

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 551 Financial Responsibility for Operation of Motor Vehicles
SPONSOR(S): Hays and others
TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 1030

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1) Civil Justice Committee		Kruse	Billmeier
2) Insurance Committee			
3) Justice Council			
4) _____			
5) _____			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

HB 551 expands the scope of the definition of the term "rental company" to include the holder of a motor vehicle title or an equity interest in a motor vehicle title if the title or equity interest is held under an asset-backed securitization of a fleet of motor vehicles under the dominion and control of a rental company in the operation of such rental company's business. This expansion would allow the holder of title to qualify for the protections in s. 324.021(9)(b)2., F.S., which provides that a rental company is liable for the operation of the vehicle or the acts of the operator only up to \$100,000 per person and up to \$300,000 per incident for bodily injury, and up to \$50,000 for property damage. Several of the larger rental car companies have established this type of business arrangement with companies which are the holders of the motor vehicle titles of the rental cars, and those companies are seeking protection from liability.

This bill will not have a fiscal impact on state or local government.

This bill will take effect July 1, 2005.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

Provide limited government – This bill provides limitations on vicarious liability for certain rental car companies.

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Vicarious Liability

Vicarious liability is a long-standing, common law doctrine imposing indirect legal responsibility on nontortfeasors. The nature of the relationship, whether it is employer-employee, principal-agent, or motor vehicle owner-operator, makes one party liable for the negligent acts of the other. The doctrine reflects a policy decision that a business should bear the cost of risks associated with its business activities.

The Legislature in 1999 passed a tort reform package in ch. 99-225, L.O.F., which, among numerous other provisions, provided limits of liability to owners of motor vehicles who lend his or her car to a person, and also provided limits of liability for rental car companies. The limits of liability were codified in ch. 324.021, F.S.

Chapter 324, F.S., sets out, among many other topics, the financial responsibility of operators of motor vehicles in the state. This chapter includes definitions of certain terms including “motor vehicle,” “proof of financial responsibility,” “motor vehicle liability policy,” and “owner/lessor.” This section also provides the definition of a “rental company” as:

an entity that is engaged in the business of renting or leasing motor vehicles to the general public and that rents or leases a majority of its motor vehicles to persons with no direct or indirect affiliation with the rental company. The term also includes a motor vehicle dealer that provides temporary replacement vehicles to its customers for up to 10 days.¹

Under s. 324.021, F.S., the limits of liability for an owner/lessor (rental company) are described as:

The lessor, under an agreement to rent or lease a motor vehicle for a period of less than 1 year, shall be deemed the owner of the motor vehicle for the purpose of determining liability for the operation of the vehicle or the acts of the operator in connection therewith only up to \$100,000 per person and up to \$300,000 per incident for bodily injury and up to \$50,000 for property damage. If the lessee or the operator of the motor vehicle is uninsured or has any insurance with limits less than \$500,000 combined property damage and bodily injury liability, the lessor shall be liable for up to an additional \$500,000 in economic damages only arising out of the use of the motor vehicle. The additional specified liability of the lessor for economic damages shall be reduced by amounts actually recovered from the lessee, from the operator, and from any insurance or self-insurance covering the lessee or operator. Nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to affect the liability of the lessor for its own negligence.²

This bill expands the definition of the term “rental company” to include a holder of a motor vehicle title or an equity interest in a motor vehicle title if the title or equity interest is held

¹ Section 324.021(9)(c), F.S.

² Section 324.021(9)(b)2., F.S.

pursuant to an asset-backed securitization of a fleet of motor vehicles under the dominion and control of a rental company in the operation of such rental company's business. This change will allow a holder of title to qualify for the limitations on vicarious liability for rental companies in s. 324.021(9)(b), F.S.

According to the proponents of the bill, since passage of the tort reform package in 1999, the business model for rental companies has evolved from direct ownership of the rental cars by the rental company to a situation where the rental company controls the motor vehicles in day-to-day business operations but the title to the rental car fleet is held by a separate company under an asset backed securitization agreement. The companies that hold title to the fleets of rental vehicles are seeking to be protected from liability under the same law that protects the rental companies. However, this bill would extend liability protection to companies that do not actually rent vehicles on a day-to-day basis.

C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Amends s. 324.021(9)(c), F.S., to provide that the term "rental company" includes a holder of a motor vehicle title or an equity interest in a motor vehicle title if the title or equity interest is held pursuant to an asset-backed securitization of a fleet of motor vehicles under the dominion and control of a rental company in the operation of such rental company's business.

Section 2. Provides that the bill will be effective July 1, 2005.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

The Office of Insurance Regulation reported that this bill will have no regulatory or fiscal impact on the office.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

A company that is a holder of a motor vehicle title or equity interest in a motor vehicle title for a rental company may face fewer or less costly lawsuits because of the limits of liability that the holder will qualify for under the terms of this bill.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

This bill does not require counties or municipalities to take an action requiring the expenditure of funds, nor does it reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenue in the aggregate, nor does it reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

2. Other:

Florida courts have upheld the vicarious liability limitations in s. 324.021(9)(b)2., F.S., because the courts have found that this statute does not deny a plaintiff access to the courts.³

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

N/A.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE & COMBINED BILL CHANGES

N/A.

³ *Sontay v. Avis Rent-A-Car Systems, Inc.*, 872 So. 2d 316, 319 (Fla. 4th DCA 2004); *Budget Rent-A-Car Systems, Inc., v. Bennett*, 847 So. 2d 579, 581 (Fla. 3rd DCA 2003)(citing the court's holdings in *Enterprise Leasing Co. South Central, Inc., v. Hughes*, 833 So. 2d 832, 838 (Fla. 1st DCA 2002).