

**The Florida Senate**  
**BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

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Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Fiscal Policy

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BILL: SB 408

INTRODUCER: Senator Simmons

SUBJECT: Designated Areas for Skateboarding, Inline Skating, Paintball, or Freestyle or Mountain and Off-roading Bicycling

DATE: March 18, 2015

REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Brown</u>	<u>Cibula</u>	<u>JU</u>	<u>Favorable</u>
2.	<u>Stearns</u>	<u>Yeatman</u>	<u>CA</u>	<u>Favorable</u>
3.	<u>Jones</u>	<u>Hrdlicka</u>	<u>FP</u>	<u>Pre-meeting</u>

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**I. Summary:**

SB 408 eliminates the requirement that a governmental entity obtain a consent form from the parent of a child who utilizes a public skate park or area set aside for skateboarding, inline skating, or freestyle bicycling as a condition of limiting the governmental entity's liability for damages or injuries. However, under the bill and current law, the governmental entity can be liable for gross negligence or for failing to guard against or warn of dangerous conditions that are not apparent, regardless of whether a parental consent form is obtained.

**II. Present Situation:**

**Inherently Risky Activities on Public Property**

As skateboarding and inline skating gained in popularity in Florida, citizens called for an increase in public skate parks and other facilities. Local government officials, however, declined to create these parks and set-aside areas out of concern for liability exposure. In 1999, the Legislature addressed these concerns by providing immunity from liability for governmental entities that set aside areas for skateboarding, inline skating, and freestyle bicycling.<sup>1</sup>

Today, s. 316.0085, F.S., addresses, and considers as inherently risky, the activities of skateboarding, inline skating, paintball, and freestyle, mountain, and off-road bicycling.<sup>2</sup> According to the statute, a governmental entity, which may include a federal, state, or local governmental entity, authorizes or permits a person to engage in these inherently risky activities

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<sup>1</sup> Chapter 99-133, L.O.F., expressly recognizes "that governmental owners or lessees of property have failed to make property available for [skateboarding, inline skating, and freestyle bicycling] because of the exposure to liability from lawsuits and the prohibitive cost of insurance, if insurance can be obtained for such activities." s. 316.0085(1), F.S.

<sup>2</sup> Section 316.0085(2)(b), F.S.

by posting a sign designating an area for a specific activity.<sup>3</sup> The governmental entity is generally immune from liability for damages or injuries to a person 17 years of age or older as a result of participating in an inherently risky activity. However, for a participant who is younger than 17 years of age, the governmental entity has the benefit of this limited liability only if it obtains the written consent of a parent of the child.<sup>4</sup>

Although existing law provides significant liability protections to governmental entities, a governmental entity can be held liable for damages or injuries if it:

- Fails to warn of a dangerous condition which a participant cannot reasonably be expected to notice; or
- Commits gross negligence that is the proximate cause of a participant's injury.<sup>5</sup>

Additionally, s. 316.0085, F.S., provides that any person who participates, assists or observes in skateboarding, inline skating, paintball, or freestyle or mountain and off-road bicycling assumes the known and unknown inherent risks in those activities. A participant is negligent if he or she fails to:

- Act within the limits of his or her ability and the purpose and design of the equipment used;
- Remain in control of his or her equipment and himself or herself; or
- Refrain from acting in a way that may cause or contribute to death or injury of himself or herself or others.<sup>6</sup>

### **Skateboarding Injuries**

In a study on admissions of children to emergency rooms from 2002-2011, researchers found an increase in children presenting with traumatic brain injuries, such as concussions from sports activities.<sup>7</sup> Activities with the highest admission rates per patient seen in the emergency room for traumatic brain injury are skiing, sledding, inline skating, and skateboarding.<sup>8</sup> Although researchers focused on a single children's hospital, the article also notes that nationally the number of children presenting with sport-related traumatic brain injuries increased 62 percent between 2001 and 2009.<sup>9</sup>

### **Skate Parks**

Florida has both public and private skate parks. According to the Florida League of Cities, currently 65 city or county skate parks operate around the state.<sup>10</sup> Whether all governmental entities provide and require written consent forms is unknown. Although the Legislature left it to

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<sup>3</sup> Section 316.0085(2)(a) and (3), F.S.

<sup>4</sup> Section 316.0085(3), F.S.

<sup>5</sup> Section 316.0085(5), F.S.

<sup>6</sup> Section 316.0085(7)(b), F.S.

<sup>7</sup> Stephen Reinberg, *Many More Kids Visiting ER for Sports Concussions, Study Finds* (Sept. 30, 2013). Available at <http://www.medicinenet.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=174050> (last visited Mar. 6, 2015).

<sup>8</sup> *Id.* Researchers collected 3,900 records of children seen in the emergency department of the Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center for a sports-related brain injury. Of these, 372 cases required hospital admission.

<sup>9</sup> *Id.*

<sup>10</sup> Email correspondence with David Cruz, Florida League of Cities, on file with the Senate Judiciary Committee (Feb. 6, 2015).

governmental entities to draft the actual consent forms, questions arose regarding the format and procedure of the forms.<sup>11, 12</sup>

### **Sovereign Immunity**

Sovereign immunity originally referred to the English common law concept that the government may not be sued because “the King can do no wrong.” Sovereign immunity bars lawsuits against the state or its political subdivisions for the torts of officers, employees, or agents unless the public entity expressly waives immunity.

Article X, s. 13 of the Florida Constitution recognizes sovereign immunity and authorizes the Legislature to provide a waiver of immunity. Section 768.28(1), F.S., provides a limited waiver of sovereign immunity. By law, liability is limited to \$200,000 per plaintiff or \$300,000 per incident.<sup>13</sup> Therefore, if the liability protections in s. 316.0085, F.S., do not apply, a plaintiff’s recovery will still be limited by the caps in the state’s waiver of its sovereign immunity. To exceed the caps, the claimant must request legislative approval through the claim bill process.<sup>14</sup> Whether to approve a claim bill is entirely at the discretion of the Legislature.<sup>15</sup>

### **III. Effect of Proposed Changes:**

The bill preserves immunity for governmental entities by eliminating the requirement for governmental entities to collect written parental consent forms prior to allowing a child under 17 years of age to utilize a designated area for skateboarding, inline skating, and freestyle bicycling.

The bill does not change the existing requirement for immunity that governmental entities collect written parental consent forms prior to allowing a child under 17 to utilize an area designated for paintball and mountain or off-road bicycling.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2015.

### **IV. Constitutional Issues:**

#### **A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

The mandate restrictions do not apply because the bill does not require counties and municipalities to spend funds, reduce counties’ or municipalities’ ability to raise revenue, or reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with counties and municipalities.

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<sup>11</sup> Joseph G. Jarret, *Skating on Thin Concrete: The Florida Legislature’s Response to Skateboarders and Skaters*, 76 FLA. B.J. 74, 76 (Nov. 2002). Questions posed at a roundtable discussion in Polk County attended by public sector attorneys and risk managers included: “In terms of waivers, who will secure the consent from the parent and what procedure will be implemented to prove that the adult is a legal guardian or parent of the child?” and “Who will draft the consent form and will the form include the acknowledgement that the child has been cleared medically to participate in such activity?” *Id.*

<sup>12</sup> Nothing in s. 316.0085, F.S., prohibits a child from skateboarding at a skate park or engaging in inline skating without the consent of a parent. Similarly, nothing requires a governmental entity to collect a consent form from a child’s parent before the child may participate at a skate park. As such, the “written consent” described in s. 316.0085, F.S., appears more like a waiver or a document releasing the governmental entity from liability.

<sup>13</sup> Section 768.28(5), F.S.

<sup>14</sup> Section 768.28(5), F.S.

<sup>15</sup> *Id.*

**B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:**

None.

**C. Trust Funds Restrictions:**

None.

**V. Fiscal Impact Statement:****A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

**B. Private Sector Impact:**

The bill does not impact skate parks or facilities for inline skating on private property.

Whether removing the condition of written consent forms for immunity from liability will increase participation and perhaps sports-related injuries and medical costs for participants is unknown.

**C. Government Sector Impact:**

Governmental entities that provide designated areas for skateboarding and inline skating or freestyle bicycling will have no need to make available and collect written consent forms from parents of participants. Stationing a government employee at each site, providing a form, and storing the forms will no longer be necessary.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Statutes Affected:**

This bill substantially amends section 316.0085 of the Florida Statutes.

**IX. Additional Information:****A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

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This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

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