1. Dépeçage
	1. Using the law of different states to handle different issues
	2. Even 1st Rest does it
		1. Law for validity and for damages concerning contract
		2. Or obviously procedure v substance
	3. Interest analysis should do it a lot
		1. Look at each laws individually to see if they apply
	4. So why should there be a problem?
	5. Use Cavers imaginary case
		1. Adams (NY dom) is member of NY Org
		2. Enrolled in nature program
		3. Truck takes him to Mass
		4. Breaks down
		5. Farmer with unregistered truck offers to take them rest of way
		6. Truck hits Adams, but not negligent
		7. Mass law, driver unlicensed car is outlaw – liab w/o fault
		8. NY requires negl
		9. Mass has charitable imm
		10. NY does not
	6. SO looks like no liab under either NY or Mass law
		1. NY bc no strict liab
		2. Mass bc char imm
	7. Does that mean no liab?
		1. Could have depecage
			1. NY law on char imm
			2. Mass law on negl
		2. Why have such a conclusion ?
		3. Char imm is loss allocating issue and law of place of domiciles is NY
		4. Law on strict liab is conduct regulating and activity is in NY
			1. NOTE: If we read NY absence of strict liab as loss-allocating the case is a true conflict
	8. Weird – action allowed that would not be allowed if purely domestic to wither state
		1. Is that bad?
	9. Remember Marie v Garrison
		1. MO contract, suit in NY, both states had statutes of fraud
		2. NY stat frauds not applicable bc substantive
		3. MO stat frauds not applicable bc procedural
		4. so action allowed
			1. is that wrong?
			2. no
			3. allowed under MO subst law
			4. and under NY proc law
	10. so what’s wrong here in Knickerbocker case?
		1. Currie argues oddly…
			1. Mass deters operation of unlicensed vehicles
				1. BUT not for charities
				2. so no Mass policy of deterrence to enforce
			2. Currie: “While Massachusetts has a policy of deterring the operation of unlicensed vehicles, it does not extend that policy to charities…. While New York has a policy of requiring compensation for its injured residents, it has no policy of imposing liability in the absence of negligence. To impose liability on this New York corporation, which has been free from fault, simply in order to carry out a nonexistent Massachusetts policy of deterrence, seems to me to be entirely unjustified….”
			3. Cavers’s Response
				1. Currie is wrong
				2. Mass deterrence policy is not limited by whether the defendant is a charity
				3. the purpose of charitable immunity is separate
				4. the laws are not connected
2. but what if laws are connected
	1. consider Maryland Cas v Jacek
	2. DNJ 1957
	3. Suit by MD insurer for declaratory judgment concerning liab under auto ins policy
	4. Issued in NJ to NJ domiciliary
	5. D had driven car with wife in NY
	6. Accident
	7. NJ – spousal immunity
		1. BUT insurer liable for any successful suit against insured
	8. NY, abolished spousal imm
		1. BUT if spouse is successfully sued, insurer not liable
	9. All NJ law, insurer not liab
	10. All NY law, insurer not liab
	11. Ct used 1st Rest
		1. Insurance contract –
			1. NJ - full liab
		2. Tort – spousal imm
			1. NY - no limit
	12. Does this make sense?
		1. NO NY tort and insurance contract law belong together
		2. both NY and NJ are worried about fraud
		3. NY solves problem by making insurer not liable
			1. needs that to allow spousal immunity
		4. NJ solves the problem by having spousal immunity
			1. that’s why it can allow full liability of insurer
		5. cannot have NY law on spousal immunity with NJ law on ins contract
3. What does this sound like?
	1. Problem of Cooney v Osgood
	2. NY ties joint and several liability to availability of contribution action
	3. Can’t have NY joint and several liability against NY company by MO employee, but apply MO law to prohibit contrib. action against MO employer – need to go together
4. Idea that depecage works only when you don’t split laws that are tailored to one another
	1. Will that be a problem if you use interest analysis?
	2. How would Jacek work out under interest analysis?
	3. Spousal immunity and contract both under NJ law
5. Renvoi (actually désistement)
	1. Question is when to look to the choice of law rules of another jurisdiction when determining its interest
	2. Have already seen this done in Phillips v. GM case
		1. courts fall for this a lot
	3. Pfau v Trent Alum Co.
		1. 55 NJ 511
		2. P, Conn domiciliary, injured in Iowa while passenger in auto driven by NJ domiciliary
		3. Both are students at Parsons College in Iowa
		4. Iowa has guest statute
		5. car registered in NJ
			1. in name of company owned by D’s father
			2. insured in NJ by NJ co
		6. trip was to Columbia MO
			1. collided in Iowa w/ Iowa domiciliaries
		7. NJ (forum) does not have lex loci delicti
			1. Has interest analysis
		8. What are purposes of Iowa guest statute?
			1. cut down litig arising from unselfishness
			2. protect good Samaritan
			3. to prevent ingratitude
			4. to prevent suits by hitchhikers
			5. to prevent collusion affecting insurance
		9. so Iowa law does not apply
		10. Does Conn law apply?
			1. In determining Conn interest do we look to Conn choice of law rules?
			2. Conn (at the time) used lex loci deliciti
			3. so would apply Iowa law
			4. so no interest?

“First, it is not definite that plaintiff would be unable to recover in either of those states. More importantly, however we, see no reason for applying Connecticut's choice-of-law rule. To do so would frustrate the very goals of governmental-interest analysis. Connecticut's choice-of-law rule does not identify that state's interest in the matter. Lex loci delicti was born in an effort to achieve simplicity and uniformity, and does not relate to a state's interest in having its law applied to given issues in a tort case.”

* + - 1. fact of its lex loci delicti choice of law rule is unrelated to interest
				1. Lex loci was born of attempt for certainty
				2. Is that so?

Wasn’t it born of a view of state’s real legislative powers?

Conn thinks it cannot have an interest because no regulatory power

1. Approach of interest analysis to other state’s choice of law rules
	1. A number of approaches
		1. Kay & Westen
			1. Interests objective
			2. Once you spell out policies behind laws the interests follow independently of the jurisdiction’s choice of law rules
			3. but can use a jurisdiction’s choice of law rules to break true conflicts
			4. this is the usual approach, at least officially
				1. eg in 2nd Rest
		2. view that interests are subjective
			1. look to interest analysis jurisdiction’s choice of law decisions to determine its interests
			2. but don’t look to 1st Rest. jurisdiction’s choice of law rules
				1. BUT can to break true conflicts
		3. Kramer-Roosevelt
			1. choice of law rules always relevant
			2. as long as they are about scope not priority
			3. EG A CA court is entertaining an action brought by a NY P against an Ontario D concerning an accident in Ontario.
				1. NY would apply Ontario law
				2. does that mean that a CA ct cannot apply NY law?
				3. does NY ct say it is not interested?

then the CA ct is bound by its decisions

* + - * 1. or does it really recognizes it is a true conflict

and gives Ont law priority

that does not bind a CA ct

* + - 1. if so, what is 1st Rest approach?
				1. scope or priority?

Roosevelt says scope

Kramer priority

* + 1. Green’s argument
			1. Let us say that a NY ct thinks its choice of law decision is about scope
			2. does that mean that it wants to bind sister states?
			3. cannot make an a priori claim
			4. it should be certified to the relevant state supreme court
			5. Green thinks that state courts will say that sister state courts are not bound