

457 S.W.3d 435
Supreme Court of Texas.

NABORS WELL SERVICES, LTD.
and Joe Fuentes, Petitioners,

v.

Armando LOERA, Individually and as
Representative of the Estate of Josefina Loera,
Joined by Morayma Loera, Respondents

NO. 13–0126

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OPINION DELIVERED: March 20, 2015

Synopsis

Background: Driver and passengers of pickup truck sued driver of tractor-trailer and his employer for injuries sustained in collision. Jury returned verdict for plaintiffs, but found plaintiffs 100 percent responsible for non-use of seat belts. The 394th District Court, Presidio County, [Kenneth DeHart](#), J., entered judgment for defendants. The Court of Appeals reversed and remanded, [408 S.W.3d 46](#), holding that evidence as to non-use of seat belts by plaintiffs was inadmissible. Defendant's petition for review was granted.

[Holding:] The Supreme Court held that relevant evidence of use or **nonuse** of seat belts was admissible for the purpose of apportioning responsibility between the parties.

Judgment of Court of Appeals vacated and case remanded.

West Headnotes (3)

[1] Automobiles

🔑 [Contributory and comparative negligence;apportionment of fault](#)

Relevant evidence of the plaintiffs' use or **nonuse** of seat belts at the time of the automobile accident was admissible for the purpose of apportioning responsibility between the driver and passengers of the

pickup truck, the plaintiffs, and the driver of a tractor-trailer with which the pickup truck collided, in action against the driver and his employer.

[Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[2] Automobiles

🔑 [Contributory and comparative negligence;apportionment of fault](#)

Relevant evidence of use or **nonuse** of seat belts is admissible for the purpose of apportioning responsibility in civil lawsuits.

[Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[3] Negligence

🔑 [Nature of conduct to which doctrine applies;what constitutes 'fault'](#)

There is nothing about injury-causing conduct that renders it incompatible with being considered alongside occurrence-causing conduct in one responsibility apportionment for the harm suffered by the plaintiff; accordingly, there is no need to deviate from a single apportionment question.

[Cases that cite this headnote](#)

*436 On Petition for Review from the Court of Appeals for the Eighth District of Texas

Attorneys and Law Firms

[Ruth G. Malinas](#), Plunkett & Griesenbeck, Inc., San Antonio TX, for Amicus Curiae.

[Amy Warr](#), [Roger D. Townsend](#), Alexander Dubose, Jefferson & Townsend LLP, Houston TX, [David Wayne Lauritzen](#), Cotton Bledsoe Tighe & Dawson PC, Midland TX, [Anna Meredith Baker](#), Alexander Dubose Jefferson & Townsend LLP, Austin TX, [W. Bruce Williams](#), Cotton, Bledsoe, Tighe & Dawson, P.C., Midland TX, for Petitioner.

[Charles \(Chad\) E. Baruch](#), The Law Office of Chad Baruch, Rowlett TX, [Misty Dawn Borland](#), Borland & Borland, P.C., Midland TX, [Ryan Lee](#), Law Offices of G.

David Smith, P.C., Rockwall TX, [Juan V. Silva](#), Attorney at Law, Odessa TX, [G. David Smith](#), Law Offices of G. David Smith, P.C., Rockwall TX, for Respondent.

Opinion

PER CURIAM

This case arises from a collision between a Nabors Well Services, Ltd. tractor-trailer and a pickup truck occupied by driver Morayma Loera and his parents, Josefina and Armando Loera. Morayma attempted to pass two Nabors tractor-trailers, which had begun slowing to make a left turn, and collided with the lead tractor-trailer as it began to turn.

The trial court admitted evidence that the Loeras were not using seat belts. The jury found Nabors's driver 50% at fault for causing or contributing to cause the “occurrence or injury,” Nabors 10% at fault, and Morayma 40% at fault. The jury also was asked two questions regarding the Loeras' failure to use seat belts. First: “Was the non-use of a seat belt by any of the persons named below [Morayma, Josefina, and Armando] negligent and a proximate cause of the injuries, if any?” The *437 jury answered “Yes” as to each of the Loeras. Based on that answer, the jury was instructed: “For each person you found negligently caused or contributed to cause the injury due to non-use of a seatbelt, find the percentage of responsibility, if any, attributable to each for such non-use.” The jury answered “100%” as to each of the Loeras. Although the jury awarded the Loeras approximately \$450,000 in damages, the trial court entered a take-nothing judgment presumably based on the jury's answers to the seat-belt questions.

[1] The Loeras raised several issues on appeal, but the court of appeals found dispositive the Loeras' argument that the trial court improperly admitted evidence of **nonuse** of seat belts. [Loera v. Fuentes](#), 408 S.W.3d 46, 48–49 (Tex. App.–El Paso 2013). In reaching its decision, the court

of appeals applied this Court's precedent in [Carnation v. Wong](#), which held that “persons whose negligence did not contribute to an automobile accident should not have the damages awarded to them reduced or mitigated because of their failure to wear available seat belts.” 516 S.W.2d 116, 117 (Tex. 1974). The court of appeals concluded admission of evidence of **nonuse** of seat belts was harmful error and remanded the case for a new trial. [Loera](#), 408 S.W.3d at 54. Nabors petitioned this Court for review.

[2] [3] While Nabors's petition for review in this case was pending, we decided [Nabors Well Services, Ltd. v. Romero](#), 456 S.W.3d 553 (Tex. 2015), in which we overruled [Carnation](#) and held relevant evidence of use or **nonuse** of seat belts is admissible for the purpose of apportioning responsibility in civil lawsuits. We made that decision in light of the Legislature's repeal of its statutory ban on all seat-belt evidence and the current framework of our proportionate-responsibility scheme, which “requires fact-finders to consider relevant evidence of a plaintiff's pre-occurrence, injury-causing conduct.” [Romero](#), 456 S.W.3d at 563. We further observed that “[t]here is nothing about injury-causing conduct that renders it incompatible with being considered alongside occurrence-causing conduct in one responsibility apportionment for the harm suffered by the plaintiff.” *Id.* at 564. Accordingly, “there is no need ... to deviate from a single apportionment question.” *Id.* at 564.

We conclude this case should be remanded to the court of appeals for reconsideration in light of [Romero](#). Accordingly, we grant the petition for review and, without hearing oral argument, vacate the judgment of the court of appeals and remand the case to that court for further proceedings. TEX. R. APP. P. 59.1, 60.2(f).

All Citations

457 S.W.3d 435, 58 Tex. Sup. Ct. J. 513