

Representative D. Gregg Buxton proposes the following substitute bill:

GOVERNMENTAL IMMUNITY LIMITS

2006 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Howard A. Stephenson

House Sponsor: Stephen H. Urquhart

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill modifies provisions under the Governmental Immunity Act of Utah and provisions related to the Board of Examiners.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ▶ defines terms;
- ▶ permits the Board of Examiners to review claims against certain political subdivisions of the state;
- ▶ requires that certain unpaid or unsettled claims against certain political subdivisions be presented to the Board of Examiners; and
- ▶ raises the limitation for damages awardable against a governmental entity for multiple claims and sets a cap for the total amount awardable for multiple claims in a single occurrence.

Monies Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

This bill takes effect on July 1, 2007.

Utah Code Sections Affected:



26 AMENDS:

27 **63-6-1**, as last amended by Chapters 303 and 320, Laws of Utah 1983

28 **63-6-11**, as last amended by Chapter 150, Laws of Utah 1963

29 **63-6-13**, as last amended by Chapter 20, Laws of Utah 1995

30 **63-6-16**, Utah Code Annotated 1953

31 **63-30d-604**, as enacted by Chapter 267, Laws of Utah 2004



33 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:*

34 Section 1. Section **63-6-1** is amended to read:

35 **63-6-1. Members -- Functions.**

36 (1) As used in this chapter:

37 (a) "Political subdivision" means any county, city, town, school district, public transit
38 district, redevelopment agency, special improvement or taxing district, special district, an entity
39 created by an interlocal agreement adopted under Title 11, Chapter 13, Interlocal Cooperation
40 Act, or other governmental subdivision or public corporation.

41 (b) "State" means the state of Utah, and includes each office, department, division,
42 agency, authority, commission, board, institution, college, university, Children's Justice Center,
43 or other instrumentality of the state.

44 (2) The governor, the state auditor, and the attorney general shall constitute a Board of
45 Examiners, with power to examine all claims against the state or a political subdivision, for the
46 payment of which funds appropriated by the Legislature or derived from any other source are
47 not available.

48 (3) No claim against the state or a political subdivision, for the payment of which
49 specifically designated funds are required to be appropriated by the Legislature shall be passed
50 upon by the Legislature without having been considered and acted upon by the Board of
51 Examiners.

52 (4) The governor shall be the president, and the state auditor shall be the secretary of
53 the board, and in the absence of either an officer pro tempore may be elected from among the
54 members of the board.

55 Section 2. Section **63-6-11** is amended to read:

56 **63-6-11. Form for presentment of claim against the state or political subdivision.**

57 Any person having a claim against the state or a political subdivision, for which funds
58 have not been provided for the payment thereof, or the settlement of which is not otherwise
59 provided for by law, must present the same to the Board of Examiners, accompanied by a
60 statement showing the facts constituting the claim.

61 Section 3. Section **63-6-13** is amended to read:

62 **63-6-13. Adjustment of claims -- Recommendations to Legislature.**

63 (1) The board must, at the time designated, proceed to examine and adjust all claims
64 referred to in Section 63-6-11, and may hear evidence in support of or against them, and shall
65 report to the Legislature [~~such~~] the facts and recommendations concerning them as it may think
66 proper.

67 (2) In making its recommendations, the board may state and use any official or
68 personal knowledge which any member of the board may have touching such claims.

69 (3) The board shall not pass upon or send to the Legislature any claim for which the
70 state or a political subdivision would not otherwise be liable were it not for its sovereign
71 immunity. [~~But all~~]

72 (4) Notwithstanding Subsection (3), claims wherein the state or a political subdivision
73 would be liable, were it not for its sovereign immunity, whether recommended by the board for
74 approval or disapproval, shall be reported by the board to the Legislature with appropriate
75 findings and recommendations as above provided.

76 Section 4. Section **63-6-16** is amended to read:

77 **63-6-16. Reconsideration of rejected claims.**

78 The board shall not entertain for a third time a demand against the state or a political
79 subdivision once rejected by it or by the Legislature, unless [~~such~~] the facts or reasons are
80 presented to the board as in actions between private parties would furnish sufficient ground for
81 granting a new trial.

82 Section 5. Section **63-30d-604** is amended to read:

83 **63-30d-604. Limitation of judgments against governmental entity or employee --**
84 **Process for adjustment of limits.**

85 (1) (a) Except as provided in Subsections (2) and (3), if a judgment for damages for
86 personal injury against a governmental entity, or an employee whom a governmental entity has
87 a duty to indemnify, exceeds \$553,500 for one person in any one occurrence, [~~or \$1,107,000~~

88 ~~for two or more persons in any one occurrence,]~~ the court shall reduce the judgment to that
89 amount.

90 (b) A court may not award judgment of more than \$553,500 for injury or death to one
91 person regardless of whether or not the function giving rise to the injury is characterized as
92 governmental.

93 (c) Except as provided in Subsection (2), if a judgment for property damage against a
94 governmental entity, or an employee whom a governmental entity has a duty to indemnify,
95 exceeds \$221,400 in any one occurrence, the court shall reduce the judgment to that amount,
96 regardless of whether or not the function giving rise to the damage is characterized as
97 governmental.

98 (d) There is a \$2,000,000 limit to the aggregate amount of individual awards that may
99 be awarded in relation to a single occurrence.

100 (2) The damage limits established in this section do not apply to damages awarded as
101 compensation when a governmental entity has taken or damaged private property for public use
102 without just compensation.

103 (3) The limitations of judgments established in Subsection (1) shall be adjusted
104 according to the methodology set forth in Subsection (4).

105 (4) (a) Each year, the risk manager shall:

106 (i) calculate the consumer price index as provided in Sections 1(f)(4) and 1(f)(5),
107 Internal Revenue Code;

108 (ii) calculate the increase or decrease in the limitation of judgment amounts established
109 in this section as a percentage equal to the percentage difference between the consumer price
110 index for the preceding calendar year and the consumer price index for calendar year 2003; and

111 (iii) after making an increase or decrease under Subsection (4)(a)(ii), round up the
112 limitation of judgment amounts established in Subsection (1) to the nearest \$100.

113 (b) Each even-numbered year after 2004, the risk manager shall make rules, which
114 become effective no later than July 1, that establish the new limitation of judgment amounts.

115 (c) Adjustments made by the risk manager to the limitation of judgment amounts
116 established by this section have prospective effect only from the date the rules establishing the
117 new limitation of judgment take effect and those adjusted limitations of judgment apply only to
118 claims for injuries or losses that occur after the effective date of the rules that establish those

119 new limitations of judgment.

120 Section 6. **Effective date.**

121 This bill takes effect on July 1, 2007.