1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to sovereign immunity; amending s. 3 768.28, F.S.; revising the statutory limits on 4 liability for tort claims against the state and its 5 agencies and subdivisions; revising requirements for a 6 government entity to settle a claim or judgment; 7 revising the timeframe within which the appropriate 8 agency must make final disposition of a claim after it 9 is filed to prevent the claim from being deemed denied; revising exceptions relating to instituting 10 11 actions on claims against the state or one of its 12 agencies and to the statute of limitations for such 13 claims; reenacting ss. 45.061, 110.504, 111.071, 163.01, 190.043, 213.015, 252.51, 252.89, 252.944, 14 260.0125, 284.31, 284.38, 322.13, 337.19, 341.302, 15 16 373.1395, 375.251, 381.0056, 393.075, 395.1055, 403.706, 409.993, 455.221, 455.32, 456.009, 456.076, 17 18 471.038, 472.006, 497.167, 513.118, 548.046, 556.106, 589.19, 723.0611, 760.11, 766.1115, 766.112, 768.1355, 19 768.295, 944.713, 946.5026, 946.514, 961.06, 1002.33, 20 1002.333, 1002.34, 1002.55, 1002.83, 1002.88, 1006.24, 21 and 1006.261, F.S., to incorporate the amendments made 22 23 to s. 768.28, F.S., in references thereto; providing 24 applicability; providing an effective date. 25

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Subsection (5), paragraphs (a) and (d) of subsection (6), and subsection (14) of section 768.28, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

768.28 Waiver of sovereign immunity in tort actions; recovery limits; civil liability for damages caused during a riot; limitation on attorney fees; statute of limitations; exclusions; indemnification; risk management programs.—

The state and its agencies and subdivisions shall be liable for tort claims in the same manner and to the same extent as a private individual under like circumstances, but liability shall not include punitive damages or interest for the period before judgment. Neither the state nor its agencies or subdivisions shall be liable to pay a claim or a judgment by any one person which exceeds the sum of \$400,000; \$200,000 or any claim or judgment, or portions thereof, which, when totaled with all other claims or judgments paid by the state or its agencies or subdivisions arising out of the same incident or occurrence, exceeds the sum of \$600,000 \$300,000. However, a judgment or judgments may be claimed and rendered in excess of these amounts and may be settled and paid pursuant to this section act up to \$400,000 \$200,000 or \$600,000, as applicable. The \$300,000, as the case may be; and that portion of the judgment that exceeds these amounts may be reported to the Legislature, and but may be

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paid in part or in whole only by further act of the Legislature.

- (b) Notwithstanding the limited waiver of sovereign immunity provided in paragraph (a), herein, the state or an agency or a subdivision of the state thereof may agree, within the limits of insurance coverage provided, to settle a claim made or a judgment rendered against it in excess of the waiver provided in paragraph (a) without further action by the Legislature., but The state or an agency or a subdivision thereof may shall not be deemed to have waived any defense of sovereign immunity or to have increased the limits of its liability as a result of its obtaining insurance coverage for tortious acts in excess of the \$200,000 or \$300,000 waiver provided in paragraph (a) above.
- (c) The limitations of liability set forth in this subsection shall apply to the state and its agencies and subdivisions whether or not the state or its agencies or subdivisions possessed sovereign immunity before July 1, 1974.
- (d) (b) A municipality has a duty to allow the municipal law enforcement agency to respond appropriately to protect persons and property during a riot or an unlawful assembly based on the availability of adequate equipment to its municipal law enforcement officers and relevant state and federal laws. If the governing body of a municipality or a person authorized by the governing body of the municipality breaches that duty, the municipality is civilly liable for any damages, including

damages arising from personal injury, wrongful death, or property damages proximately caused by the municipality's breach of duty. The sovereign immunity recovery limits in paragraph (a) do not apply to an action under this paragraph.

- (6)(a) An action may not be instituted on a claim against the state or one of its agencies or subdivisions unless the claimant presents the claim in writing to the appropriate agency, and also, except as to any claim against a municipality, county, or the Florida Space Authority, presents such claim in writing to the Department of Financial Services, within 3 years after such claim accrues and the Department of Financial Services or the appropriate agency denies the claim in writing; except that, if:
- 1. Such claim is for contribution pursuant to s. 768.31, it must be so presented within 6 months after the judgment against the tortfeasor seeking contribution has become final by lapse of time for appeal or after appellate review or, if there is no such judgment, within 6 months after the tortfeasor seeking contribution has either discharged the common liability by payment or agreed, while the action is pending against her or him, to discharge the common liability; or
- 2. Such action is for wrongful death, the claimant must present the claim in writing to the Department of Financial Services within 2 years after the claim accrues; or
  - 3. Such action arises from a violation of s. 794.011

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involving a victim who was younger than the age of 16 at the time of the act, the claimant may present the claim in writing at any time pursuant to s. 95.11(9). This subparagraph applies to a claim accruing at any time but shall also be construed in accordance with s. 95.11(9) to apply only to claims which would not have been time barred on or before July 1, 2010.

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For purposes of this section, complete, accurate, and timely compliance with the requirements of paragraph (c) shall occur prior to settlement payment, close of discovery or commencement of trial, whichever is sooner; provided the ability to plead setoff is not precluded by the delay. This setoff shall apply only against that part of the settlement or judgment payable to the claimant, minus claimant's reasonable attorney's fees and costs. Incomplete or inaccurate disclosure of unpaid adjudicated claims due the state, its agency, officer, or subdivision, may be excused by the court upon a showing by the preponderance of the evidence of the claimant's lack of knowledge of an adjudicated claim and reasonable inquiry by, or on behalf of, the claimant to obtain the information from public records. Unless the appropriate agency had actual notice of the information required to be disclosed by paragraph (c) in time to assert a setoff, an unexcused failure to disclose shall, upon hearing and order of court, cause the claimant to be liable for double the original undisclosed judgment and, upon further motion, the court shall enter judgment for the agency in that

amount. Except as provided otherwise in this subsection, the failure of the Department of Financial Services or the appropriate agency to make final disposition of a claim within 3 6 months after it is filed shall be deemed a final denial of the claim for purposes of this section. For purposes of this subsection, in medical malpractice actions and in wrongful death actions, the failure of the Department of Financial Services or the appropriate agency to make final disposition of a claim within 90 days after it is filed shall be deemed a final denial of the claim. The statute of limitations for medical malpractice actions and wrongful death actions is tolled for the period of time taken by the Department of Financial Services or the appropriate agency to deny the claim. The provisions of this subsection do not apply to such claims as may be asserted by counterclaim pursuant to s. 768.14.

- (14) Every claim against the state or one of its agencies or subdivisions for damages for a negligent or wrongful act or omission pursuant to this section shall be forever barred unless the civil action is commenced by filing a complaint in the court of appropriate jurisdiction within 4 years after such claim accrues; except that:
- (a) An action for contribution must be commenced within the limitations provided in s. 768.31(4); and
- (b) An action for damages arising from medical malpractice or wrongful death must be commenced within the limitations for

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151	such actions in s. $95.11(4)$ ; and
152	(c) An action arising from any act constituting a
153	violation of s. 794.011 involving a victim who was younger than
154	the age of 16 at the time of the act may be commenced at any
155	time pursuant to s. 95.11(9). This paragraph applies to a claim
156	accruing at any time as long as such claim would not have been
157	time barred on or before July 1, 2010, under s. 95.11(9).
158	Section 2. <u>Sections 45.061, 110.504, 111.071, 163.01,</u>
159	190.043, 213.015, 252.51, 252.89, 252.944, 260.0125, 284.31,
160	284.38, 322.13, 337.19, 341.302, 373.1395, 375.251, 381.0056,
161	393.075, 395.1055, 403.706, 409.993, 455.221, 455.32, 456.009,
162	456.076, 471.038, 472.006, 497.167, 513.118, 548.046, 556.106,
163	<u>589.19, 723.0611, 760.11, 766.1115, 766.112, 768.1355, 768.295,</u>
164	944.713, 946.5026, 946.514, 961.06, 1002.33, 1002.333, 1002.34,
165	1002.55, 1002.83, 1002.88, 1006.24, and 1006.261, Florida
166	Statutes, are reenacted for the purpose of incorporating the
167	amendments made by this act to s. 768.28, Florida Statutes, in
168	references thereto.
169	Section 3. Except as otherwise expressly provided herein,
170	this act applies to claims accruing on or after October 1, 2023.
171	Section 4. This act shall take effect October 1, 2023.