



**THE FLORIDA SENATE**  
**SPECIAL MASTER ON CLAIM BILLS**

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DATE	COMM	ACTION
1/12/18	SM	Favorable
1/17/18	JU	<b>Favorable</b>
	GO	
	RC	

January 12, 2018

The Honorable Joe Negrón  
President, The Florida Senate  
Suite 409, The Capitol  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

Re: **SB 26** – Senator Garcia  
**HB 6543** – Representative Perez  
Relief of Eric Scott Tenner

**SPECIAL MASTER'S FINAL REPORT**

THIS IS AN UNCONTESTED EXCESS JUDGEMENT CLAIM FOR LOCAL FUNDS IN THE AMOUNT OF \$1.45 MILLION AGAINST MIAMI-DADE COUNTY FOR THE WRONGFUL DEATH OF ERIC SCOTT TENNER, WHICH WAS PARTIALLY CAUSED BY THE NEGLIGENT OPERATION OF A COUNTY BUS.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

On the morning of October 8, 2014, Mr. Tenner, was riding his bicycle on the US 1 Busway just south of SW 124<sup>th</sup> Street in Miami-Dade County when he was struck from behind by a Miami-Dade County bus driven by Jose Sequeria. At the time, Mr. Tenner was wearing all recommended safety equipment including a helmet, a head lamp on the front of his bicycle, and a flashing strobe light on the rear of his bicycle. A witness riding the bus that struck Mr. Tenner, Christopher Hanna, saw Mr. Tenner riding on his bicycle with blinking lights when the bus approached him from behind. Mr. Hanna also felt the impact of the collision between the bus and Mr. Tenner.

After striking Mr. Tenner, Jose Sequeria did not stop to provide assistance, but continued driving his route.<sup>1</sup> Miguel Mora, driver of a bus immediately behind Mr. Sequeria's bus, pulled over to assist Mr. Tenner. Mr. Tenner was taken to Kendall Regional Hospital where he died of his injuries on October 11, 2014.

On July 16, 2015, Maria Tenner, Mr. Tenner's wife, brought suit against Miami-Dade County as the personal representative of Mr. Tenner's estate under the Florida Wrongful Death Act.<sup>2</sup> Miami-Dade County responded to the suit asserting the defenses of assumed risk and comparative negligence. The County's strongest argument at trial would likely have been that Mr. Tenner was riding his bicycle on a roadway that was designated specifically for transit and emergency vehicles.

The plaintiffs hired Raffa Consulting Economists to prepare a statement of loss of dependent support that could be expected from Mr. Tenner's death. The report determined that the total economic loss from Mr. Tenner's death would be approximately \$3.5 million. On June 14, 2017, the parties entered into mediation. It was successful and resulted in a settlement agreement signed on the same day. In the settlement the County agreed to pay a total of \$1.75 million to Mr. Tenner's estate to settle all claims arising from the matter.<sup>3</sup> At the time of the settlement, the County paid \$300,000 to the plaintiffs and the County also agreed to support a claim bill for the remaining \$1.45 million.

#### CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

Miami-Dade County owned and operated the bus that struck Mr. Tenner and the driver of the bus, Mr. Sequeria, was an employee of the county. Section 768.28, F.S., allows injured parties to sue the state or local governments for damages caused by the negligence of their employees. When demonstrating negligence, the elements that must be found are duty, breach, causation, and damages.<sup>4</sup> Additionally, s. 768.81, F.S., allows damages in a negligence case to be

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<sup>1</sup> Mr. Sequeria was later arrested for leaving the scene of an accident involving serious bodily injury, but the charges were dropped because the state could not prove that Mr. Sequeria was aware that he had hit Mr. Tenner.

<sup>2</sup> Section 768.16, F.S.

<sup>3</sup> In testimony during the Special Master hearing, the attorney for the plaintiffs, Christopher Marlowe, testified that the plaintiffs agreed to Mr. Tenner's 50 percent comparative negligence when settling the case.

<sup>4</sup> *Charron v. Birge*, 37 So.3d 292, 296 (Fla. 5th DCA 2010).

apportioned among all responsible parties who contributed to an accident.

In general, the driver of a motor vehicle has a duty to use reasonable care, in light of the circumstances, to prevent injuring persons within the vehicle's path.<sup>5</sup> In this case, several witnesses riding Mr. Sequeria's bus, as well as the bus immediately behind Mr. Sequeria's, testified that they were able to see Mr. Tenner riding his bicycle as the bus approached him from the rear. Mr. Hanna, a witness riding Mr. Sequeria's bus, testified that he, at first, believed that Mr. Sequeria was attempting to turn to avoid the collision; but in the end did not turn and consequently struck and killed Mr. Tenner. Mr. Hanna's testimony shows that Mr. Sequeria was negligent in not using reasonable care and not taking appropriate action to avoid a collision with Mr. Tenner.

Mr. Tenner was also comparatively negligent for riding his bicycle on a roadway specifically designated for transit and emergency vehicles only. Although designated specifically for such traffic, the roadway where Mr. Tenner was riding his bicycle was often used by cyclists. Mr. Mora, the driver of a second bus, testified that bicyclists and pedestrians are constantly present and "there's a lot of accidents on the Busway." At trial, the portion of negligence would have been determined by the jury. However, during the special master hearing Christopher Marlowe, the attorney for the plaintiffs, testified that the plaintiffs agreed to accept 50 percent comparative negligence upon settlement of the case. This apportionment of fault is reasonable in light of the evidence.

According to the economic analysis done by the Raffa Consulting Economists, Mr. Tenner's estate suffered damages of approximately \$3.5 million due to his premature death. This figure is reasonable based on the evidence. Due to Mr. Tenner's comparative negligence, stipulated at 50 percent, the damages that a court could assess to Mr. Sequeria's negligence are \$1.75 million. Of these damages, \$300,000 have been paid leaving \$1.45 million outstanding.

ATTORNEYS FEES:

Senate Bill 26 limits the total amount paid for attorney fees to 25 percent of the amount awarded. As such, the amount of

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<sup>5</sup> *Gowdy v. Bell*, 993 So.2d 585, 586 (Fla. 1st DCA 2008).

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attorney fees will be limited to \$362,500 of the \$1.45 million awarded under the bill.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The undersigned recommends that Senate Bill 26 be reported FAVORABLY.

Respectfully submitted,

Daniel Looke  
Senate Special Master

cc: Secretary of the Senate