

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 135 CS
SPONSOR(S): Stansel and others
TIED BILLS:

Liability of Providers of Streetlights

IDEN./SIM. BILLS: SB 1790, SB 2560, HB 1513

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1) <u>Judiciary Committee</u>	<u>12 Y, 0 N, w/CS</u>	<u>Thomas</u>	<u>Hogge</u>
2) <u>Justice Council</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
3) <u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
4) <u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
5) <u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

In 2003, the Florida Supreme Court held that Florida law imposes on utilities a duty to the public for the maintenance of streetlights, and that a utility may be held liable for damages to third parties.

This bill provides that neither the state, nor any of its officers, agencies or instrumentalities, nor any public or electric utility that owns or maintains streetlights, security lights or other outdoor area lights, shall be held liable for any civil damages for personal injury, wrongful death, or property damage affected or caused by the malfunction or failure of such lights, unless the provider has failed to comply with certain maintenance requirements provided in the bill. The maintenance requirements are that the streetlight provider must:

- have “designated procedures” in place to respond to a notice that a streetlight is not working; the streetlight provider must inform its customers and the general public of those procedures.
- repair the streetlight within 60 days of receipt of actual notice that the streetlight is not working, except when repair is not possible due to circumstances beyond the control of the streetlight provider.

Additionally, the bill provides that in any civil action for damages regarding the provision or maintenance of streetlights, if the provider is immune from liability under the bill or is not a party to the litigation, the provider may not be named on the jury verdict form or deemed or found in that proceeding to be in any way at fault or responsible for the injury or death that gave rise to the damages.

Finally, this bill provides that the provisions of the newly created section control over any statute that may conflict with its provisions and that nothing in the section impacts or waives any provision of s. 768.28, F.S., relating to sovereign immunity of the state.

This bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state or local government.

The bill takes effect upon becoming law, applying to causes of action accruing on or after the effective date.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

Increase Personal Responsibility: On one hand, by eliminating a current basis for liability, this bill may affect incentives for utilities to perform maintenance on street lights. On the other hand, removing the duty from the utilities may create incentives on others to assume more responsibility for their own safety.

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Present Situation

The American Law Institute's Second Restatement of the Law of Torts describes the "undertaker's doctrine," in pertinent part, as:

Whenever one undertakes to provide a service to others, whether one does so gratuitously or by contract, the individual who undertakes to provide the service thereby assumes a duty to act carefully and to not put others at an undue risk of harm.¹

...

One who undertakes, gratuitously or for consideration, to render services to another which he should recognize as necessary for the protection of a third person or his things, is subject to liability to the third person for physical harm resulting from his failure to exercise reasonable care to protect his undertaking, if (1) his failure to exercise reasonable care increases the risk of such harm, or (2) he has undertaken to perform a duty owed by the other to the third person, or (3) the harm is suffered because of reliance of the other or the third person upon the undertaking.²

The Florida Supreme Court has applied this Restatement in determining the extent to which Florida law imposes liability to third parties on utilities for the maintenance of streetlights. In *Clay Electric Co-op., Inc. v. Johnson*,³ a utility under contract with the Jacksonville Electric Authority to maintain streetlights was sued by the estate of a pedestrian who was hit and killed by a truck driver on an unlit street. The estate alleged that the utility owed a duty to the public to maintain the streetlights, and that its failure to do so was the proximate cause of the decedent's death. The utility moved for summary judgment, arguing that no such legal duty to parties with which it was not in contractual privity existed. Construing all reasonable inferences in favor of the nonmoving parties, as required to do by the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure,⁴ the trial court agreed and entered summary judgment for the utility. The First District Court of Appeal reversed, holding that such a legal duty did exist.⁵

The Florida Supreme Court granted review on the basis that this holding by the First District conflicted with the Third District's ruling, in *Martinez v. Florida Power & Light Co.*,⁶ that there was no such duty in Florida law. The Florida Supreme Court agreed with the First District Court of Appeal applying the undertaker's doctrine and finding that such a legal duty does exist in Florida.

¹ RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF TORTS, § 323.

² *Id.*, § 324A.

³ 873 So.2d 1182 (Fla. 2003).

⁴ See FLA. R. CIV. P. 1.1510(c).

⁵ See *Lance, Inc. v. Johnson*, 790 So.2d 1163 (Fla. 1st DCA 2001); *Johnson v. Lance, Inc.*, 790 So.2d 1144 (Fla. 1st DCA 2001).

⁶ 785 So.2d 1251 (Fla. 3d DCA 2001).

Clay Electric had argued that the undertaker's doctrine was inapplicable because the inoperative streetlight did not increase the risk to the decedent. The decedent "was no worse off with an inoperative streetlight than he would have been with no light at all."⁷ Further Clay Electric and the dissenting opinion argued that the test for determining whether utility conduct imposes a duty to the public was described in *H.R. Moch Co. v. Rensselaer Water Co.*, 159 N.E. 896 (N.Y. 1928).⁸ The following test was articulated in that case:

If conduct has gone forward to such a stage that inaction would commonly result, not negatively merely in withholding a benefit, but positively or actively in working an injury, there exists a relation out of which arises a duty to go forward. . . . The query always is whether the putative wrongdoer has advanced to such a point as to have launched a force or instrument of harm, or has stopped where inaction is at most a refusal to become an instrument for good.⁹

Accordingly, the dissent argued that the failure to repair a streetlight was the withholding of a benefit rather than the launching of an instrument of harm and therefore no duty existed.¹⁰

Proposed Changes

The bill creates s. 768.1382, F.S., in ch. 768, F.S., the general negligence chapter of the Florida Statutes. This new section provides that neither the state, nor any of its officers, agencies or instrumentalities, nor any public utility or electric utility as defined in s. 366.02, F.S., that owns or maintains streetlights, security lights or other outdoor area lights, shall be held liable for any civil damages for personal injury, wrongful death, or property damage affected or caused by the malfunction or failure of such lights, unless the provider has failed to comply with certain maintenance requirements provided in the bill. The maintenance requirements are that the streetlight provider must:

- have "designated procedures" in place to respond to a notice that a streetlight is not working; the streetlight provider must inform its customers and the general public of those procedures.
- repair the streetlight within 60 days of receipt of actual notice that the streetlight is not working, except when repair is not possible due to circumstances beyond the control of the streetlight provider.

Subsection (4) of the bill provides that a streetlight provider is not liable if the streetlight is not working because service had been disconnected due to non-payment, termination of the contract, or at the request of the customer.

Subsection (5) of the bill provides that in any civil action for damages arising out of personal injury, wrongful death, or property damage when the streetlight provider's fault regarding the provision or maintenance of streetlights is at issue, if the provider is immune from liability under the bill or is not a party to the litigation, the provider may not be named on the jury verdict form or deemed or found in that proceeding to be in any way at fault or responsible for the injury or death that gave rise to the damages.

Subsection (6) of the bill provides that noncompliance with the provisions of the bill does not create a presumption of negligence on the part of the streetlight provider.

⁷ *Clay Electric*, 873 So. 2d at 1187.

⁸ *Id.* at 1188 and 1196-1197.

⁹ *Id.* at 1197 (emphasis in original).

¹⁰ *Id.* at 1198.

Subsection (7) of the bill provides that the provisions of the newly created section control over any statute that may conflict with its provisions and that nothing in the section impacts or waives any provision of s. 768.28, F.S., relating to sovereign immunity of the state.

C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Creates s. 768.1382, F.S., providing a limitation on liability relating to the maintenance and operation of streetlights.

Section 2. Provides an effective date of upon becoming law, applying to all causes of action accruing on or after the effective date.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

The bill does not appear to have any impact on state revenues.

2. Expenditures:

The bill does not appear to have any impact on state expenditures.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

The bill does not appear to have any impact on local government revenues.

2. Expenditures:

By eliminating a current legal basis for liability, it is possible that this bill may reduce municipal owned utilities' liability in the future and may impact insurance rates.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

By eliminating a current legal basis for liability, it is possible that this bill may reduce utilities' liability in the future and may impact insurance rates.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable because this joint resolution does not appear to require counties or cities to: spend funds or take action requiring the expenditure of funds; reduce the authority of counties or cities to raise revenues in the aggregate; or reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with counties or cities.

2. Other:

Access to Courts

Article I, section 21 of the Florida Constitution provides: "The courts shall be open to every person for redress of any injury, and justice shall be administered without sale, denial or delay."¹¹ In *Kluger v. White*,¹² the Florida Supreme Court considered the Legislature's power to abolish causes of action. At issue in *Kluger* was a statute which abolished causes of action to recover for property damage caused by an automobile accident unless the damage exceeded \$550.¹³ The court determined that the statute violated the access to courts provision of the state constitution, holding that where a right to access the courts for redress for a particular injury predates the adoption of the access to courts provision in the 1968 state constitution, the Legislature cannot abolish the right without providing a reasonable alternative unless the Legislature can show (1) an overpowering public necessity to abolish the right and (2) no alternative method of meeting such public necessity.¹⁴ Because the right to recover for property damage caused by auto accidents predated the 1968 adoption of the declaration of rights, the court held that the restriction on that cause of action violated the access to courts provision of the state constitution.

A litigant could argue that the bill denies him or her access to the courts if a cause of action affected by this bill existed under Florida law before the adoption of the access to courts provision in 1968. Should a court find a cause of action did not exist, the judicial inquiry would end at that point. But it is also possible that a court could hold that pre-1968 Florida law would have allowed such suits under the common-law cause of action for negligence. If so, this bill might be evaluated under the *Kluger* standard.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

Not applicable under this bill.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE & COMBINED BILL CHANGES

This analysis is drawn to the Committee Substitute that was adopted at the March 23, 2005, meeting of the House Judiciary Committee. The Committee Substitute differs from the bill as filed in that the Committee Substitute:

- Provides definitions for use in the bill.
- Provides that a streetlight provider will only benefit from the bill's limits on liability if the streetlight provider complies with certain maintenance requirements. These requirements are that the streetlight provider must:
 - have "designated procedures" in place to respond to a notice that a streetlight is not working; the streetlight provider must inform its customers and the general public of those procedures.
 - repair the streetlight within 60 days of receipt of actual notice that the streetlight is not working, except when repair is not possible due to circumstances beyond the control of the streetlight provider.

¹¹ See generally 10A FLA. JUR. 2D CONSTITUTIONAL LAW §§ 360-69.

¹² 281 So. 2d 1 (Fla. 1973).

¹³ See ch. 71-252, s. 9, L.O.F.

¹⁴ See *Kluger* at 4.

- Provides that a streetlight provider is not liable if the streetlight is not working because service had been disconnected due to non-payment, termination of the contract, or at the request of the customer.