

102.60 CONCURRING NEGLIGENCE.¹

People may be held jointly and severally liable for their separate² acts of negligence.

In defining proximate cause I explained that there may be two or more proximate causes of [an injury] [damage]. This occurs when separate and independent acts or omissions of different people concur, that is, combine, to produce a single result. Thus, if the negligent acts or omissions of two (or more) people concur to produce the [injury] [damage] complained of, the conduct of each person is a proximate cause. Each person is jointly and severally liable for the [injury] [damage] that results, even though one person may have been more or less negligent than another.³

1. Cases involving concurring negligence may also involve "insulating" negligence. See N.C.P.I.-Civil 102.65.

2. Where the negligent acts result from coordinated or concerted conduct, joint negligence may be involved. See N.C.P.I.-Civil 102.90 ("Joint Conduct-Multiple Tortfeasors").

3. See generally *Riddle v. Artis*, 246 N.C. 629, 99 S.E.2d 857 (1957); *Barber v. Wooten*, 234 N.C. 107, 66 S.E.2d 690 (1951); *Hall v. Coble Dairies*, 234 N.C. 206, 67 S.E.2d 63 (1951); *Grimes v. Gibert*, 6 N.C. App. 304, 170 S.E.2d 65 (1969).