

--- So.3d ----, 2014 WL 1239898 (Fla.), 39 Fla. L. Weekly S163
(Cite as: 2014 WL 1239898 (Fla.))

Supreme Court of Florida.
Dennis J. DORSEY, Petitioner,
v.
Robert J. REIDER, Respondent.

No. SC12-2197.
March 27, 2014.
Rehearing Denied May 22, 2014.

Background: First bar patron, who was injured by second patron's friend during altercation with second patron, brought personal-injury action against second patron. Following jury trial, the Circuit Court for Miami-Dade County, Ronald Dresnick, J., entered judgment awarding damages to first patron. Second patron appealed. The District Court of Appeal, 98 So.3d 1223, reversed and remanded with directions. First patron sought review.

Holdings: The Supreme Court, Labarga, J., held that:

- (1) second patron's conduct of blocking first patron's ability to escape created legal duty of care, and
- (2) duty of care extended to injuries caused by friend's misconduct.

Decision of District Court of Appeal quashed and remanded.

Canady, J., filed dissenting opinion, in which Polston, C.J., concurred.

West Headnotes

[1] Negligence 272 ↪213

272 Negligence
272II Necessity and Existence of Duty
272k213 k. Foreseeability. Most Cited Cases

When a person's conduct is such that it creates a foreseeable zone of risk posing a general threat of harm to others, a legal duty will ordinarily be recognized to ensure the conduct is carried out reasonably.

[2] Negligence 272 ↪213

272 Negligence
272II Necessity and Existence of Duty
272k213 k. Foreseeability. Most Cited Cases

Duty element of negligence focuses on whether the defendant's conduct foreseeably created a broader zone of risk that poses a general threat of harm to others.

[3] Negligence 272 ↪210

272 Negligence
272II Necessity and Existence of Duty
272k210 k. In General. Most Cited Cases

Duty requirement is a minimal threshold legal requirement for opening the courthouse doors in a negligence action.

[4] Negligence 272 ↪372

272 Negligence
272XIII Proximate Cause
272k372 k. Necessity of Legal or Proximate Causation. Most Cited Cases

Negligence 272 ↪380

272 Negligence
272XIII Proximate Cause
272k374 Requisites, Definitions and Distinctions
272k380 k. Substantial Factor. Most Cited Cases

Negligence 272 ↪387

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272 Negligence
272XIII Proximate Cause
272k374 Requisites, Definitions and Distinctions
272k387 k. Foreseeability. Most Cited Cases

Once the courthouse doors are opened based on the existence of a legal duty, the proximate cause element of a negligence claim still remains and is concerned with whether and to what extent the defendant's conduct foreseeably and substantially caused the specific injury that actually occurred.

[5] Negligence 272 ↪220

272 Negligence
272II Necessity and Existence of Duty
272k220 k. Protection Against Acts of Third Persons. Most Cited Cases

Second bar patron's conduct of blocking first patron's ability to escape from escalating situation when second patron's friend retrieved second patron's tomahawk, which was used as a tool by second patron in his land-clearing work, from second patron's truck during patrons' altercation in which first patron was trapped between truck and adjacent car created legal duty of care on part of second patron regarding first patron; conduct created foreseeable zone of risk posing general threat of harm to others.

[6] Negligence 272 ↪375

272 Negligence
272XIII Proximate Cause
272k374 Requisites, Definitions and Distinctions
272k375 k. In General. Most Cited Cases

Negligence 272 ↪387

272 Negligence
272XIII Proximate Cause
272k374 Requisites, Definitions and Distinctions
272k387 k. Foreseeability. Most Cited Cases

Establishing proximate cause in a negligence action requires a factual showing that the dangerous activity foreseeably caused the specific harm suffered by those claiming injury.

[7] Negligence 272 ↪220

272 Negligence
272II Necessity and Existence of Duty
272k220 k. Protection Against Acts of Third Persons. Most Cited Cases

Second bar patron's duty of care to first patron, whom second patron blocked from escaping when second patron's friend retrieved second patron's tomahawk, which second patron used as a land-clearing tool in his job, from second patron's truck while first patron was trapped between truck and adjacent car during altercation between patrons, extended to injuries caused by friend's misconduct in striking first patron with tomahawk; second patron left dangerous tool in unlocked truck, tomahawk was fully accessible to friend, and second patron was in position to retake control of tomahawk and prevent injury.

[8] Negligence 272 ↪220

272 Negligence
272II Necessity and Existence of Duty
272k220 k. Protection Against Acts of Third Persons. Most Cited Cases

A party generally has no legal duty to prevent the misconduct of third persons.

[9] Negligence 272 ↪213

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272 Negligence

272II Necessity and Existence of Duty

272k213 k. Foreseeability. Most

Cited Cases

To find a duty of care, the exact type of injury that results is not required to be anticipated.

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LABARGA, J.

*1 Dennis J. Dorsey seeks review of the decision of the Third District Court of Appeal in *Reider v. Dorsey*, 98 So.3d 1223 (Fla. 3d DCA 2012), based on misapplication conflict with the decision of this Court in *McCain v. Florida Power Corp.*, 593 So.2d 500 (Fla.1992), on a question of law. ^{FNT} We have jurisdiction. *See* art. V, § 3(b)(3), Fla. Const. For the reasons set forth below, we quash the decision of the Third District in *Reider* and remand for proceedings consistent with this decision.

FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Dennis J. Dorsey brought a personal injury action against Robert J. Reider in the circuit court for Miami-Dade County for injuries Dorsey sustained in 2007 in an altercation that occurred when Dorsey was at bar with Reider and Reider's friend, Russell Noordhoek, in Pinecrest, Florida. A jury trial was held and the jury returned a verdict for Dorsey, awarding \$10,342 for past

medical expenses, \$40,855 for past lost wages, \$669,600 for past pain and suffering, and \$850,000 for future pain and suffering. The trial court denied Reider's motion for a judgment in accordance with his prior motion for a directed verdict. The facts concerning the altercation are set forth in the decision of the district court below as follows:

On August 31, 2007, Dorsey was drinking with Reider and Reider's friend, Russell Noordhoek, at a neighborhood bar. All three men were intoxicated over the legal limit. While in the bar, Reider became boisterous and belligerent, saying he wanted to fight everyone. Dorsey finally told Reider he was "acting like an asshole," stood up, and walked out of the bar. Reider and Noordhoek followed, with Reider demanding to know why Dorsey called him an "asshole." Dorsey ignored Reider and kept walking.

Dorsey's path took him between Reider's parked truck and an adjacent car. As Dorsey walked between the vehicles, Reider hustled around the other side of his truck and managed to trap Dorsey between the truck bed of his truck and the adjacent car before Dorsey was able to emerge from between the vehicles. Noordhoek followed Dorsey between the vehicles. Reider continued to accost Dorsey over the epithet.

Several minutes into the altercation, Dorsey heard the truck's door open behind him, turned, and saw Noordhoek reach into Reider's truck and retrieve a tomahawk—a tool which Reider uses as part of his work to help him clear land. Dorsey turned back to Reider and asked, "what is this?" There was no response. Dorsey then grabbed Reider and attempted to push him to one side in order to es-

cape. Dorsey testified the two men grappled for about fifteen seconds, when all of a sudden, Noordhoek struck Dorsey in the head with the tomahawk, rendering him temporarily unconscious.^{FN2} Noordhoek and Reider fled the scene. Dorsey regained consciousness and drove himself to the hospital. Reider could recall nothing about the tomahawk or Noordhoek's actions.

Reider, 98 So.3d at 1225. Dorsey had been acquainted with Reider, but Dorsey had never met Noordhoek before that night.

*2 On appeal, the Third District Court of Appeal reversed and remanded for entry of a judgment for Reider, holding that Reider did not owe a relevant duty of care to Dorsey when Dorsey was attacked by Noordhoek, and cannot be held liable for Dorsey's injuries. *Id.* at 1228. The district court held that “[i]t might be, indeed it is probable, that Reider's resistance to Dorsey's efforts to escape Noordhoek's blow enabled the strike.” *Id.* at 1228. Even so, the district court concluded that there was no evidence Reider “colluded with Noordhoek” or knew that Noordhoek had the tomahawk and would strike Dorsey. *Id.* Because collusion with Noordhoek or advance knowledge of the exact injury that might be inflicted on Dorsey are not the tests for determining if Reider owed Dorsey a duty of care under these circumstances, we quash the decision below.

ANALYSIS

[1][2][3][4] We recognized in *McCain* that the duty of care arises from four potential sources: (1) legislative enactments or administrative regulations; (2) judicial interpretations of such enactments or regulations; (3) other judicial precedent; and (4) a *duty arising from the general facts of the*

case. 593 So.2d at 503 n. 2 (emphasis added) (citing *Restatement (Second) of Torts* § 285 (1965)). We also explained in *McCain* that the determination of the existence of a common law duty flowing from the general facts of the case depends upon an evaluation and application of the concept of foreseeability of harm to the circumstances alleged. *Id.* at 502–04. When a person's conduct is such that it creates a “foreseeable zone of risk” posing a general threat of harm to others, a legal duty will ordinarily be recognized to ensure the conduct is carried out reasonably. *Id.* at 503. “The duty element of negligence focuses on whether the defendant's conduct foreseeably created a broader ‘zone of risk’ that poses a general threat of harm to others.” *Id.* at 502. This requirement is a “minimal threshold *legal* requirement for opening the courthouse doors.” *Id.* (footnote omitted). Once the courthouse doors are opened based on the existence of a legal duty, the proximate cause element still remains and “is concerned with whether and to what extent the defendant's conduct foreseeably and substantially caused the specific injury that actually occurred.” *Id.*

We explained in *McCain*:

The statute books and case law, in other words, are not required to catalog and expressly proscribe every conceivable risk in order for it to give rise to a duty of care. Rather, each defendant who creates a risk is required to exercise prudent foresight whenever others may be injured as a result. This requirement of reasonable, general foresight is the core of the duty element. For the same reasons, duty exists as a matter of law and is not a factual question for the jury to decide: Duty is the standard of conduct given to the

jury for gauging the defendant's factual conduct. As a corollary, the trial and appellate courts cannot find a lack of duty if a foreseeable zone of risk more likely than not was created by the defendant.

*3 [5][6] *Id.* at 503. We further cautioned in *McCain* that it is important to note the difference between the type of foreseeability required to establish duty as opposed to that which is required to establish proximate causation—establishing the existence of a duty is primarily a legal question and requires demonstrating that the activity at issue created a general zone of foreseeable danger of harm to others. *Id.* at 502. Establishing proximate cause requires a factual showing that the dangerous activity foreseeably caused the specific harm suffered by those claiming injury. *Id.* We conclude that the district court erred in finding the facts of this case did not establish a legal duty on the part of Reider. His conduct in blocking Dorsey's ability to escape from the escalating situation created a foreseeable zone of risk posing a general threat of harm to others. We turn next to the question of whether Reider's duty to Dorsey extended to injuries caused by the misconduct of a third person, Noordhoek.

[7][8] In the instant case, the district court correctly noted that generally a party has no legal duty to prevent the misconduct of third persons. *See Reider*, 98 So.3d at 1225 (citing *Carney v. Gambel*, 751 So.2d 653, 654 (Fla. 4th DCA 1999)); *see also K.M. ex rel. D.M. v. Publix Super Markets, Inc.*, 895 So.2d 1114, 1117 (Fla. 4th DCA 2005). We also agree with the district court that in determining the duty of care concerning misconduct of third persons, the courts have carved out exceptions where such a duty might arise: where “the defendant is in actual or constructive control of:

(1) the instrumentality; (2) the premises on which the tort was committed; or (3) the tortfeasor.” *See Reider*, 98 So.3d at 1225–26 (quoting *Michael & Philip, Inc. v. Sierra*, 776 So.2d 294, 297–98 (Fla. 4th DCA 2000)). In deciding if Reider met any of these exceptions, the district court indicated that it would judge the applicability of the exceptions through the “foreseeable zone of risk” analysis set forth in *McCain* and the requirement that “where a defendant's conduct creates a *foreseeable zone of risk*, the law generally will recognize a duty placed upon the defendant either to lessen the risk or see that sufficient precautions are taken to protect others from the harm that the risk poses.” *Reider*, 98 So.3d at 1226 (quoting *McCain*, 593 So.2d at 504). However, in applying this foreseeable zone of risk test, the district court concluded that it must “evaluate whether the type of negligent act involved in a particular case has so frequently previously resulted in the same type of injury or harm that ‘in the field of human experience’ the same type of result may be expected again.” *Reider*, 98 So.3d at 1226 (quoting *Michael & Philip, Inc.*, 776 So.2d at 296–97) (quoting *Palm Beach–Broward Med. Imaging Ctr., Inc. v. Cont'l Grain Co.*, 715 So.2d 343, 345 (Fla. 4th DCA 1998)). This interpretation of our *McCain* decision and the proper test to be applied when determining if the defendant's conduct has created a broad zone of foreseeable risk is incorrect. We made clear in *McCain* that “[a]s to duty, the proper inquiry for the reviewing appellate court is whether the defendant's conduct created a foreseeable zone of risk, *not* whether the defendant could foresee the specific injury that actually occurred.” 593 So.2d at 504. The facts of this case clearly establish that Reider's conduct created a broader zone of foreseeable risk to Dorsey. The inquiry then turns to whether the duty

of care created by this conduct extends to the misconduct of Noordhoek, a third party.

*4 The district court concluded that evidence showing Reider failed to lock his truck doors and that he thwarted Dorsey's efforts to escape both before and after Noordhoek retrieved the tomahawk from the truck was not evidence establishing that Reider had actual or constructive control over the instrumentality or over Noordhoek's conduct. *Reider*, 98 So.3d at 1226. The cases cited by the district court to support this conclusion are inapposite. In *Michael & Philip*, the Fourth District Court of Appeal concluded that a gymnasium had no liability for injuries caused when an individual took a patron's keys from an unsecured area and stole that patron's car. The district court in *Michael & Philip* held that "the foreseeable zone of risk created by the placement of a key board on a gymnasium wall does not include a motorist injured many miles and many hours away." 776 So.2d at 299. In the instant case, the foreseeable zone of risk was created by Reider immediately next to his unsecured truck in which the weapon was located and accessible to Noordhoek, and Reider was present and participating in the altercation when the injury was inflicted. The district court below also relied on *Mathis v. American Fire & Casualty Co.*, 505 So.2d 652 (Fla. 2d DCA 1987), and *Keenan v. Oshman Sporting Goods, Co.*, 629 So.2d 210 (Fla. 5th DCA 1993), in which the courts held that gun owners had no duty of care to the injured parties when third parties took the owners' guns and shot the plaintiffs' decedents. In *Mathis*, the gun owner was out of town when his wife found his gun and killed Mathis. *Mathis*, 505 So.2d at 652. In *Keenan*, the gun was stolen from a store's gun display case, and the thief later used

the gun to kill the plaintiff's decedent. *See Keenan*, 629 So.2d at 210 (Dauksch, J., dissenting to per curiam affirmance).

After discussing these cases, the district court below stated, "These three cases share a common theme: Merely providing access to an instrument—even a potentially dangerous one and even if that access is the result of negligence—does not equate to a duty to control another person's use of that instrument." *Reider*, 98 So.3d at 1228. However, in none of those cases were the defendants present and able to exercise any control over the instrumentalities when the injuries occurred. In this case, Reider was present and had the ability to control access to his truck in which the tomahawk was located. As the district court noted, the evidence indicated that Reider had a remote key device in his pocket. *See Reider*, 98 So.3d at 1226 n. 3. Moreover, Reider did not "merely provide access" to the tomahawk, he blocked Dorsey's escape and was present when the instrument was used to injure Dorsey. And, significantly, Reider was in a position to retake control of the tomahawk and prevent the injury—Dorsey testified that when Noordhoek took the tomahawk out of Reider's truck, Dorsey asked Reider: "Bobby, what is this?" Dorsey testified that ten or fifteen seconds passed before he was struck. In that amount of time, Reider had the opportunity to see Noordhoek with the tomahawk before Noordhoek struck Reider. We conclude that the totality of the circumstances takes this case out of the "general rule" that one is not liable for injuries caused by a third party.

*5 Reider left a dangerous tool in his unlocked truck, fully accessible to his friend Noordhoek, who obtained the tomahawk and injured Dorsey while Reider was

present and blocking Dorsey's escape. Not only did Reider have constructive control over the instrumentality, he had actual control over the area—that is, “the premises”—in which Dorsey was trapped and injured.

[9] The district court also concluded that a foreseeable zone of risk was not created by Reider blocking Dorsey's escape because, although it was probable that such conduct did enable Noordhoek to strike Dorsey with the tomahawk, Reider did not have advance knowledge that Noordhoek was going to do so. *Id.* However, our *McCain* decision does not require that to find a duty of care under these circumstances, there must be evidence that the defendant colluded with the third party to cause harm or knew exactly what form that harm might take—only that his conduct created a general zone of foreseeable danger of harm. The exact type of injury that results is not required to be anticipated. *See McCain*, 593 So.2d at 502, 504.

As we have explained, establishing the existence of a duty requires demonstrating that the activity foreseeably created a “broader ‘zone of risk’ that poses a general threat of harm to others.” *Id.* at 502. The facts of this case show that Reider's actions created a broader zone of risk that posed a general threat of harm to others, *i.e.*, Dorsey, who was between the two men and unable to escape. The minimal legal threshold to establish duty was therefore met. Whether that duty was breached in a particular instance is ordinarily reserved for the fact-finder. *See Williams v. Davis*, 974 So.2d 1052, 1057 n. 2 (Fla.2007) (citing *McCain*, 593 So.2d at 504). We also conclude that this case meets the exception to the general rule that a duty of care does not extend to misconduct of third parties.

Under the specific facts of this case, Reider's duty of care extended to the misconduct of a third party, Noordhoek. Thus, the district court misapplied our precedent in *McCain* when it concluded as a matter of law that the evidence failed to demonstrate that Reider owed a legal duty of care to Dorsey under the facts of this case.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, we quash the decision of the Third District in *Reider v. Dorsey* and remand this case for reinstatement of the trial court's judgments.

It is so ordered.

PARIENTE, QUINCE, and PERRY, JJ., concur.

CANADY, J., dissents with an opinion, in which POLSTON, C.J., concurs.

LEWIS, J., recused.

CANADY, J., dissenting.

Because I conclude that there is no basis for this Court to exercise jurisdiction, I would discharge this case. Contrary to the view adopted by the majority, the decision of the Third District Court in *Reider v. Dorsey*, 98 So.3d 1223 (Fla. 3d DCA 2012), does not expressly and directly conflict with *McCain v. Florida Power Corp.*, 593 So.2d 500 (Fla.1992). I therefore dissent.

*6 In *McCain*, the plaintiff was injured when the blade of the trencher he was operating struck an underground Florida Power Corporation electrical cable after “[a]n employee of Florida Power had come out earlier and marked those areas where it would be safe to use the trencher.” *Id.* at 501. The Court concluded that Florida Power owed a duty of care to the plaintiff. *Id.* at 504. The Court's decision was partially based on the heightened duty of care

owed by power companies based on the nature of their business. *Id.*

In reaching its conclusion, the Court explained:

Contrary to the tacit assumption made by the district court, foreseeability relates to duty and proximate causation in different ways and to different ends. The duty element of negligence focuses on whether the defendant's conduct foreseeably created a broader "zone of risk" that poses a general threat of harm to others. The proximate causation element, on the other hand, is concerned with whether and to what extent the defendant's conduct foreseeably and substantially caused the specific injury that actually occurred. In other words, the former is a minimal threshold *legal* requirement for opening the courthouse doors, whereas the latter is part of the much more specific *factual* requirement that must be proved to win the case once the courthouse doors are open. As is obvious, a defendant might be under a legal duty of care to a specific plaintiff, but still not be liable for negligence because proximate causation cannot be proven.

Id. at 502–03 (footnote and citations omitted). The Court went on to state: "As to duty, the proper inquiry for the reviewing appellate court is whether the defendant's conduct created a foreseeable zone of risk, *not* whether the defendant could foresee the specific injury that actually occurred." *Id.* at 504. Additionally, the Court stated that power companies "must shoulder a greater-than-usual duty of care in proportion to the greater-than-usual zone of risk associated with the business enterprise they have undertaken." *Id.*

In *Reider*, the Third District addressed

the issue of whether Reider owed Dorsey a duty of care to prevent Noordhoek from striking Dorsey with a tomahawk owned by Reider during an altercation in a bar parking lot. 98 So.3d at 1225. In reaching its conclusion that Reider did not owe a duty of care to Dorsey, the Third District applied the " 'foreseeable zone of risk' analysis" outlined in *McCain*. *Id.* at 1226. The Third District concluded that because Reider did not have control over Noordhoek or control over the tomahawk, Reider did not owe a duty of care to Dorsey. *Id.* at 1228.

McCain is distinguishable from *Reider* because the negligent act was committed by the defendant's employee instead of an independent third party. Further, the Court's decision in *McCain* was partially based on a power company owing a heightened duty of care. *See McCain*, 593 So.2d at 504.

*7 The Third District did not misapply *McCain* within the four corners of its opinion. *See Reider*, 98 So.3d at 1228. The majority's conclusion that the Third District misapplied *McCain* appears to be based on its disagreement with the result reached by the Third District. However, disagreement with the result reached by a district court applying one of our decisions does not warrant the conclusion that the decisions expressly and directly conflict. Accordingly, *Reider* and *McCain* are factually distinguishable and do not provide a basis for exercising this Court's jurisdiction.

POLSTON, C.J., concurs.

FN1. *See Jaimes v. State*, 51 So.3d 445, 446 (Fla.2010) (identifying misapplication of decisions as a basis for express and direct conflict jurisdiction under article V, section

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3(b)(3), Florida Constitution); *Wallace v. Dean*, 3 So.3d 1035, 1040 & n. 6 (Fla.2009) (same).

FN2. The medical testimony established that Dorsey suffered a closed head injury, neck injury, and other injuries, including a severe laceration to his head, closed fracture of his nasal bones, and nerve damage causing long-term numbness in the back of his head and neck. The injuries also resulted in blurred vision, dizziness, and chronic headaches.

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