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A bill to be entitled An act relating to medical negligence; amending s. 766.106, F.S.; providing for mandatory mediation; deleting authority for arbitration; providing for notice to licensees of the Department of Health and the Agency for Health Care Administration; modifying procedures for the investigation, review, and evaluation of claims; amending s. 766.110, F.S.; providing for liability of health care facilities; amending s. 766.201, F.S.; providing legislative findings; amending s. 766.202, F.S.; modifying definitions; amending s. 766.203, F.S.; providing a restriction on who may give a medical expert opinion; amending s. 766.204, F.S.; providing that prospective defendants who fail to timely provide copies of medical records are subject to having their claims and defenses struck; amending s. 766.205, F.S.; providing that all participants in a presuit investigation are civilly liable for acts of intentional misrepresentation; amending s. 766.206, F.S.; requiring a court to strike a defendant's defenses if the defendant's response does not comply with reasonable investigation requirements; requiring a court to report to the Board of Medicine a medical expert whose opinion failed to meet reasonable investigation requirements; amending s. 766.207, F.S.; prescribing procedures for mandatory mediation and presuit

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1 investigation of medical negligence claims; 2 deleting rule-making authority of the Division 3 of Administrative Hearings in arbitration; repealing ss. 766.208, 766.209, 766.21, 4 5 766.211, 766.212, F.S., relating to 6 arbitration; providing an effective date. 7 8 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 9 10 Section 1. Section 766.106, Florida Statutes, is 11 amended to read: 766.106 Notice before filing action for medical 12 13 malpractice; presuit screening period; offers for admission of 14 liability and for arbitration; informal discovery; mandatory mediation; review. --15 (1) As used in this section: 16 17 "Claim for medical malpractice" means a claim arising out of the rendering of, or the failure to render, 18 19 medical care or services, and does not include claims 20 involving defective products or negligent maintenance of premises. 21 22 "Self-insurer" means any self-insurer authorized 23 under s. 627.357 or any uninsured prospective defendant. 24 (C) "Insurer" includes the Joint Underwriting 25 Association. (2) After completion of presuit investigation pursuant 26 to s. 766.203 and prior to filing a claim for medical 27 28 malpractice, a claimant shall notify each prospective 29 defendant by certified mail, return receipt requested, of

intent to initiate litigation for medical malpractice. Notice

to a prospective defendant licensed by the Department of

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Health, or the Agency for Health Care Administration, is sufficient and is considered received if it is addressed to the licensee's most current address maintained by the department or agency. Notice is also considered received if delivery is refused by the health care provider or an agent of the health care provider. Following the initiation of a suit alleging medical malpractice with a court of competent jurisdiction, and service of the complaint upon a defendant, the claimant shall provide a copy of the complaint to the Department of Health. The requirement of providing the complaint to the Department of Health does not impair the claimant's legal rights or ability to seek relief for his or her claim. The Department of Health shall review each incident and determine whether it involved conduct by a licensee which is potentially subject to disciplinary action, in which case the provisions of s. 456.073 apply.

- (3)(a) No suit may be filed against a prospective defendant for a period of 90 days after notice is mailed to any prospective defendant. During the 90-day period, the prospective defendant or the prospective defendant's insurer or self-insurer shall conduct a review to determine the liability of the prospective defendant. Each insurer or self-insurer shall have a procedure for the prompt investigation, review, and evaluation of claims during the 90-day period. This procedure shall include one or more of the following:
- Internal review by a duly qualified claims adjuster;
- Creation of a panel comprised of an attorney knowledgeable in the prosecution or defense of medical 31 | malpractice actions, a health care provider trained in the

same or

same or similar medical specialty as the prospective defendant, and a duly qualified claims adjuster;

- 3. A contractual agreement with a state or local professional society of health care providers, which maintains a medical review committee;
- 4. Any other similar procedure which fairly and promptly evaluates the pending claim.

Each prospective defendant or prospective defendant's insurer or self-insurer shall investigate the claim in good faith, and both the claimant and prospective defendant shall cooperate with the insurer in good faith. If the prospective defendant or the prospective defendant's insurer or self-insurer requires, a claimant shall appear before a pretrial screening panel or before a medical review committee and shall submit to a physical examination, if required. Unreasonable failure of any party to comply with this section justifies dismissal of claims or defenses. There shall be no civil liability for participation in a pretrial screening procedure if done without intentional fraud.

- (b) At or before the end of the 90 days, <u>the</u>

 <u>prospective defendant or</u> the <u>prospective defendant's</u> insurer

 or self-insurer shall provide the claimant with a response:
- 1. Rejecting the claim. Such rejection must be accompanied by corroboration of lack of reasonable grounds as provided in s. 766.203.+
- 2. Making a settlement offer. If such settlement offer is rejected by the claimant, corroboration of lack of reasonable grounds pursuant to s. 766.203 must be provided prior to filing an answer denying liability. 7 or

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- 3. Making an offer of admission of liability and for arbitration on the issue of damages. This offer may be made contingent upon a limit of general damages.
- (c) The response shall be delivered to the claimant if not represented by counsel or to the claimant's attorney, by certified mail, return receipt requested. Failure of the prospective defendant or the prospective defendant's insurer or self-insurer to reply to the notice within 90 days after receipt pursuant to paragraph (b) subjects the prospective defendant to striking of defenses and shall be deemed a final rejection of the claim for purposes of this section.
- (d) Upon receipt of a response rejecting a claim, or upon the rejection of a settlement offer by any claimant or prospective defendant, the claimant and prospective defendant shall mediate the claim as provided in s. 766.207.
- (e) (d) Within 30 days of receipt of a response by a prospective defendant, insurer, or self-insurer to a claimant represented by an attorney, the attorney shall advise the claimant in writing of the response, including:
- The exact nature of the response under paragraph (b).
- 2. The exact terms of any settlement offer, or admission of liability and offer of arbitration on damages.
- The legal and financial consequences of acceptance or rejection of any settlement offer, or admission of liability, including the provisions of this section.
- 4. An evaluation of the time and likelihood of ultimate success at trial on the merits of the claimant's action.
- 5. An estimation of the costs and attorney's fees of 31 proceeding through trial.

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- (4) The notice of intent to initiate litigation shall be served within the time limits set forth in s. 95.11. However, during the 90-day presuit investigation period under this section, or under any automatic 90-day extension under s. 766.104, or any other stipulated or court-ordered extensions, the statute of limitations is tolled and the statute of repose is extended as to all potential defendants. Upon stipulation by the parties, the 90-day presuit investigation period may be extended and the statute of limitations is tolled and the statute of repose is extended during any stipulated such extension. Upon receiving written notice of termination of negotiations during a stipulated in an extended period, the claimant shall have 60 days or the remainder of the period of the statute of limitations or statute of repose, whichever is greater, within which to file suit.
- (5) No statement, discussion, written document, report, or other work product generated by the presuit screening process is discoverable or admissible in any civil action for any purpose by the opposing party. All participants, including, but not limited to, physicians, investigators, witnesses, and employees or associates of the defendant, are immune from civil liability arising from participation in the presuit screening process.
- (6) Upon receipt by a prospective defendant of a notice of claim, the parties shall make discoverable information available without formal discovery. Failure to do so is grounds for dismissal of claims or defenses ultimately asserted.
- (7) Informal discovery may be used by a party to obtain unsworn statements, the production of documents or 31 things, and physical and mental examinations, as follows:

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- Unsworn statements. -- Any party may require other parties to appear for the taking of an unsworn statement. Such statements may be used only for the purpose of presuit screening and are not discoverable or admissible in any civil action for any purpose by any party. A party desiring to take the unsworn statement of any party must give reasonable notice in writing to all parties. The notice must state the time and place for taking the statement and the name and address of the party to be examined. Unless otherwise impractical, the examination of any party must be done at the same time by all other parties. Any party may be represented by counsel at the taking of an unsworn statement. An unsworn statement may be recorded electronically, stenographically, or on videotape. The taking of unsworn statements is subject to the provisions of the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and may be terminated for abuses.
- (b) Documents or things.—Any party may request discovery of documents or things. The documents or things must be produced, at the expense of the requesting party, within 20 days after the date of receipt of the request. A party is required to produce discoverable documents or things within that party's possession or control.
- (c) Physical and mental examinations.—A prospective defendant may require an injured prospective claimant to appear for examination by an appropriate health care provider. The defendant shall give reasonable notice in writing to all parties as to the time and place for examination. Unless otherwise impractical, a prospective claimant is required to submit to only one examination on behalf of all potential defendants. The practicality of a single examination must be determined by the nature of the potential claimant's

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 condition, as it relates to the liability of each potential defendant. Such examination report is available to the parties and their attorneys upon payment of the reasonable cost of reproduction and may be used only for the purpose of presuit screening. Otherwise, such examination report is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

- (8) Each request for and notice concerning informal presuit discovery pursuant to this section must be in writing, and a copy thereof must be sent to all parties. Such a request or notice must bear a certificate of service identifying the name and address of the person to whom the request or notice is served, the date of the request or notice, and the manner of service thereof.
- (9) Copies of any documents produced in response to the request of any party must be served upon all other parties. The party serving the documents or his or her attorney shall identify, in a notice accompanying the documents, the name and address of the parties to whom the documents were served, the date of service, the manner of service, and the identity of the document served.
- admit liability and for arbitration on the issue of damages, the claimant has 50 days from the date of receipt of the offer to accept or reject it. The claimant shall respond in writing to the insurer or self-insurer by certified mail, return receipt requested. If the claimant rejects the offer, he or she may then file suit. Acceptance of the offer of admission of liability and for arbitration waives recourse to any other remedy by the parties, and the claimant's written acceptance of the offer shall so state.

(a) If rejected, the offer to admit liability and for arbitration on damages is not admissible in any subsequent litigation. Upon rejection of the offer to admit liability and for arbitration, the claimant has 60 days or the remainder of the period of the statute of limitations, whichever period is greater, in which to file suit.

(b) If the offer to admit liability and for arbitration on damages is accepted, the parties have 30 days from the date of acceptance to settle the amount of damages. If the parties have not reached agreement after 30 days, they shall proceed to binding arbitration to determine the amount of damages as follows:

1. Each party shall identify his or her arbitrator to the opposing party not later than 35 days after the date of acceptance.

2. The two arbitrators shall, within 1 week after they are notified of their appointment, agree upon a third arbitrator. If they cannot agree on a third arbitrator, selection of the third arbitrator shall be in accordance with chapter 682.

3. Not later than 30 days after the selection of a third arbitrator, the parties shall file written arguments with each arbitrator and with each other indicating total damages.

4. Unless otherwise determined by the arbitration panel, within 10 days after the receipt of such arguments, unless the parties have agreed to a settlement, there shall be a 1-day hearing, at which formal rules of evidence and the rules of civil procedure shall not apply, during which each party shall present evidence as to damages. Each party shall

identify the total dollar amount which he or she feels should be awarded.

5. No later than 2 weeks after the hearing, the arbitrators shall notify the parties of their determination of the total award. The court shall have jurisdiction to enforce any award or agreement for periodic payment of future damages.

(11) If there is more than one prospective defendant, the claimant shall provide the notice of claim and follow the procedures in this section for each defendant. If an offer to admit liability and for arbitration is accepted, the procedures shall be initiated separately for each defendant, unless multiple offers are made by more than one prospective defendant and are accepted and the parties agree to consolidated arbitration. Any agreement for consolidated arbitration shall be filed with the court. No offer by any prospective defendant to admit liability and for arbitration is admissible in any civil action.

(12) To the extent not inconsistent with this part, the provisions of chapter 682, the Florida Arbitration Code, shall be applicable to such proceedings.

Section 2. Section 766.110, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

766.110 Liability of health care facilities.--

(1) All health care facilities, including hospitals and ambulatory surgical centers, as defined in chapter 395, have a duty to assure comprehensive risk management and the competence of their medical staff and personnel through careful selection and review, and are liable for a failure to exercise due care in fulfilling these duties. For the purpose of this section, the term "medical staff" includes members of the medical staff and those health care professionals who have

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been granted staff privileges by the facility. These duties shall include, but not be limited to:

- (a) The adoption of written procedures for the selection of medical staff members and a periodic review of the medical care and treatment rendered to patients by each member of the medical staff;
- (b) The adoption of a comprehensive risk management program which fully complies with the substantive requirements of s. 395.0197 as appropriate to such hospital's size, location, scope of services, physical configuration, and similar relevant factors;
- (c) The initiation and diligent administration of the medical review and risk management processes established in paragraphs (a) and (b) including the supervision of the medical staff and facility hospital personnel to the extent necessary to ensure that such medical review and risk management processes are being diligently carried out.

Each such facility shall be liable for a failure to exercise due care in fulfilling one or more of these duties when such failure is a proximate cause of injury to a patient.

(2) Every facility hospital licensed under chapter 395 shall may carry liability insurance or adequately insure itself in an amount of not less than \$1.5 million per claim, \$5 million annual aggregate to cover all medical injuries to patients resulting from negligent acts or omissions on the part of those members of its medical staff who are covered thereby in furtherance of the requirements of ss. 458.320 and 459.0085. Self-insurance coverage extended hereunder to the $\frac{1}{8}$ member of a hospital's medical staff meets the financial 31 responsibility requirements of ss. 458.320 and 459.0085 if the

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amended to read:

physician's coverage limits are not less than the minimum limits established in ss. 458.320 and 459.0085 and the facility hospital is a verified trauma center as of July 1, 1990, that has extended self-insurance coverage continuously to members of its medical staff for activities both inside and outside of the facility hospital since January 1, 1987. insurer authorized to write casualty insurance may make available, but shall not be required to write, such coverage. The facility hospital may assess on an equitable and pro rata basis the following professional health care providers for a portion of the total facility hospital insurance cost for this coverage: physicians licensed under chapter 458, osteopathic physicians licensed under chapter 459, podiatric physicians licensed under chapter 461, dentists licensed under chapter 466, and nurses licensed under part I of chapter 464. The facility hospital may provide for a deductible amount to be applied against any individual health care provider found liable in a law suit in tort or for breach of contract. The legislative intent in providing for the deductible to be applied to individual health care providers found negligent or in breach of contract is to instill in each individual health care provider the incentive to avoid the risk of injury to the fullest extent and ensure that the citizens of this state receive the highest quality health care obtainable. Section 3. Section 766.201, Florida Statutes, is

766.201 Legislative findings and intent.--

(1) The Legislature finds that although the majority of medical malpractice cases are settled by the parties, few are settled during the presuit period. Failure to settle cases early results in protracted and costly litigation at the

expense of victims of medical negligence and their families
and health care providers who have purchased medical liability
coverage or who are self-insured.makes the following
findings:

(a) Medical malpractice liability insurance premiums
have increased dramatically in recent years, resulting in

- have increased dramatically in recent years, resulting in increased medical care costs for most patients and functional unavailability of malpractice insurance for some physicians.
- (b) The primary cause of increased medical malpractice liability insurance premiums has been the substantial increase in loss payments to claimants caused by tremendous increases in the amounts of paid claims.
- (c) The average cost of defending a medical malpractice claim has escalated in the past decade to the point where it has become imperative to control such cost in the interests of the public need for quality medical services.
- (d) The high cost of medical malpractice claims in the state can be substantially alleviated by requiring early determination of the merit of claims, by providing for early arbitration of claims, thereby reducing delay and attorney's fees, and by imposing reasonable limitations on damages, while preserving the right of either party to have its case heard by a jury.
- (e) The recovery of 100 percent of economic losses constitutes overcompensation because such recovery fails to recognize that such awards are not subject to taxes on economic damages.
- (2) It is the intent of the Legislature to provide a plan for prompt resolution of medical negligence claims. Such plan shall consist of two separate components, presuit investigation and mandatory mediation arbitration. Presuit

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investigation shall be mandatory and shall apply to all medical negligence claims and defenses. Mediation Arbitration shall be mandatory unless waived by the claimant and all prospective defendants who have received notice or intend to initiate litigation voluntary and shall be available except as specified. (a) Presuit investigation shall include: 1. Verifiable requirements that reasonable investigation precede both malpractice claims and defenses in order to eliminate frivolous claims and defenses. 2. Medical corroboration procedures. (b) Arbitration shall provide: 1. Substantial incentives for both claimants and defendants to submit their cases to binding arbitration, thus reducing attorney's fees, litigation costs, and delay. 2. A conditional limitation on noneconomic damages where the defendant concedes willingness to pay economic damages and reasonable attorney's fees. 3. Limitations on the noneconomic damages components of large awards to provide increased predictability of outcome of the claims resolution process for insurer anticipated losses planning, and to facilitate early resolution of medical negligence claims. Section 4. Section 766.202, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 766.202 Definitions; ss. 766.201-766.212.--As used in ss. 766.202-766.207 ss. 766.201-766.212, the term: "Claimant" means any person who has a cause of

(2) "Collateral sources" means any payments made to

31 the claimant, or made on his or her behalf, by or pursuant to:

action arising from medical negligence.

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1 (a) The United States Social Security Act; any 2 federal, state, or local income disability act; or any other 3 public programs providing medical expenses, disability payments, or other similar benefits, except as prohibited by 4 5 federal law. 6 (b) Any health, sickness, or income disability 7 insurance; automobile accident insurance that provides health benefits or income disability coverage; and any other similar insurance benefits, except life insurance benefits available 9 10 to the claimant, whether purchased by him or her or provided 11 by others. 12 (c) Any contract or agreement of any group, 13 organization, partnership, or corporation to provide, pay for, or reimburse the costs of hospital, medical, dental, or other 14 health care services. 15 16 (d) Any contractual or voluntary wage continuation 17 plan provided by employers or by any other system intended to 18 provide wages during a period of disability. 19 (3) "Economic damages" means financial losses which 20 would not have occurred but for the injury giving rise to the 21 cause of action, including, but not limited to, past and 22 future medical expenses and 80 percent of wage loss and loss 23 of earning capacity. (2) "Investigation" means that an attorney has 24 25 reviewed the case against the prospective each and every potential defendant and has consulted with a medical expert 26 27 and has obtained a written opinion from said expert.

regularly engaged in the practice of his or her profession who holds a health care professional degree from a university or

college and has had special professional training and

(3) "Medical expert" means a person duly and

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experience or one possessed of special health care knowledge or skill about the subject upon which he or she is called to testify or provide an opinion.

(4)(6) "Medical negligence" means medical malpractice, whether grounded in tort or in contract, and does not include claims involving defective products or negligent maintenance of premises.

(7) "Noneconomic damages" means nonfinancial losses which would not have occurred but for the injury giving rise to the cause of action, including pain and suffering, inconvenience, physical impairment, mental anguish, disfigurement, loss of capacity for enjoyment of life, and other nonfinancial losses.

(8) "Periodic payment" means provision for the structuring of future economic damages payments, in whole or in part, over a period of time, as follows:

(a) A specific finding of the dollar amount of periodic payments which will compensate for these future damages after offset for collateral sources shall be made. The total dollar amount of the periodic payments shall equal the dollar amount of all such future damages before any reduction to present value.

(b) The defendant shall be required to post a bond or security or otherwise to assure full payment of these damages awarded. A bond is not adequate unless it is written by a company authorized to do business in this state and is rated A+ by Best's. If the defendant is unable to adequately assure full payment of the damages, all damages, reduced to present value, shall be paid to the claimant in a lump sum. No bond may be canceled or be subject to cancellation unless at least 60 days' advance written notice is filed with the court and

the claimant. Upon termination of periodic payments, the 2 security, or so much as remains, shall be returned to the 3 defendant.

(c) The provision for payment of future damages by periodic payments shall specify the recipient or recipients of the payments, the dollar amounts of the payments, the interval between payments, and the number of payments or the period of time over which payments shall be made.

Section 5. Subsection (3) and (4) of section 766.203, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

766.203 Presuit investigation of medical negligence claims and defenses by prospective parties .--

- (3) Prior to issuing its response to the claimant's notice of intent to initiate litigation, during the time period for response authorized pursuant to s. 766.106, the defendant or the defendant's insurer or self-insurer shall conduct an investigation to ascertain whether there are reasonable grounds to believe that:
- (a) The defendant was negligent in the care or treatment of the claimant; and
- (b) Such negligence resulted in injury to the claimant.

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Corroboration of lack of reasonable grounds for medical negligence litigation shall be provided with any response rejecting the claim by the defendant's submission of a verified written medical expert opinion from a medical expert as defined in s. 766.202(5), at the time the response rejecting the claim is mailed, which statement shall corroborate reasonable grounds for lack of negligent injury 31 sufficient to support the response denying negligent injury.

Such medical expert opinion must not be from a member of the same self-insurance trust or risk-retention group, or a medical expert who is insured by the same insurance carrier as any prospective defendant.

has been disqualified, the medical expert opinion required by this section must so state and include the name of the court and the case number in which such opinion has been disqualified. The medical expert opinions required by this section shall specify whether any previous opinion by the same medical expert has been disqualified and if so the name of the court and the case number in which the ruling was issued.

Section 6. Subsection (1) and (2) of section 766.204, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

766.204 Availability of medical records for presuit investigation of medical negligence claims and defenses; penalty.--

- of any medical record relevant to the investigation any litigation of a medical negligence claim or defense shall be provided to a claimant or a defendant, or to the attorney thereof, at a reasonable charge not to exceed 35 cents per page within 10 business days of a request for copies, except that an independent special hospital district with taxing authority which owns two or more hospitals shall have 20 days. It shall not be grounds to refuse copies of such medical records that they are not yet completed or that a medical bill is still owing.
- (2) Failure to provide copies of such medical records within the time required, or failure to make the charge for copies a reasonable charge as provided in this section, shall

 constitute evidence of failure of that <u>prospective defendant</u> party to comply with <u>good-faith presuit investigation</u> good faith discovery requirements, and shall waive the requirement of written medical corroboration of the claim as provided in s. 766.203(2), and shall subject the prospective defendant to striking of claims and defenses by the requesting party.

Section 7. Subsection (2) and (4) of section 766.205, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

766.205 Presuit discovery of medical negligence claims and defenses.--

- (2) Such access shall be provided without formal discovery, pursuant to s. 766.106, and failure to so provide shall be grounds for <u>striking dismissal</u> of any applicable claim or defense ultimately asserted.
- (4) No statement, discussion, written document, report, or other work product generated solely by the presuit investigation process is discoverable or admissible in any civil action for any purpose by the opposing party. All participants, including, but not limited to, hospitals and other medical facilities, and the officers, directors, trustees, employees, and agents thereof, physicians, investigators, witnesses, and employees or associates of the defendant, are immune from civil liability arising from participation in the presuit investigation process, except in cases of intentional misrepresentation. Such immunity from civil liability includes immunity for any acts by a medical facility in connection with providing medical records pursuant to s. 766.204(1) regardless of whether the medical facility is or is not a defendant.

Section 8. Subsection (3) and paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 766.206, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

766.206 Presuit investigation of medical negligence claims and defenses by court.--

- (3) If the court finds that the response mailed by a defendant rejecting the claim is not in compliance with the reasonable investigation requirements, the court shall strike the defendant's response and defenses, and the person who mailed such response, whether the defendant, the defendant's insurer, or the defendant's attorney, shall be personally liable for all attorney's fees and costs incurred during the investigation and evaluation of the claim, including the reasonable attorney's fees and costs of the claimant.
- written medical expert opinion attached to any notice of claim or intent to initiate litigation or to a any response rejecting a claim lacked reasonable investigation, the court shall report the medical expert issuing such corroborating opinion to the Board of Medicine Division of Medical Quality Assurance or its designee. If such medical expert is not a resident of the state, the division shall forward such report to the disciplining authority of that medical expert.

Section 9. Section 766.207, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 766.207 <u>Mandatory mediation</u> Voluntary binding arbitration of medical negligence claims.--
- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that the entire presuit investigation procedure and mandatory mediation process be concluded within 120 days Voluntary binding arbitration pursuant to this section and ss. 766.208-766.212

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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 the presuit investigation period and any other stipulated extensions, all prospective defendants and claimants shall proceed to mediation under this section within 30 days. The statute of limitations is tolled, and the statute of repose is extended, until the completion of mediation. A claimant has 60 days or the remainder of the statute of limitations or statute of repose, whichever is longer, within which to file an action. with preliminary reasonable grounds for a medical negligence claim intact, the parties may elect to have damages determined by an arbitration panel. Such election may be initiated by either party by serving a request for voluntary binding arbitration of damages within 90 days after 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. $\frac{120.569(2)(g)}{120.57(1)(c)}$ and $\frac{120.57(1)(c)}{120.57(1)(c)}$
- investigation period and any stipulated extensions, the parties or their designated representatives shall meet in mediation to discuss the issues of liability and damages in accordance with the mediation rules of practice and procedures adopted by the Supreme Court of this state. Upon receipt of a party's request for such 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

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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.

- (4) To the extent not inconsistent with this part, the provisions of the Florida Mediation Code, Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, are applicable to such proceedings. The arbitration panel shall be composed of three arbitrators, one selected by the claimant, one selected by the defendant, and one 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.
- each pay their pro rata share of all the costs of the mediation. The arbitrators shall be independent of all parties, witnesses, 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 fact of mediation, any documents or testimony presented, and negotiation and statements made during the mediation are not admissible in any collateral or subsequent proceeding on the claim. Information, documents, or records otherwise available from original sources are not to be

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construed as inadmissible in any subsequent proceeding by virtue of having been presented during the mediation; nor may any person who participates at such mediation be prevented from testifying as to matters of personal knowledge; however, such a person may not be asked about any aspect of the mediation or opinions formed as a result of the mediation. 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 by schedule providing for compensation of not less than \$250 per day nor more than \$750 per day or as agreed by the parties. setting the schedule, the chief judge shall consider the prevailing 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.
- (b) 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.
- (c) Damages for future economic losses shall be 31 awarded to be paid by periodic payments pursuant to s.

766.202(8) and shall be offset by future collateral source 2 payments. 3 (d) Punitive damages shall not be awarded. (e) The defendant shall be responsible for the payment 4 5 of interest on all accrued damages with respect to which 6 interest would be awarded at trial. 7 (f) The defendant shall pay the claimant's reasonable 8 attorney's fees and costs, as determined by the arbitration 9 panel, but in no event more than 15 percent of the award, 10 reduced to present value. 11 (g) The defendant shall pay all the costs of the arbitration proceeding and the fees of all the arbitrators 12 other than the administrative law judge. 13 (h) Each defendant who submits to arbitration under 14 this section shall be jointly and severally liable for all 15 damages assessed pursuant to this section. 16 (i) The defendant's obligation to pay the claimant's 17 18 damages shall be for the purpose of arbitration under this 19 section only. A defendant's or claimant's offer to arbitrate 20 shall not be used in evidence or in argument during any 21 subsequent litigation of the claim following the rejection thereof. 22 23 (j) The fact of making or accepting an offer to 24 arbitrate shall not be admissible as evidence of liability in 25 any collateral or subsequent proceeding on the claim. 26 (k) Any offer by a claimant to arbitrate must be made 27 to each defendant against whom the claimant has made a claim. Any offer by a defendant to arbitrate must be made to each 28 29 claimant who has joined in the notice of intent to initiate

litigation, as provided in s. 766.106. A defendant who

31 rejects a claimant's offer to arbitrate shall be subject to

the provisions of s. 766.209(3). A claimant who rejects a 2 defendant's offer to arbitrate shall be subject to the 3 provisions of s. 766.209(4). (1) The hearing shall be conducted by all of the 4 5 arbitrators, but a majority may determine any question of fact and render a final decision. The chief arbitrator shall 6 7 decide all evidentiary matters. 8 9 The provisions of this section subsection do shall not 10 preclude settlement at any time by mutual agreement of the 11 parties. (7) Any issue between the defendant and the 12 defendant's insurer or self-insurer as to who shall control 13 the defense of the claim and any responsibility for payment of 14 damages an arbitration award, shall be determined under 15 existing principles of law; provided that the insurer or 16 17 self-insurer shall not offer to arbitrate or accept a claimant's offer to arbitrate without the written consent of 18 19 the defendant. 20 (9) The Division of Administrative Hearings is 21 authorized to promulgate rules to effect the orderly and 22 efficient processing of the arbitration procedures of ss. 23 766.201-766.212. 24 (10) Rules promulgated by the Division of 25 Administrative Hearings pursuant to this section, s. 120.54, or s. 120.65 may authorize any reasonable sanctions except 26 27 contempt for violation of the rules of the division or failure 28 to comply with a reasonable order issued by an administrative 29 law judge, which is not under judicial review. 30 Section 10. Sections 766.208, 766.209, 766.21,

31 766.211, and 766.212, Florida Statutes, are repealed.

Section 11. This act shall take effect July 1, 2001, and shall apply to actions that have not been filed before that date. SENATE SUMMARY Repeals the law that provides for arbitration of medical negligence cases and provides for mandatory mediation. Provides procedures, responsibilities of prospective defendants, liability of parties, and penalties for noncompliance. (See bill for details.)