

	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RCS		
01/29/2024		
	•	

The Committee on Governmental Oversight and Accountability (Brodeur) recommended the following:

## Senate Amendment to Amendment (702674) (with title amendment)

Delete lines 59 - 139

and insert:

1 2

3 4

5

6

7

8

9

10

above. An insurance policy may not condition the payment of benefits, in whole or in part, on the enactment of a claims bill.

(c) The limitations of liability set forth in this subsection shall apply to the state and its agencies and 11

12

13 14

15 16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39



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.
- (e) When determining liability limits for a claim, the limitations of liability in effect on the date a final judgment is entered shall apply to the settled claim.
- (f) Beginning July 1, 2029, and on July 1 every 5 years thereafter, the Department of Financial Services shall adjust the limitations of liability in this subsection to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for the Southeast or a successor index as calculated by the United States Department of Labor.
- (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 18

40

41

42

43

44 45

46

47

48

49

50 51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

6.3

64

65

66

67

68



months 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 arises from a violation of s. 794.011 involving a victim who was younger than 16 years of age at the time of the act, the claimant may present the claim in writing at any time pursuant to s. 95.11(9) 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.
- (d) 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

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78 79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88 89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96 97



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 4 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 as to all prospective defendants for the period of time taken by the Department of Financial Services or the appropriate agency to deny the claim. The claimant has 60 days from the time of the Department of Financial Services' or the appropriate agency's final disposition of a claim or the time at which final denial of the claim is deemed to have occurred, or the remainder of the period of the statute of limitations, whichever is greater, within which to file suit. The provisions of this ======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =====

Page 4 of 5

And the title is amended as follows:



Delete lines 189 - 208 and insert:

98

99

100 101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

subdivisions; prohibiting insurance policies from placing conditions for payment upon the enactment of a claim bill; authorizing a subdivision of the state to settle a claim in excess of the statutory limit without further action by the Legislature regardless of insurance coverage limits; prohibiting a party from lobbying against any agreed upon settlement brought to the Legislature as a claims bill; specifying that the limitations in effect on the date a final judgment is entered apply to that claim; requiring the Department of Financial Services to adjust the limitations on tort liability every 5 years after a specified date; revising the period within which certain claims must be presented to certain entities; revising exceptions relating to instituting actions on tort claims against the state or one of its agencies or subdivisions; revising the period after which the failure of certain entities to make final disposition of a claim shall be deemed a final denial of the claim for certain purposes; revising the statute of limitations for tort claims against the state or one of its agencies or subdivisions and exceptions thereto; providing a claimant a specific timeframe to file suit; reenacting ss.