By Senator Fasano

11-00200A-10 201068

A bill to be entitled

An act for the relief of Eric Brody by the Broward County Sheriff's Office; providing for an appropriation to compensate Eric Brody for injuries sustained as a result of the negligence of the Broward County Sheriff's Office; authorizing the Sheriff of Broward County to execute an assignment to the legal quardians of Eric Brody of all claims that the Broward County Sheriff's Office has against its insurer arising out of its handling of the claim against the sheriff's office; providing that the Broward County Sheriff's Office has a complete and absolute covenant on the part of Eric Brody and his legal guardians to never enforce the act, any award pursuant to the act, or the Brody's final judgment and cost judgment against the Broward County Sheriff's Office under certain circumstances; requiring the legal guardians to execute a satisfaction and release under certain conditions; providing legislative intent to permit the prosecution of a bad faith claim; providing a limitation on the payment of fees and costs and an exception to that limitation; providing an effective date.

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WHEREAS, on the evening of March 3, 1998, 18-year-old Eric Brody, a college-bound high school senior, was returning home from his part-time job at the Sawgrass Mills Sports Authority. Eric was driving his 1982 AMC Concord eastbound on Oakland Park Boulevard in Sunrise, Florida, and

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WHEREAS, that same evening, Broward County Sheriff's Deputy Christopher Thieman, who had just left his girlfriend's house, was driving his Broward Sheriff's Office cruiser westbound on Oakland Park Boulevard on his way to roll call and to begin his shift at the Weston Station. At the time he had left the home of his girlfriend, he had less than 15 minutes to travel 11 miles in order to make roll call on time, which was mandatory pursuant to sheriff's office policy and procedure. The speed limit on Oakland Park Boulevard was 45 miles per hour, and

WHEREAS, at approximately 10:36 p.m., Eric Brody began to make a left-hand turn into his neighborhood at the intersection of NW 117th Avenue and Oakland Park Boulevard. Deputy Thieman, travelling in the opposite direction, was not within the intersection, and was more than 430 feet away from Eric Brody's car when Brody began the turn. Eric's car cleared two of the three westbound lanes on Oakland Park Boulevard, and

WHEREAS, Deputy Thieman, who had been traveling in the inside westbound lane closest to the median, suddenly and inexplicably steered his vehicle to the right, across the center lane and into the outside lane, where the front end of his car struck the passenger side of Eric's car, just behind the right front wheel and near the passenger door, and

WHEREAS, Deputy Thieman testified at trial that although he knew the posted speed limit was 45 miles per hour, he had no idea how fast he was traveling before the crash. His employer, the Broward Sheriff's Office, conducted the official traffic accident investigation and reported no witnesses. However, accident reconstruction experts for the claimant and the defendant testified that Deputy Thieman was driving between 60

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and 70 miles per hour when he struck the passenger side of Eric Brody's car, and

WHEREAS, Eric Brody was found unconscious 6 minutes later by paramedics, his head and upper torso leaning upright and toward the passenger-side door. Although he was out of his shoulder harness and seat belt by the time paramedics arrived, photographs taken at the scene by sheriff's office investigators show the belt to be fully spooled out, because the retractor was jammed, and the belt dangling outside the vehicle from the driver-side door, providing proof of belt use during the crash, and

WHEREAS, the interior of the right passenger door of Eric Brody's car had a dent and blood above the arm rest and below the window due to the right side of Eric Brody's head striking the passenger-side door during the crash. At the time his head hit the passenger door, the door was crushing inward from the force of the impact with the police cruiser. The impact resulted in skull fractures and massive brain sheering, bleeding, bruising, and swelling, and

WHEREAS, Eric Brody was airlifted by helicopter to Broward General Hospital where he was placed on a ventilator and underwent an emergency craniotomy. He was in a coma for 6 months and underwent extensive rehabilitation, having to relearn how to walk and talk, and

WHEREAS, Eric Brody, who is now 28 years old, has been left profoundly brain-injured, lives with his parents, and is isolated from his former friends and other young people his age. His speech is barely intelligible and he has significant cognitive dysfunction, judgment impairment, memory loss, and

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neuro-visual disabilities. Eric also has impaired fine and gross motor skills and very poor balance. Although Eric is able to use a walker for short distances, he must mostly use a wheelchair to get around. The entire left side of his body is partially paralyzed and spastic, and he needs help with many of his daily functions. Eric is permanently and totally disabled. However, Eric has a normal life expectancy, and

WHEREAS, among other counts, the Brodys alleged in their lawsuit against the Broward County Sheriff's Office that the sheriff's office, by and through its employee Deputy Thieman, was negligent due to Deputy Thieman driving his vehicle well in excess of the posted speed limit and suddenly and negligently steering his vehicle into the path of Eric Brody's vehicle, causing the cruiser to hit the far side of Eric Brody's vehicle, and

WHEREAS, the Broward County Sheriff's Office alleged that Eric failed to yield the right-of-way and use his seat belt. However, the accident reconstruction and human factor experts called by both the plaintiff and the defendant testified that Thieman's excessive speed caused Brody to misjudge the time and distance he had to clear the intersection, and that the fact that Eric Brody's restraint belt was spooled out and the retractor jammed was prima fascia evidence of seat belt usage during a high-speed, far-side impact. Had Deputy Thieman been driving the speed limit, the experts agreed that Eric Brody would have easily completed his turn. The experts also agreed that even at his excessive speed, had Deputy Thieman simply remained within his lane of travel, there would have been no collision, and

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WHEREAS, in order to investigate the seat belt defense, the Brody's experts re-created the accident by conducting an exact car-to-car crash test, which was conducted by a nationally recognized crash test facility. The crash test used vehicles identical to the Brody and Thieman vehicles, a fully instrumented hybrid III dummy, and high-speed action cameras. The test demonstrated that because of the severity of the forces of the crash, combined with the significant intrusion and reduced occupant compartment where Eric Brody was seated, Brody's head would have made contact with some portion of the interior of the vehicle regardless of whether he wore his restraint system and that restraint system use could not have prevented his injuries. Moreover, the crash test proved that Eric Brody was, in fact, wearing his restraint system during the crash because the test dummy, which was wearing its restraint belts, struck its head on the passenger door within inches of where Eric Brody's head actually struck the passenger door, providing further proof that Eric Brody was wearing his restraint system at the instant the impact occurred, and

WHEREAS, on December 1, 2005, a Broward County jury made up of three men and three women found that Deputy Thieman and the Broward County Sheriff's Office were 100 percent negligent and Eric Brody was not comparatively negligent, and rendered a \$30,690,000 verdict in favor of the then 25-year-old Eric Brody, which included \$11,326,216 for past and future care and other economic damages. The trial lasted almost 2 months, including a 2-week break due to Hurricane Wilma, and

WHEREAS, judgment was entered shortly after the jury verdict for the full amount of \$30,690,000, and the court

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entered a cost judgment for \$270,372.30, for a total judgment of \$30,960,372.30. The trial court denied the Broward County Sheriff's Office posttrial motions for judgment notwithstanding the verdict, new trial, or remittitur. The Broward County Sheriff's Office appealed the final judgment but not the cost judgment. The Fourth District Court of Appeal upheld the verdict in the fall of 2007. The Broward County Sheriff's Office subsequently petitioned the Florida Supreme Court, which denied the petition in April of 2008. Therefore, all legal remedies have been exhausted and this case is ripe for a claim bill, and

WHEREAS, before the lawsuit was filed, the Brodys made a demand for \$3 million, which was the limit of the insurance policy of the Broward County Sheriff's Office, reiterated that demand at mediation, and gave the carrier additional time after mediation to pay the policy limit before the Brody's attorneys began the expense of preparing the case for trial. The insurance carrier also ignored multiple demand letters and attempts by the Brodys to settle the case for the policy limit and instead chose to wait for more than 7 years, from the date of the accident until the very day the trial judge specially set the case for trial, before offering to pay the policy limit. By that time nearly \$750,000 had been spent preparing the case for trial and Eric Brody had past bills and liens of nearly \$1.5 million for his health care costs. Because so much money had been spent preparing the case for trial and Eric Brody's medical bills, liens, and Medicaid obligations continued to escalate, settlement for the policy limit was no longer economically feasible. By the time the trial was completed and appeals resolved in favor of Eric Brody, another \$350,000 had been spent 11-00200A-10 201068

175 by the Brody's lawyer, and

WHEREAS, the Sheriff of Broward County may have a valid legal claim against his liability insurance carrier for bad faith based in part on the multiple opportunities that the insurance company had to settle the case within its policy limits and protect its insured but instead unreasonably chose to expose the Broward County Sheriff's Office to an obligation to pay in excess of its policy limit, and

WHEREAS, upon the passage of a claim bill for any amount in excess of \$3 million, the Broward County Sheriff's Office may have the right to initiate an action against its insurer for bad-faith-claims practices and other remedies in order to recover the entire amount of the claim bill, and

WHEREAS, the Broward County Sheriff's Office has paid the \$200,000 allowed under s. 768.28, Florida Statutes, and the final judgment and cost judgment remainder in the amount of \$30,760,372.30 is sought through the submission of a claim bill to the Legislature, NOW, THEREFORE,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. The facts stated in the preamble to this act are found and declared to be true.

Section 2. Except as provided in section 3 of this act, the Sheriff of Broward County is authorized and directed to appropriate from funds of the Broward County Sheriff's Office not otherwise appropriated and to draw a warrant payable to Eric Brody in the sum of \$30,760,372.30 as compensation for the claimant's injuries and damages sustained.

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Section 3. Within 30 days after the enactment of this act, and before paying the sum specified in section 2 of this act, the Sheriff of Broward County may execute an assignment to the legal guardians of Eric Brody of all claims the Broward County Sheriff's Office has against its insurer arising out of its handling of Eric Brody's claim against the Broward County Sheriff's Office, including its claim for policy benefits, bad faith, breach of fiduciary duty, and breach of contract and any other similar claim that may result in recovery from the insurer of all sums that remain unpaid in accordance with the final judgment and cost judgment after the payment of the statutory limit of \$200,000 under s. 768.28, Florida Statutes, made by or on behalf of the Broward County Sheriff's Office. If the Sheriff of Broward County elects to make an assignment of all claims against its insurer to the legal guardians of Eric Brody, upon making the assignment the Broward County Sheriff's Office shall have a complete and absolute covenant on the part of Eric Brody and his legal guardians never to enforce this act, any award pursuant to this act, or the Brody's final judgment and cost judgment directly against the Broward County Sheriff's Office regardless of whether Eric Brody and his legal guardians accept or refuse the assignment and regardless of whether they file suit pursuant to the assignment. At the conclusion of any claims brought pursuant to that assignment, the legal guardians of Eric Brody shall execute a complete satisfaction and release of their final judgment and cost judgment against the Broward County Sheriff's Office. If the Sheriff of Broward County makes the assignment permitted under this act, the protection given to the Broward County Sheriff's Office pursuant to this act or

11-00200A-10 201068 233 otherwise shall not impair in any respect the ability or right 234 of the assignees to pursue and recover Eric Brody's final 235 judgment and cost judgment less \$200,000 paid by or on behalf of 236 the insurers of the Broward County Sheriff's Office. It is the 237 intent of the Legislature to permit the prosecution of a bad 238 faith claim and any other related claim against the insurer for 239 the full amount remaining unpaid at the time of the assignment. 240 Section 4. The amount paid by the Broward County Sheriff's 241 Office pursuant to s. 768.28, Florida Statutes, and the amount 2.42 awarded under this act are intended to provide the sole 243 compensation for all claims against the Broward County Sheriff's 244 Office arising out of the facts described in this act which 245 resulted in the injuries to Eric Brody. The total amount of 246 attorney's fees, lobbying fees, costs, and other similar 247 expenses relating to this claim shall be paid only to the 248 claimant's currently retained attorneys and lobbyists and may 249 not exceed 25 percent of the total amount awarded under sections 250 2 and 3 of this act. Any attorney's fees, costs, and related 251 expenses awarded by a court or earned pursuant to the 252 prosecution of an assigned claim are not limited by this 253 section. 254

Section 5. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.