

Lecture 12 — Tort: Introduction

Jeff Zarnett

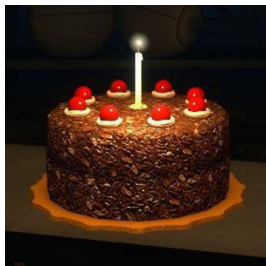
jzarnett@uwaterloo.ca

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering
University of Waterloo

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Acknowledgments: Douglas Harder [1], Julie Vale [2]

The next major area of law is **tort** law.



Not to be confused with *torte* (cake).

Tort (from the medieval latin word for “wrong”) is the action of causing harm to another person.

The key idea of tort law is in the idea of a harm suffered by someone.

The basic issue is: who shall bear the loss [3]?

The victim? The perpetrator? An insurance company? Society as a whole?

The primary purpose of tort law is not to punish wrongdoers, but instead to compensate those who are wronged.

Punishment, if necessary, is usually left to the criminal law system.

A small digression on crime and punishment.

A breach of a statute, an act of parliament, is called an **offence**.

Offences listed in the Criminal Code of Canada merit special attention because conviction of a criminal offence results in a sentence and criminal record.

Other offences do not result in this record; once punishment is dispensed that is the end of the matter.

In either case, the penalty is a punishment and will hopefully deter would-be offenders and hopefully rehabilitate those who have offended.

Remember, however, that a crime is an offence against the state.

When a person causes harm to another, the harm may not have broken a law or a contract, but nevertheless, a person has been harmed.

The injured party may be able to seek compensation through tort law.

The two parties are referred to as the **tortfeasor** (wrongdoer) and **victim**.

Normally the victim can apply to the court for compensation resulting from the harm caused. The victim will need to show damages.

Keep in mind that a corporation or other form of business organization is a “legal person” (not a “natural person”) and can be a party in tort law.

Under rare circumstances the court will award **punitive damages**.
This is another way of punishing the tortfeasor.

There are a number of arguments for and against punitive damages...
For discussion: what arguments might you make?

Usually they will be awarded only in cases where the tortfeasor's behaviour was especially egregious, malicious, intentional, etc...

Development of the Tort Concept

In the early days of tort law, it was very simple: anyone who caused a violent injury to another had to pay [3].

A man is walking down the road and trampled by a horse loose from a carriage.

Under the old system, the owner of the horse or operator of the carriage is responsible, period, end of story.

Over time, this concept was refined to include the idea of **fault**.

So if he was careless and let the horse escape for that reason, the operator is still liable and must pay.

But if the horse was scared by a snake, that is beyond the operator's control, and he will not be considered liable.

Development of the Tort Concept

The definition of tort was also expanded to include less direct situations [3].

Suppose A carelessly drops a log on the road at sunset and leaves it there.

B's horse trips over the log and is injured.

In early law, this was not recognized as being "A's fault".

Later, the court's recognized that A's action (inaction) was responsible for B's injury, indirectly, and this allowed B to recover damages.

So now the law accounts for both fault and **causation**.

To establish the right to recover compensation, the plaintiff must prove [4]:

- 1 The defendant owed the plaintiff a duty of care
- 2 The defendant breached that duty by his or her conduct
- 3 The defendant's conduct caused the injury to the plaintiff

If any one of those elements is absent, the action will fail.

Duty of Care: a duty that a person has to ensure that others do not suffer a harm or loss.

A duty typically arises when a person takes an action that could reasonably harm others, such as driving or providing engineering consulting services.

Reasonableness is a very large element of tort law.

The courts will usually hold parties to the standard of “the conduct expected of a reasonable person under the circumstances” [4].

The third element in the list requires the plaintiff to establish causation.

Example [3]: Suppose that Alice breaks a plate on Monday at dinner time.

The next day, her wife Beth makes a special trip by car to a shop to replace it.

On her way she gets in a car crash.

Is Alice's carelessness in dropping the plate responsible for the car accident?

In the eyes of the law, Alice did not cause the accident.

It is true that had Alice not dropped the plate, Beth would not have been on her way to the store, and not have been in the crash.

However, many voluntary acts intervened between the dropping of the plate.

Beth could have chosen to go at another time, as the other driver might have.

These voluntary acts “decouple” the two events.

Causation can be traced back to the voluntary acts but no further.

Another idea: the car crash may have occurred due to carelessness on the part of Beth or the other driver.

Had they driven carefully, no collision would have occurred.

Here, the careless conduct may also “decouple” the events.

Causation can be traced back to the careless acts but no further.

As a general rule, the closer a person's conduct is to the event in question, the less chance there is of an intervening event [3].

Imagine that Charles makes a sudden, unsafe left turn and Darryl makes an unwise decision and crashes into him.

The suddenness of Charles's action makes him the “cause” of the collision.

And if Charles made that move five seconds earlier, giving Darryl additional time to make a decision to avoid the collision?

Then we may find that Darryl is responsible because he could have avoided the collision but did not.

The burden of proof in tort law cases is somewhat complex [3].

Suppose that Eve gets sick because of a poisonous substance in a can of tuna that she purchases.

She may be able to establish that there was poison in the can, but it would be very difficult for her to find out how it happened.

In tort law, the injured party need only demonstrate the defendant's product caused the injury; not the exact details of how.

Then the defendant must prove that they are not responsible for the injury.
The burden has shifted to the defendant in that case.

Tort can be classified based on intent.

An **intentional tort** is one where the tortfeasor deliberately performs an action which harms another.

For the most part in this course we will focus on **unintentional torts**.

Still, we will briefly examine the intentional torts.

The intentional torts we will discuss are:

- Trespassing
- Nuisance
- Defamation
- Fraud
- Assault
- Battery
- Invasion of Privacy
- Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress
- False Arrest/Imprisonment
- Conversion

Basically: don't do any of these things!

Trespassing is probably a tort with which everyone is vaguely familiar.

It is entering the property of another without permission, or refusal to leave after being asked to do so by the owner.

The owner of the property may use no more than reasonable force in ejecting a trespasser [3].

The owner of property is unlikely to recover more than nominal damages unless it can be demonstrated that the trespasser caused harm to the property...

A person has a right to enjoy his or her real property (land) and when another interferes with that enjoyment, the second party is guilty of the tort of nuisance.

Examples include loud music, trash fires, pollution, etc.

The harm might be simply that noise or smell prevents the owner from enjoying his/her property, or it could be actual damage.

Discussion: how might reasonableness apply here?

Defamation occurs when untrue statements damage someone's reputation.
It must be conveyed to a third party (just insulting someone is not enough).

Note that they must be untrue. If the statement is factually correct then it is not a tort, no matter how damaging it is to a person's reputation.

Defamation is usually broken down into **slander** (the spoken form) or **libel** (the written form).

It must be an attack on the victim's actual representation, not just the reputation they think they deserve.

Fraud is a criminal act and this may be prosecuted separately by the crown.

However, that is criminal punishment and the defrauded party can seek recourse from the civil justice system.

The victim of fraud can then recover damages as a after having been defrauded.

These two often go together, but are separate.

Assault:

- Threat to commit unwanted physical contact
- Reasonable belief to feel threatened

Assault can also be a criminal offence.

Battery:

- Unwanted direct or indirect contact
- Contact was intentional

Battery is sometimes referred to as a trespass to the person.

In 2012 Ontario recognized the tort of Invasion of Privacy in *Jones v. Tsige*.

This is also called “intrusion upon seclusion”.

The defendant committed the invasion of privacy when she used her position as a bank employee to look at the private banking records of her spouse’s ex-wife.

Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress

This tort is not about hurt feelings, but it does require that the tortfeasor actually cause serious distress.

It must be flagrant or outrageous conduct, calculated to produce harm, resulting in a visible illness.

This can come up when an employer acts in an unreasonable way to try to force an employee to quit.

Someone harassing or stalking an ex-partner may commit this tort.

False Arrest and False Imprisonment are separate but very similar.

The important thing is that the victim is wrongfully deprived of liberty.

False arrest requires an insufficient reason to arrest or excessive force.

False imprisonment requires a lack of lawful authority.

Conversion is about making use of another's property without the consent of the owner.

Taking, using, or destroying goods that belongs to others.

This must also have the effect or intention of interfering with or denying the victim's rights to the property.

- [1] D. W. Harder, “ECE 290 Lecture Materials,” 2013.
Online; accessed 31-May-2016.
- [2] J. Vale, “ECE 290 Course Notes,” 2011.
- [3] J. E. Smyth and D. A. Soberman, *The Law and Business Administration in Canada (Third Edition)*.
Prentice-Hall, 1976.
- [4] D. Marston, *Law for Professional Engineers (Fourth Edition)*.
McGraw-Hill, 2008.

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