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partially on the same consent that has since been definitively rejected by the Florida Supreme Court — that it is impossible for a jury to divvy up fault among mutually culpable plaintiffs and defendants. In 1973, in Hoffman v. Jones, 285 So. 2d 431, 436 (Fla. 1973), the Florida Supreme Court began the process of equating fault with liability by adopting the doctrine of comparative negligence in the place of contributory negligence: The rule of contributory negligence as a complete bar to recovery was imported into the law by judges. Whatever may have been the historical justification for it, today it is almost universally regarded as unjust and inequitable to vest an entire accidental loss on one of the parties whose negligent conduct combined with the negligence of the other party to produce the loss. If fault is to remain the test of liability, then the doctrine of comparative negligence which involves apportionment of the loss among those whose fault contributed to the occurrence is more consistent with liability based on a fault premise. Under this new doctrine, a plaintiff could recover for the portion of damages that were caused by another, even if he or she was partially to blame for them. Two years later, in Linsenberq v. Jones, 316 So. 2d 396, 399 (Fla. 1975), the Florida Supreme Court noted that the elimination of joint and several liability represented an implicit repudiation of the policy rationales set forth in Walt Disney Co. v. Wood, 109 So. 2d 198 (Fla. 1958) — i.e., protecting the plaintiff and avoiding the potentially challenging task of apportioning fault among defendants for a single injury. Through its decision in Robe v. Mario, 609 So. 2d 1142 (Fla. 1993), the Florida Supreme Court appeared to complete the transformation of tort law in Florida to a regime in which plaintiffs may recover for the portions of their losses caused by others, but individual defendants are not forced to pay for damages that they did not cause. In Robe, the plaintiff was injured in an accident while riding as a passenger in an automobile driven by her husband. While the husband owed general duties of care to his wife, he was immune from suit because of interstate immunity. The jury found that he was 50 percent at fault for the accident, but the trial court declined to reduce the defendant’s liability accordingly. The Florida Supreme Court, noting the progress in the law toward a more equitable approach in holding defendants responsible for their actions,
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