathologist;

33 (C) That a board certified internist, pulmonologist, or pathologist has signed a detailed
34 narrative medical report and diagnosis stating that the exposed person suffers from
35 other stages of nonmalignant disease related to silicosis other than those set forth in
36 subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this paragraph, and that:

1 (i) Verifies that the doctor signing the detailed narrative medical report and diagnosis
2 or a medical professional employed by and under the direct supervision and control
3 of that doctor has taken:

4 (I) A detailed occupational and exposure history from the exposed person or, if that
5 person is deceased, from the person most knowledgeable about the exposures that
6 form the basis for the action. The history shall include all of the exposed person's
7 principal employments and his or her exposures to airborne contaminants that can
8 cause pulmonary impairment, including, but not limited to, asbestos, silica, and
9 other disease-causing dusts, and the nature, duration, and level of any such
10 exposure; and

11 (II) A detailed medical and smoking history that includes a thorough review of the
12 exposed person's past and present medical problems and their most probable cause;

13 (ii) Sets out the details of the occupational, medical, and smoking histories and
14 verifies a sufficient latency period for the applicable stage of silicosis;

15 (iii) Verifies that the exposed person has at least Class 2 or higher impairment due
16 to silicosis, as set forth in the American Medical Association's *Guides to the*
17 *Evaluation of Permanent Impairment*, fifth edition, as amended from time to time;
18 and

19 (I) An ILO quality 1 chest X-ray taken in accordance with all applicable state and
20 federal regulatory standards, and that the X-ray has been read by a certified
21 B-reader according to the ILO system of classification as showing bilateral nodular
22 opacities (p, q, or r) occurring primarily in the upper lung fields, graded 1/1 or
23 higher; provided, however, that in a death case where no pathology is available, the
24 necessary radiologic findings may be made with a quality 2 film if a quality 1 film
25 is not available; or

26 (II) Pathological demonstration of classic silicotic nodules exceeding 1 centimeter
27 in diameter as set forth in *Archives of Pathological & Laboratory Medicine*, July,
28 1988; and

29 (iv) Verifies that the doctor signing the detailed narrative medical report and
30 diagnosis has concluded that the exposure to silica is a substantial contributing factor
31 to the exposed person's medical condition and physical impairment and that they were
32 not more probably the result of other causes revealed by the exposed person's
33 employment and medical history; or

34 (D) Copies of the B-reading, the pulmonary function tests, including printouts of the
35 flow volume loops and all other elements required to demonstrate compliance with the
36 equipment, quality, interpretation, and reporting standards set forth herein, and the
37 diagnosing physician's detailed narrative medical report and diagnosis shall be attached

1 to any complaint alleging nonmalignant disease related to exposure to silicosis. All such
 2 reports, as well as all other evidence used to establish prima-facie evidence of physical
 3 impairment, must meet objective criteria for generally accepted medical standards
 4 related to exposure to silica and must not be obtained through testing or examinations
 5 that violate any applicable law, regulation, licensing requirement, or medical code of
 6 practice. Failure to attach the required reports or demonstration by any party that the
 7 reports do not satisfy the standards set forth herein shall result in the dismissal of the
 8 action, without prejudice, upon motion of any party.

9 (17) 'Qualified physician' means a medical doctor, who:

10 (A) Spends no more than 10 percent of his or her professional practice time in
 11 providing consulting or expert services in connection with actual or potential civil
 12 actions, and whose medical group, professional corporation, clinic, or other affiliated
 13 group earns not more than 20 percent of its revenues from providing such services;

14 (B) Receives or received payment for the treatment of the exposed person from that
 15 person or from that person's health maintenance organization or other medical provider;
 16 and

17 (C) Does not require as a condition of diagnosing, examining, testing, screening, or
 18 treating the exposed person that legal services be retained by the exposed person or any
 19 other person pursuing an asbestos or silica claim based on the exposed person's
 20 exposure to asbestos or silica.

21 (18) 'Silica' means a group of naturally occurring crystalline forms of silicon dioxide,
 22 including, but not limited to, quartz and silica sand, whether in the form of respirable free
 23 silica or any quartz-containing or crystalline silica-containing dust, in the form of a
 24 quartz-containing by-product or crystalline silica-containing by-product, or dust released
 25 from individual or commercial use, release, or disturbance of silica sand, silicon dioxide,
 26 or crystalline-silica containing media, consumables, or materials.

27 (19) 'Silica claim' means any claim, wherever or whenever made, for damages, losses,
 28 indemnification, contribution, loss of consortium, or other relief arising out of, based on,
 29 or in any way related to the health effects of exposure to silica, including, but not limited
 30 to:

31 (A) Any claim for:

32 (i) Personal injury or death;

33 (ii) Mental or emotional injury;

34 (iii) Risk of disease or other injury; or

35 (iv) The costs of medical monitoring or surveillance, to the extent such claims are
 36 recognized under state law; and

1 (B) Any claim made by or on behalf of any exposed person or based on that exposed
2 person's exposure to silica, including a representative, spouse, parent, child, or other
3 relative of the exposed person.

4 For purposes of this chapter, 'silica claim' shall not mean a claim brought under a
5 workers' compensation law administered by this state to provide benefits, funded by a
6 responsible employer or its insurance carrier, for occupational diseases or injuries or for
7 disability or death caused by occupational diseases or injuries.

8 (20) 'Silicosis' means nodular interstitial fibrosis of the lung produced by inhalation of
9 silica.

10 (21) 'Total lung capacity' means the volume of gas contained in the lungs at the end of
11 a maximal inspiration.

12 51-13-3.

13 (a) Prima-facie evidence of physical impairment of the exposed person as defined in
14 paragraph (15) or (16) of Code Section 51-13-2 shall be an essential element of an asbestos
15 claim or silica claim.

16 (b) No person shall bring or maintain a civil action alleging an asbestos claim or silica
17 claim in the absence of prima-facie evidence of physical impairment resulting from a
18 medical condition for which exposure to asbestos or silica was a substantial contributing
19 factor.

20 51-13-4.

21 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, with respect to any asbestos claim or silica
22 claim not barred as of the effective date of this chapter, the limitations period shall not
23 begin to run until the exposed person or any plaintiff making an asbestos claim or silica
24 claim based on the exposed person's exposure to asbestos or silica discovers, or through
25 the exercise of reasonable diligence should have discovered, that the exposed person is or
26 was physically impaired as defined in paragraph (15) or (16) of Code Section 51-13-2.

27 51-13-5.

28 (a) Any asbestos claim or silica claim pending in this state on the effective date of this
29 chapter shall be dismissed within 120 days of the effective date of this chapter without
30 prejudice unless:

31 (1) All parties stipulate by no less than 60 days prior to the commencement of trial that
32 the plaintiff has established prima-facie evidence of physical impairment with respect to
33 an asbestos claim or silica claim; or

1 (2) The trial court in which the complaint was initially filed issues an order that the
2 plaintiff has established prima-facie evidence of physical impairment with respect to an
3 asbestos claim or silica claim. Such an order shall be issued only if the following
4 conditions and procedures are met:

5 (A) By no less than 60 days prior to the commencement of trial, the plaintiff files with
6 the trial court and serves on each defendant named in the complaint or on counsel
7 designated by each defendant the medical documentation necessary to establish
8 prima-facie evidence of physical impairment;

9 (B) Within 30 days of service of plaintiff's documentation establishing prima-facie
10 evidence of physical impairment, any defendant may file an opposition with the trial
11 court challenging plaintiff's prima-facie evidence of physical impairment. Defendant's
12 opposition shall be filed with the trial court and served on plaintiff's counsel and each
13 defendant;

14 (C) If a defendant does not file an opposition within the time permitted, the trial court
15 shall determine if the plaintiff has established prima-facie evidence of physical
16 impairment in a timely manner based on the papers and documentation submitted to the
17 trial court;

18 (D) If a defendant files an objection, then within ten days of service of defendant's
19 opposition, the plaintiff may file a reply with the trial court. The reply must be served
20 on each defendant; and

21 (E) The trial court shall determine if the plaintiff has established prima-facie evidence
22 of physical impairment in a timely manner based on the papers and documentation
23 submitted to the trial court. A hearing will be conducted only if the trial court so orders
24 on its own motion, or if, in the exercise of discretion, the trial court grants a party's
25 request for a hearing. No testimony shall be taken at the hearing. A decision of the trial
26 court not to grant a request for a hearing may not be appealed and does not constitute
27 reversible error. If the trial court determines that the plaintiff has failed to establish
28 prima-facie evidence of physical impairment, it shall dismiss the plaintiff's complaint
29 without prejudice; or

30 (3) In the event a trial is scheduled to commence in less than 60 days from the effective
31 date of this chapter, a trial court can shorten the deadlines contained in this subsection as
32 necessary in order to make a determination regarding the prima-facie evidence of
33 physical impairment before trial commences.

34 (b)(1) The plaintiff in any asbestos claim or silica claim filed in this state on or after the
35 effective date of this chapter shall file together with the complaint a medical affidavit and
36 accompanying documentation setting forth the medical findings necessary to establish
37 prima-facie evidence of physical impairment as provided in paragraph (15) of Code

1 Section 15-13-2. In addition, the plaintiff's complaint shall allege with specificity that the
2 plaintiff satisfies the prima-facie evidence of physical impairment with respect to an
3 asbestos claim or silica claim.

4 (2) Within 90 days of service of plaintiff's complaint, any defendant may file an
5 opposition with the trial court challenging plaintiff's prima-facie evidence of physical
6 impairment. Defendant's opposition shall be filed with the trial court and served on
7 plaintiff's counsel and each defendant.

8 (3) If the defendant does not file an opposition challenging plaintiff's prima-facie
9 evidence of physical impairment within the time permitted, the trial court shall determine
10 if the plaintiff has established prima-facie evidence of physical impairment based on the
11 papers and documentation submitted to the trial court. The trial court's decision shall be
12 made in a timely manner.

13 (4) If the defendant files an objection, the plaintiff may file a reply with the trial court
14 within ten days of service of defendant's opposition. The reply must be served on each
15 defendant.

16 (5) The trial court shall determine if the plaintiff has established prima-facie evidence
17 of physical impairment with respect to an asbestos claim or silica claim in a timely
18 manner based on the papers and documentation submitted to the trial court. A hearing
19 will be conducted only if the trial court so orders on its own motion, or if, in the exercise
20 of discretion, the trial court grants a party's request for a hearing. No testimony shall be
21 taken at the hearing. A decision of the trial court not to grant a request for a hearing may
22 not be appealed and does not constitute reversible error. If the trial court determines that
23 the plaintiff has failed to establish prima-facie evidence of physical impairment, it shall
24 dismiss the plaintiff's complaint without prejudice.

25 51-13-6.

26 (a) All asbestos claims and silica claims filed in this state on or after the effective date of
27 this chapter shall include a sworn information form containing the following information:

28 (1) The exposed person's name, address, date of birth, social security number, and
29 marital status;

30 (2) If the exposed person alleges exposure to asbestos or silica through the testimony of
31 another person or other than by direct or bystander exposure to a product or products, the
32 name, address, date of birth, social security number, and marital status for each person
33 by which claimant alleges exposure, hereafter the 'index person,' and the claimant's
34 relationship to each person;

35 (3) The specific location of each alleged exposure;

1 (4) The specific asbestos-containing product or silica-containing product to which the
2 exposed person was exposed and the manufacturer of each product;

3 (5) The beginning and ending dates of each alleged exposure as to each
4 asbestos-containing product or silica-containing product for each location at which
5 exposure allegedly took place for plaintiff and for each index person;

6 (6) The occupation and name of employer of the exposed person at the time of each
7 alleged exposure;

8 (7) The specific condition related to asbestos or silica claimed to exist; and

9 (8) Any supporting documentation of the condition claimed to exist.

10 (b) All asbestos claims and silica claims along with sworn information forms must be
11 individually filed in separate civil actions except that claims relating to the exposure to
12 asbestos or silica for the same exposed person whose alleged injury is the basis for the civil
13 action may be joined in a single action. Otherwise, no claims on behalf of a group or class
14 of persons shall be joined in single civil action.

15 51-13-7.

16 (a) Until such time as the trial court enters an order determining that the plaintiff has
17 established prima-facie evidence of physical impairment, no asbestos claim or silica claim
18 shall be subject to discovery, except discovery related to establishing or challenging the
19 prima-facie evidence of physical impairment or by order of the trial court upon motion of
20 one of the parties and for good cause shown.

21 (b) The medical criteria set forth in this chapter to establish prima-facie evidence of
22 physical impairment are solely for the purpose of determining whether a claim meets the
23 criteria to proceed in court. The fact that a plaintiff satisfies the criteria necessary to
24 establish prima-facie evidence of physical impairment for an asbestos claim or silica claim
25 shall not be construed as an admission or determination that the exposed person in fact has
26 a condition related to exposure to asbestos or silica and shall not be cited, referred to, or
27 otherwise used at trial.

28 (c) Unless stipulated to by the parties, an expert report submitted for the purpose of
29 establishing or challenging prima-facie evidence of physical impairment is inadmissible
30 for any other purpose.

31 51-13-8.

32 (a) A civil action alleging an asbestos claim or silica claim may only be brought or
33 maintained in the courts of Georgia if the plaintiff is a resident of Georgia at the time of
34 filing the action or the exposure to asbestos or silica on which the claim is based occurred
35 in Georgia; provided, however, nothing contained in this chapter shall preclude a

1 nonresident of Georgia who currently has a case pending in this state on the effective date
2 of this chapter from maintaining an asbestos claim or silica claim if within 60 days of the
3 effective date of this chapter, a qualified physician, as that term is defined in paragraph (17)
4 of Code Section 51-13-2, certifies in writing that the plaintiff is likely to die as a result of
5 the asbestos related medical condition within one year of the effective date of this chapter.

6 (b) The trial court, on motion of a defendant, shall dismiss each asbestos claim or silica
7 claim that is subject to this chapter against the defendant unless the plaintiff files a written
8 statement with the trial court electing to abate the plaintiff's claim against the defendant
9 for a period of 180 days from the date the trial court disposes of the defendant's motions
10 in order to afford the plaintiff an opportunity to file a new action on the claims in another
11 state of the United States.

12 (c) A trial court may not abate or dismiss a claim under this Code section until the
13 defendant files with the trial court or with the clerk of the court a written stipulation that,
14 with respect to a new action on the claim commenced by the plaintiff, the defendant waives
15 the right to assert a statute of limitations defense in all other states of the United States in
16 which the claim was not barred by limitations at the time the claim was filed in this state
17 as necessary to effect a tolling of the limitations periods in those states beginning on the
18 date the claim was filed in this state and ending on the date the claim is dismissed or the
19 period of abatement ends. The fact that a claim subject to this Code section was barred by
20 the statute of limitations in all other states of the United States at the time it was filed in
21 this state shall not prevent the claim from being dismissed pursuant to this Code section
22 and such claim shall be dismissed even if it can not be filed in another state. The trial court
23 may not abate or dismiss a claim under this Code section until the defendant files with the
24 trial court or with the clerk of the court a written stipulation that, with respect to a new
25 action on the claim commenced by the plaintiff in another state of the United States, the
26 plaintiff may elect that the plaintiff and the defendant may rely on responses to discovery
27 already provided under the Georgia Civil Practice Act, plus any additional discovery that
28 may be conducted under the rules of civil procedure in another state, or use responses to
29 discovery already provided and conduct additional discovery as permitted under the rules
30 of civil procedure in such other state.

31 (d) To comply with this Code section in relation to an action that involves both claims that
32 arose in this state and claims that arose outside this state, a trial court shall consider each
33 claim individually and shall sever from the action the claims that are subject to this Code
34 section.

35 (e) If a plaintiff alleges that the exposed person was exposed to asbestos or silica while
36 located in more than one jurisdiction, the trial court shall determine, for purposes of this
37 Code section, which of the jurisdictions is the most appropriate forum for the claim,

1 considering the relative amounts and lengths of the exposed person's exposure to asbestos
2 or silica in each jurisdiction.

3 51-13-9.

4 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an asbestos claim or silica claim that meets
5 the requirements of this chapter permitting a claim to be filed in this state may only be filed
6 in the county where the plaintiff resides or the county in which the exposure to asbestos or
7 silica on which the claim is based occurred and that exposure was a substantial contributing
8 factor to the physical impairment of the exposed person on which the plaintiff's claim is
9 based. If a plaintiff alleges that an exposed person was exposed to asbestos or silica while
10 located in more than one county, the trial court shall determine which of the counties is the
11 most appropriate forum for the claim, considering the relative amounts and lengths of the
12 exposed person's exposure to asbestos or silica in each of those counties.

13 51-13-10.

14 A trial court may consolidate for trial any number and type of asbestos claims or silica
15 claims with the consent of all the parties. In the absence of such consent, the trial court may
16 consolidate for trial only asbestos claims or silica claims relating to the same exposed
17 person and members of his or her household."

18 **SECTION 2.**

19 In the event any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Act shall be declared
20 or adjudged invalid or unconstitutional, such adjudication shall in no manner affect the other
21 sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, or phrases of this Act, which shall remain of full
22 force and effect as if the section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase so declared or
23 adjudged invalid or unconstitutional were not originally a part hereof. The General
24 Assembly declares that it would have passed the remaining parts of this Act if it had known
25 that such part or parts hereof would be declared or adjudged invalid or unconstitutional.

26 **SECTION 3.**

27 This Act shall become effective upon its approval by the Governor or upon its becoming law
28 without such approval and applies to all asbestos claims or silica claims filed on or after the
29 effective date and to any pending asbestos claims or silica claims in which trial has not
30 commenced as of the effective date.

31 **SECTION 4.**

32 All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are repealed.