Bill No. CS for CS for CS SB 80

Amendment No. ____

	CHAMBER ACTION Senate House
1	÷
2	· ·
3	÷
4	÷
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	Senator Klein moved the following amendment:
12	
13	Senate Amendment (with title amendment)
14	On page 2, line 23, through page 10, line 9, delete
15	those lines
16	
17	and insert: such a political subdivision. For purposes of
18	this section, the term also includes any public or private
19	university school of medicine that is part of a public or
20	private university supported in whole or in part by state
21	funds and that has an affiliation with a local government or
22	state instrumentality under which the medical school's
23	computer systems, or diagnostic or therapeutic equipment
24	dependent upon date logic, are used to provide clinical
25	patient care services to the public.
26	(5) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PRODUCT
27	(a) The term "information technology product" includes
28	software, firmware, microcode, hardware, and equipment
29	containing embedded chips or microprocessors that create,
30	read, write, calculate, compare, sequence, or otherwise
31	operate on date data.
	4:04 PM 04/26/99 1 s0080c3c-28x28

Bill No. <u>CS for CS for CS SB 80</u>
Amendment No. ____

```
(b) The "information technology products" of a business or governmental agency are those that are owned, leased, or licensed by or under the exclusive control of the business or governmental agency and are used by it in providing its goods or services.

(6) YEAR-2000 COMPLIANT.--An information technology
```

product is "year-2000 compliant" if the product, when used in accordance with its associated documentation or recommended user intervention, is capable of correctly processing, providing, and receiving date data, and will do so for all dates occurring between February 28, 1996, and March 1, 2000, when all other information technology products that are used with the product properly exchange date data with it. An information technology product does not fail to be year-2000 compliant merely because it contains a defect that is unrelated to the manner in which the product processes, provides, or receives date data and that only incidentally causes the product to fail to properly process, provide, or receive date data.

Section 3. Exclusive remedies for failure to be year-2000 compliant.—The exclusive remedies in this state for recovering from a business or governmental agency damages resulting from the failure of its information technology products to be year-2000 compliant are those available for breach of a contract with or a tariff filed by the business or governmental agency; and all terms of that contract or tariff, including limitations on and exclusions of liability and disclaimers of warranty, remain fully enforceable and are unaffected by the provisions of this act. If there is no contract or tariff, the exclusive remedies in this state for recovering from a business or governmental agency damages

resulting from the failure of its information technology products to be year-2000 compliant are those provided in section 4 of this act.

Section 4. <u>Damages for failure to be year-2000</u> compliant; mediation; limitation on class actions; statute of limitations.--

- (1) Unless otherwise provided by a contract or tariff, any business may be liable only for direct economic damages caused by the failure of its information technology products to be year-2000 compliant, as provided in this section.
- (2) Unless otherwise provided by a contract or tariff, any governmental agency may be liable only for direct economic damages caused by the failure of its information technology products to be year-2000 compliant, and only within the limits on the waiver of sovereign immunity established in section 768.28, Florida Statutes.
- (3) The provisions of section 768.81, Florida
 Statutes, apply to the award of damages under this section.
- (a) Could have avoided or mitigated with the exercise of reasonable care; or
- (b) Could have reasonably avoided or mitigated as a result of any written or otherwise communicated disclosure actually made by the defendant before December 1, 1999, in a manner consistent with that used in the past to give notifications to the plaintiff or persons similarly situated, concerning whether any of the information technology products of the business or governmental agency was year-2000 compliant.
 - (5)(a) A business or governmental agency is not liable

for direct economic damages if it proves by a preponderance of
the evidence that it has:

- 1. Secured an assessment, by a person who possesses the technical skills, experience, or competence with respect to information technology resources to evaluate information technology products for year-2000 compliance, to determine actions necessary to make the information technology products of the business or governmental agency year-2000 compliant and, based on that assessment, holds before December 1, 1999, a reasonable good-faith belief that those products are year-2000 compliant; or
- 2. Before December 1, 1999, conducted a date-data test of its information technology products and as a result of such test has a reasonable good-faith belief that they are year-2000 compliant; or
- 3. If it has five or fewer employees and has a net worth of \$100,000 or less, made reasonable efforts to assess whether the entities on whose goods or services it relies and with whom it is in privity have provided information technology products that are year-2000 compliant and, with respect to each such entity, either:
- <u>a. Holds before December 1, 1999, a reasonable</u> good-faith belief, based on the response to inquiries or on research, that the entity has provided information technology products that are year-2000 compliant; or
- b. Discloses in writing to the other party before

 December 1, 1999, in a manner consistent with that used in the

 past to give written notifications to that party, that the

 entity has provided information technology products that are

 presumed not to be year-2000 compliant or that, based on the

 response to inquiries, the entity is making reasonable

good-faith efforts to make its information technology products become year-2000 compliant.

- (b) All defenses that would otherwise be available to a business or governmental agency in any other action, including an action based on negligence, remain available with respect to an action under this section. Moreover, the failure of a business or governmental agency to comply with paragraph (a) shall not create a presumption of liability and no inference may be drawn from such failure.
- (6) Beginning January 1, 2000, upon the filing of any lawsuit or the presentation of a claim for arbitration under section 7 of this act seeking damages under this section, and prior to the filing of an answer or response, the court having jurisdiction shall refer the claim to mediation under section 44.102, Florida Statutes, unless the court determines that the interests of justice would not be served. The time to file the answer or response shall be tolled for up to 60 days after service of process on the defendant or until the conclusion of the mediation, whichever is earlier.
- (7) A class action may not be maintained in this state:
- (a) Against a governmental agency for damages caused by the failure of its information technology products to be year-2000 compliant.
- (b) Against a business for damages caused by the failure of its information technology products to be year-2000 compliant, unless each member of the class has suffered direct economic damages in excess of \$50,000.
- (8) Any action for damages under this section must be commenced on or before March 1, 2002, but the running of this time is tolled from the date any offer is made to submit the

claim to mediation until the conclusion of mediation. 2 Section 5. Immunity from liability for directors and 3 officers of businesses.--4 (1) A director or officer of a business has absolute 5 and complete immunity from personal liability for any damages 6 resulting from the failure of the information technology 7 products of the business to be year-2000 compliant if the officer or director has either instructed the business or 8 received written assurance from another officer or director 9 10 that the business has been instructed to: 11 (a) Take steps to determine whether those products are 12 year-2000 compliant; 13 (b) Develop and implement a plan to take actions 14 necessary to make those products year-2000 compliant; and 15 (c) Inquire whether the information technology 16 products of the entities on whose goods or services the 17 business relies are year-2000 compliant. 18 (2) A director or officer who does not have absolute and complete immunity from personal liability under subsection 19 (1) nevertheless has immunity from personal liability to the 20 21 extent provided in chapter 607, Florida Statutes, or chapter 617, Florida Statutes. 22 Section 6. Antitrust exemption with respect to 23 24 exchanges of information. -- The exchange of information among 25 businesses concerning measures that have been taken or are to 26 be taken in order for a business to make its information 27 technology products year-2000 compliant does not constitute an 28 activity or conduct in restraint of trade or commerce under 29 chapter 542, Florida Statutes. 30 Section 7. Alternative dispute-resolution

31 | procedures.--

(1) VOLUNTARY BINDING ARBITRATION. --

- (a) Any party to a dispute under this act for which there is no prior arbitration agreement may, before a lawsuit has been filed, make an offer to the other party to submit the dispute to voluntary binding arbitration under section 44.104, Florida Statutes. An offer made under this paragraph must set out the maximum amount of damages that may be imposed pursuant to arbitration.
- (b) If at trial, the court finds that an offer was made under paragraph (a) and was rejected, the court shall award attorney's fees and costs in accordance with this paragraph.
- 1. If the offer was made by the plaintiff and rejected by the defendant, and if the defendant is ultimately found to be liable for damages in an amount equal to or exceeding that specified in the plaintiff's highest offer, the defendant must pay the plaintiff's costs and reasonable attorney's fees.
- 2. If the offer was made by the defendant and rejected by the plaintiff, and if the plaintiff is not ultimately awarded damages in an amount exceeding that specified in the defendant's highest offer, the plaintiff must pay the defendant's costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

(2) MEDIATION. --

- (a) The court may submit a claim for damages under this act to mediation pursuant to section 44.102, Florida Statutes.
- (b) A party may serve its last best offer made in mediation upon another party as an offer of judgment under section 678.79, Florida Statutes, and may make use of all the rights and remedies provided by this section.
 - (c) The court shall have discretion to require that

Bill No. <u>CS for CS for CS SB 80</u> Amendment No. ____

the costs of mediation be shared equally by the parties. (Redesignate subsequent sections.) ====== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= And the title is amended as follows: On page 1, lines 21 through 24, delete those lines and insert: circumstances; providing for construction of the