1	STATE OF OKLAHOMA
2	2nd Session of the 58th Legislature (2022)
3	SENATE BILL 1773 By: Howard
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6	AS INTRODUCED
7	An Act relating to The Governmental Tort Claims Act;
8	amending 51 O.S. 2021, Section 154, which relates to extent of liability; increasing limits of liability;
9	and providing an effective date.
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11	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
12	SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 51 O.S. 2021, Section, is amended
13	to read as follows:
14	Section 154. A. The total liability of the state and its
15	political subdivisions on claims within the scope of The
16	Governmental Tort Claims Act, arising out of an accident or
17	occurrence happening after October 1, 1985, Section 151 et seq. of
18	this title, shall not exceed:
19	1. <del>Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00)</del> Forty Thousand
20	Dollars (\$40,000.00) for any claim or to any claimant who has more
21	than one claim for loss of property arising out of a single act,
22	accident, or occurrence;
23	2. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, <del>One Hundred</del>
24	Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$125,000.00) Two Hundred Thousand
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1 Dollars (\$200,000.00) to any claimant for a claim for any other loss 2 arising out of a single act, accident, or occurrence. The limit of 3 liability for the state or any city or county with a population of 4 three hundred thousand (300,000) or more according to the latest 5 Federal Decennial Census, or a political subdivision as defined in 6 subparagraph s of paragraph 11 of Section 152 of this title, shall 7 not exceed One Hundred Seventy-five Thousand Dollars (\$175,000.00) 8 Two Hundred Seventy-five Thousand Dollars (\$275,000.00). Except 9 however, the limits of the liability for the University Hospitals 10 and State Mental Health Hospitals operated by the Department of 11 Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services for claims arising from 12 medical negligence shall be Two Hundred Thousand Dollars 13 (\$200,000.00) Three Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$300,000.00). For 14 claims arising from medical negligence by any licensed physician, 15 osteopathic physician or certified nurse-midwife rendering prenatal, 16 delivery or infant care services from September 1, 1991, through 17 June 30, 1996, pursuant to a contract authorized by subsection B of 18 Section 1-106 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes and in conformity 19 with the requirements of Section 1-233 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma 20 Statutes, the limits of the liability shall be Two Hundred Thousand 21 Dollars (\$200,000.00) Three Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$300,000.00); 22 or 23 24

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<sup>1</sup> 3. One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00) One Million Five Hundred <sup>2</sup> <u>Thousand Dollars (\$1,500,000.00)</u> for any number of claims arising <sup>3</sup> out of a single occurrence or accident.

4 B. 1. Beginning on May 28, 2003, claims shall be allowed for 5 wrongful criminal felony conviction resulting in imprisonment if the 6 claimant has received a full pardon on the basis of a written 7 finding by the Governor of actual innocence for the crime for which 8 the claimant was sentenced or has been granted judicial relief 9 absolving the claimant of guilt on the basis of actual innocence of 10 the crime for which the claimant was sentenced. The Governor or the 11 court shall specifically state, in the pardon or order, the evidence 12 or basis on which the finding of actual innocence is based.

13 2. As used in paragraph 1 of this subsection, for a claimant to 14 recover based on "actual innocence", the individual must meet the 15 following criteria:

- a. the individual was charged, by indictment or
   information, with the commission of a public offense
   classified as a felony,
- b. the individual did not plead guilty to the offense
  charged, or to any lesser included offense, but was
  convicted of the offense,
- c. the individual was sentenced to incarceration for a
   term of imprisonment as a result of the conviction,
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- d. the individual was imprisoned solely on the basis of the conviction for the offense, and
- e. (1) in the case of a pardon, a determination was made by either the Pardon and Parole Board or the Governor that the offense for which the individual was convicted, sentenced and imprisoned, including any lesser offenses, was not committed by the individual, or
- 9 (2)in the case of judicial relief, a court of 10 competent jurisdiction found by clear and 11 convincing evidence that the offense for which 12 the individual was convicted, sentenced and 13 imprisoned, including any lesser included 14 offenses, was not committed by the individual and 15 issued an order vacating, dismissing or reversing 16 the conviction and sentence and providing that no 17 further proceedings can be or will be held 18 against the individual on any facts and 19 circumstances alleged in the proceedings which 20 had resulted in the conviction.

3. A claimant shall not be entitled to compensation for any part of a sentence in prison during which the claimant was also serving a concurrent sentence for a crime not covered by this subsection.

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4. The total liability of the state and its political
 subdivisions on any claim within the scope of The Governmental Tort
 Claims Act arising out of wrongful criminal felony conviction
 resulting in imprisonment shall not exceed One Hundred Seventy-five
 Thousand Dollars (\$175,000.00) Two Hundred Seventy-five Thousand
 Dollars (\$275,000.00).

The provisions of this subsection shall apply to convictions
occurring on or before May 28, 2003, as well as convictions
occurring after May 28, 2003. If a court of competent jurisdiction
finds that retroactive application of this subsection is
unconstitutional, the prospective application of this subsection
shall remain valid.

C. No award for damages in an action or any claim against the state or a political subdivision shall include punitive or exemplary damages.

16 D. When the amount awarded to or settled upon multiple 17 claimants exceeds the limitations of this section, any party may 18 apply to the district court which has jurisdiction of the cause to 19 apportion to each claimant the claimant's proper share of the total 20 amount as limited herein. The share apportioned to each claimant 21 shall be in the proportion that the ratio of the award or settlement 22 made to him each claimant bears to the aggregate awards and 23 settlements for all claims against the state or its political 24 subdivisions arising out of the occurrence. When the amount of the \_ \_

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<sup>1</sup> aggregate losses presented by a single claimant exceeds the limits <sup>2</sup> of paragraph 1 or 2 of subsection A of this section, each person <sup>3</sup> suffering a loss shall be entitled to that person's proportionate <sup>4</sup> share.

E. The total liability of resident physicians and interns while participating in a graduate medical education program of the University of Oklahoma College of Medicine, its affiliated institutions and the Oklahoma <u>State University</u> College of Osteopathic Medicine and <u>Surgery</u> shall not exceed <u>One Hundred</u> <u>Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.00)</u> <u>One Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars</u> (\$150,000.00).

12 The state or a political subdivision may petition the court F. 13 that all parties and actions arising out of a single accident or 14 occurrence shall be joined as provided by law, and upon order of the 15 court the proceedings upon good cause shown shall be continued for a 16 reasonable time or until such joinder has been completed. The state 17 or political subdivision shall be allowed to interplead in any 18 action which may impose on it any duty or liability pursuant to The 19 Governmental Tort Claims Act.

G. The liability of the state or political subdivision under The Governmental Tort Claims Act shall be several from that of any other person or entity, and the state or political subdivision shall only be liable for that percentage of total damages that corresponds to its percentage of total negligence. Nothing in this section

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1	shall be construed as increasing the liability limits imposed on the
2	state or political subdivision under The Governmental Tort Claims
3	Act.
4	SECTION 2. This act shall become effective November 1, 2022.
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