1	STATE OF OKLAHOMA
2	1st Session of the 60th Legislature (2025)
3	SENATE BILL 213 By: Howard
4	Dy. noward
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6	AS INTRODUCED
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7	An Act relating to The Governmental Tort Claims Act; amending 51 O.S. 2021, Section 154, which relates to
8	extent of liability; increasing limits on liability for certain claims; updating statutory language; updating statutory reference; and providing an
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10	effective date.
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12	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
13	SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 51 O.S. 2021, Section 154, is
14	amended to read as follows:
15	Section 154. A. The total liability of the state and its
16	political subdivisions on claims within the scope of The
17	Governmental Tort Claims Act, arising out of an accident or
18	occurrence happening after October 1, 1985, Section 151 et seq. of
19	this title, shall not exceed:
20	1. Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00) Seventy-five
21	Thousand Dollars (\$75,000.00) for any claim or to any claimant who
22	has more than one claim for loss of property arising out of a single
23	act, accident, or occurrence;

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2. a. Eighty-five Thousand Dollars (\$85,000.00) to any claimant for any number of claims for inconvenience, annoyance, or discomfort in nuisance claims arising out of a single act, accident, or occurrence in a county with a population of less than one hundred fifty thousand (150,000) according to the latest Federal Decennial Census, or

- b. One Hundred Forty Thousand Dollars (\$140,000.00) to any claimant for any number of claims for inconvenience, annoyance, or discomfort in nuisance claims arising out of a single act, accident, or occurrence in a county with a population of one hundred fifty thousand (150,000) or more according to the latest Federal Decennial Census;
- 3. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, One Hundred Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$125,000.00) Two Hundred Fifty

 Thousand Dollars (\$250,000.00) to any claimant for a claim for any other loss arising out of a single act, accident, or occurrence.

 The limit of liability for the state or any city or county with a population of three hundred thousand (300,000) one hundred fifty thousand (150,000) or more according to the latest Federal Decennial Census, or a political subdivision as defined in subparagraph s of paragraph 11 of Section 152 of this title, shall not exceed One Hundred Seventy-five Thousand Dollars (\$175,000.00) Three Hundred

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Seventy-five Thousand Dollars (\$375,000.00). Except however, the limits of the liability for the University Hospitals and State

Mental Health Hospitals state mental health hospitals operated by the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services for claims arising from medical negligence shall be Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$300,000.00). For claims arising from medical negligence by any licensed physician, osteopathic physician or certified nurse-midwife rendering prenatal, delivery or infant care services from September 1, 1991, through June 30, 1996, pursuant to a contract authorized by subsection B C of Section 1-106 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes and in conformity with the requirements of Section 1-233 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes, the limits of the liability shall be Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000.00); ox

- 3. 4. One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00) for any number of claims for indemnification pursuant to Section 162 of this title arising out of a single occurrence or accident; or
- 5. Two Million Dollars (\$2,000,000.00) in the aggregate for any number of claims arising out of a single occurrence or accident.
- B. 1. Beginning on May 28, 2003, claims shall be allowed for wrongful criminal felony conviction resulting in imprisonment if the claimant has received a full pardon on the basis of a written finding by the Governor of actual innocence for the crime for which the claimant was sentenced or has been granted judicial relief

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absolving the claimant of guilt on the basis of actual innocence of the crime for which the claimant was sentenced. The Governor or the court shall specifically state, in the pardon or order, the evidence or basis on which the finding of actual innocence is based.

- 2. As used in paragraph 1 of this subsection, for a claimant to recover based on "actual innocence", the individual must meet the 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,
 - 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

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- (2) in the case of judicial relief, a court of competent jurisdiction found by clear and convincing evidence that the offense for which the individual was convicted, sentenced and imprisoned, including any lesser included offenses, was not committed by the individual and issued an order vacating, dismissing or reversing the conviction and sentence and providing that no further proceedings can be or will be held against the individual on any facts and circumstances alleged in the proceedings which 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.
- 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).
- 5. 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

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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.
- D. When the amount awarded to or settled upon multiple claimants exceeds the limitations of this section, any party may apply to the district court which has jurisdiction of the cause to apportion to each claimant the claimant's proper share of the total amount as limited herein. The share apportioned to each claimant shall be in the proportion that the ratio of the award or settlement made to him each claimant bears to the aggregate awards and settlements for all claims against the state or its political subdivisions arising out of the occurrence. When the amount of the aggregate losses presented by a single claimant exceeds the limits of paragraph 1, er 2, or 3 of subsection A of this section, each person suffering a loss shall be entitled to that person's proportionate 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 State University College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery shall not exceed One Hundred

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Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.00) One Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$150,000.00).

- F. The total liability of a public trust hospital and physician for the acts of a physician who provides medical services on the premises of a public trust hospital as defined pursuant to Section 152 of this title, that is located in a county with a population of less than seventy-five thousand (75,000) according to the latest Federal Decennial Census, but who is not employed by such hospital, shall not exceed One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00). If the physician is employed by another group or entity not under the sole or majority control of the physician, the total limit of liability of the physician and hospital shall be the higher coverage afforded by the liability policy or self-insurance or assets of that group or entity.
- <u>G.</u> The state or a political subdivision may petition the court that all parties and actions arising out of a single accident or occurrence shall be joined as provided by law, and upon order of the court the proceedings upon good cause shown shall be continued for a reasonable time or until such joinder has been completed. The state or political subdivision shall be allowed to interplead in any action which may impose on it any duty or liability pursuant to The Governmental Tort Claims Act.
- $\overline{\text{G.}}$ H. The liability of the state or political subdivision under The Governmental Tort Claims Act shall be several from that of any

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    other person or entity, and the state or political subdivision shall
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    only be liable for that percentage of total damages that corresponds
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    to its percentage of total negligence. Nothing in this section
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    shall be construed as increasing the liability limits imposed on the
 5
    state or political subdivision under The Governmental Tort Claims
 6
    Act.
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        SECTION 2. This act shall become effective November 1, 2025.
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