A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to medical malpractice; 3 amending s. 766.207, F.S.; revising language 4 with respect to voluntary binding arbitration 5 of medical malpractice claims; providing for the effect of an offer to submit to voluntary 6 7 binding arbitration with respect to allegations 8 contained in the claimant's notice of intent 9 letter; revising language with respect to the 10 arbitration panel; revising language with 11 respect to qualifications of arbitrators; 12 revising rate of compensation for medical 13 negligence claims arbitrators; revising 14 language with respect to damages; deleting 15 language with respect to certain rules; amending s. 766.209, F.S.; revising language 16 with respect to the effect of failure to offer 17 or accept voluntary binding arbitration; 18 increasing certain damage award limits; 19 20 providing an effective date. 22 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 24 Section 1. Section 766.207, Florida Statutes, is

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amended to read:

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766.207 Voluntary binding arbitration of medical negligence claims .--

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(1) Voluntary binding arbitration pursuant to this section and ss. 766.208-766.212 shall not apply to rights of action involving the state or its agencies or subdivisions, or

the officers, employees, or agents thereof, pursuant to s. 768.28.

- (2) Upon the completion of presuit investigation with preliminary reasonable grounds for a medical negligence claim intact, the parties may elect to have damages determined by an arbitration panel. Defendants offering to submit to arbitration pursuant to this section and in conjunction with s. 766.106, shall be deemed to have admitted both liability and causation with respect to the allegations contained in the claimant's notice of intent letter. Such election may be initiated by either party by serving a request for voluntary binding arbitration of damages within 90 days after receipt service of the claimant's notice of intent to initiate litigation upon the defendant. The evidentiary standards for voluntary binding arbitration of medical negligence claims shall be as provided in ss. 120.569(2)(g) and 120.57(1)(c).
- arbitration, the opposing party may accept the offer of voluntary binding arbitration within 30 days. However, in no event shall the defendant be required to respond to the request for arbitration sooner than 90 days after service of the notice of intent to initiate litigation under s. 766.106. Such acceptance within the time period provided by this subsection shall be a binding commitment to comply with the decision of the arbitration panel. The liability of any insurer shall be subject to any applicable insurance policy limits. A claimant's acceptance of an offer to arbitrate shall not bar the claimant from pursuing a cause of action against defendants who do not offer or agree to arbitration under this section.

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- (4) The arbitration panel shall be composed of three arbitrators, one selected by the claimant, one selected by the defendant, and one arbitrator selected jointly by the other two arbitrators who shall serve as the chief arbitrator. In the event of multiple plaintiffs or multiple defendants, the arbitrator selected by the side with the multiple parties shall jointly select the arbitrator for their side. If the multiple parties cannot reach agreement as to their arbitrator, a petition shall be filed with the chief judge of the appropriate circuit court, who shall select the arbitrator or arbitrators at issue an administrative law judge furnished by the Division of Administrative Hearings who shall serve as the chief arbitrator. In the event of multiple plaintiffs or multiple defendants, the arbitrator selected by the side with multiple parties shall be the choice of those parties. If the multiple parties cannot reach agreement as to their arbitrator, each of the multiple parties shall submit a nominee, and the director of the Division of Administrative Hearings shall appoint the arbitrator from among such nominees.
- (5) The arbitrators shall be independent of all parties, witnesses, <u>insurance carriers</u>, <u>self-insurance trusts</u> or <u>risk retention groups of a party</u>, and legal counsel, and no officer, director, affiliate, subsidiary, or employee of a party, witness, or legal counsel may serve as an arbitrator in the proceeding.
- (6) The rate of compensation for medical negligence claims arbitrators other than the administrative law judge shall be set by the chief judge of the appropriate circuit court using by schedule providing for compensation of not less than \$250 per day nor more than \$750 per day or as agreed by

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30 31 the parties. In setting the schedule, the chief judge shall consider the prevailing hourly rate rates charged for the delivery of professional services in the community.

- (7) Arbitration pursuant to this section shall preclude recourse to any other remedy by the claimant against any participating defendant, and shall be undertaken with the understanding that:
- (a) Net economic damages shall be awardable, including, but not limited to, past and future medical expenses and 80 percent of wage loss and loss of earning capacity, offset by any collateral source payments paid.
- (b) Any offset of collateral source payments made as of the date of the arbitration hearing shall be in accordance with s. 768.76.
- (c) Each claimant shall be entitled to receive a maximum of \$500,000 in noneconomic damages per incident of medical malpractice from each defendant participating in arbitration. The Legislature is cognizant of the increasing costs of goods and services each year, and recognizes that fixing a set amount of compensation actually has the effect of a reduction in compensation each year. Accordingly, the conditional limitation on damages in this section shall be increased at the rate of 5 percent each year, pro rated from the effective date of this paragraph, to the date on which noneconomic damages subject to such limitation are awarded by arbitration, final judgment, or settlement Noneconomic damages shall be limited to a maximum of \$250,000 per incident, and shall be calculated on a percentage basis with respect to capacity to enjoy life, so that a finding that the claimant's injuries resulted in a 50-percent reduction in his or her

capacity to enjoy life would warrant an award of not more than \$125,000 noneconomic damages.

 $\underline{(d)(c)}$  Damages for future economic losses  $\underline{may}$  shall be awarded to be paid by periodic payments pursuant to s. 766.202(8) and shall be offset by future collateral source payments.

(e) (d) Punitive damages shall not be awarded.

 $\underline{(f)}$  (e) The defendant shall be responsible for the payment of interest on all accrued damages with respect to which interest would be awarded at trial.

(g)(f) The defendant shall pay the claimant's reasonable attorney's fees, and costs, and expenses as determined by the arbitration panel, which shall be taxed as costs but in no event more than 15 percent of the award, reduced to present value.

 $\underline{\text{(h)}(g)}$  The defendant shall pay all the costs of the arbitration proceeding and the fees of all the arbitrators other than the administrative law judge.

 $\underline{\text{(i)}}$  (h) Each defendant who submits to arbitration under this section shall be jointly and severally liable for all damages assessed pursuant to this section.

 $\underline{(j)}(i)$  The defendant's obligation to pay the claimant's damages shall be for the purpose of arbitration under this section only. A defendant's or claimant's offer to arbitrate shall not be used in evidence or in argument during any subsequent litigation of the claim following the rejection thereof.

 $\frac{(k)}{(j)}$  The fact of making or accepting an offer to arbitrate shall not be admissible as evidence of liability in any collateral or subsequent proceeding on the claim.

(1)(k) Any offer by a claimant to arbitrate must be made to each defendant against whom the claimant has made a claim. Any offer by a defendant to arbitrate must be made to each claimant who has joined in the notice of intent to initiate litigation, as provided in s. 766.106. A defendant who rejects a claimant's offer to arbitrate shall be subject to the provisions of s. 766.209(3). A claimant who rejects a defendant's offer to arbitrate shall be subject to the provisions of s. 766.209(4).

 $\underline{\text{(m)}(1)}$  The hearing shall be conducted by all of the arbitrators, but a majority may determine any question of fact and render a final decision. The chief arbitrator shall decide all evidentiary matters.

The provisions of this subsection shall not preclude settlement at any time by mutual agreement of the parties.

- (8) Any issue between the defendant and the defendant's insurer or self-insurer as to who shall control the defense of the claim and any responsibility for payment of an arbitration award, shall be determined under existing principles of law; provided that the insurer or self-insurer shall not offer to arbitrate or accept a claimant's offer to arbitrate without the written consent of the defendant.
- (9) The Division of Administrative Hearings is authorized to promulgate rules to effect the orderly and efficient processing of the arbitration procedures of ss. 766.201-766.212.
- (10) Rules promulgated by the Division of

  Administrative Hearings pursuant to this section, s. 120.54,

  or s. 120.65 may authorize any reasonable sanctions except

  contempt for violation of the rules of the division or failure

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2	law judge, which is not under judicial review.
4	766.209, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
5	766.209 Effects of failure to offer or accept
7	(2) If neither party requests or agrees to voluntary
8	binding arbitration, the claim shall proceed to trial or to
10	for judgment under s. 768.79 <del>or offer of settlement under s.</del> 45.061.
13	voluntary binding arbitration÷
	(a) The claim shall proceed to trial without
16	negligence, shall be entitled to recover prejudgment interest,
17	and reasonable attorney's fees which shall be taxed as
	costs -
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20	any damages recovered by the claimant from arbitrating
20	codefendants following arbitration.
22	(4) If the claimant rejects a defendant's offer to
24	(a) The damages awardable at trial shall be limited to
25	net economic damages,
26	offering voluntary binding arbitration,—— noneconomic
27	damages not to exceed <del>\$350,000</del> per incident
28	medical malpractice to each claimant
29	expressly finds that such conditional limit on noneconomic
30	damages is warranted by the claimant's refusal to accept

interests of all patients who ultimately pay for medical negligence losses and the interests of those patients who are injured as a result of medical negligence. The Legislature is cognizant of the increasing costs of goods and services each year, and recognizes that fixing a set amount of compensation actually has the effect of a reduction in compensation each year. Accordingly, the conditional limitation on damages in this section shall be increased at the rate of 5 percent each year, pro rated from the effective date of this paragraph, to the date at which noneconomic damages subject to such limitation are awarded by arbitration, final judgment, or settlement.

- (b) Net economic damages reduced to present value shall be awardable, including, but not limited to, past and future medical expenses and 80 percent of wage loss and loss of earning capacity, offset only by any collateral source payments paid for past economic damages.
- (c) Damages for future economic losses  $\underline{may}$  shall be awarded to be paid by periodic payments pursuant to s. 766.202(8), and shall be offset by future collateral source payments.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2000, and shall apply to all causes of action accruing on or after said date.

HOUSE SUMMARY Revises language with respect to voluntary binding arbitration of medical negligence cases. Provides that defendants offering to submit to such arbitration shall be deemed to have admitted both liability and causation with respect to the allegations contained in the claimant's notice of intent letter. Revises language with respect to the arbitration panel. Provides that the rate of compensation for medical negligence claims arbitrators shall be set by the chief judge of the appropriate circuit court using the prevailing hourly rate charged for the delivery of professional services in the community. Revises language concerning maximum amounts of damages which may be awarded. Deletes provisions authorizing the making of described rules. Revises language with respect to the effects of failure to offer or accept voluntary binding arbitration. See bill for details. details.