## A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO MEDICAL TORTS.

## BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1	SECTION 1. Chapter 671, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
2	amended by adding a new section to part II to be appropriately
3	designated and to read as follows:
4	"§671- Sanctions for failing to prevail in subsequent
5	litigation. (a) After the verdict or the court's decision in
6	subsequent litigation under section 671-16, the court may impose
7	sanctions against the nonprevailing party whose rejection of the
8	medical claim conciliation panel decision resulted in trial. A
9	party's rejection of the panel decision shall be deemed to have
10	resulted in the trial regardless of whether both parties
11	rejected the decision.
12	(b) The sanctions available to the court are as follows:
13	(1) Reasonable costs and fees, other than attorneys' fees
14	actually incurred by the party but not otherwise
15	taxable under the law, including expert witness fees,
16	travel costs, and deposition costs;
17	(2) Costs of jurors; and
18	(3) Attorneys' fees.
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         (c) Sanctions imposed against a plaintiff shall be
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    deducted from any judgment rendered at trial. If the plaintiff
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    does not receive a judgment in the plaintiff's favor, or the
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    judgment is insufficient to pay the sanctions, the plaintiff
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    shall pay the amount of the deficiency. Sanctions imposed
    against a defendant shall be added to any judgment rendered at
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    trial.
              In determining sanctions, if any, the court shall
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    consider all the facts and circumstances of the case and the
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    intent and purpose of this part."
         SECTION 2. Section 671-1, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
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    amended to read as follows:
         "§671-1 Definitions. As used in this chapter[÷], unless
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    the context otherwise requires:
         "Health care provider" means a physician, osteopathic
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    physician, surgeon, or physician assistant licensed under
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    chapter 453, a podiatrist licensed under chapter 463E, a health
    care facility as defined in section 323D-2, and the employees of
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    any of them. Health care provider shall not mean any nursing
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    institution or nursing service conducted by and for those who
    rely upon treatment by spiritual means through prayer alone, or
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    employees of the institution or service.
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         "Medical tort" means professional negligence, the rendering
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    of professional service without informed consent, or an error or
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    omission in professional practice, by a health care provider,
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    which proximately causes death, injury, or other damage to a
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    patient.
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         "Panel" means the medical claim conciliation panel.
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         "Prevailing party" means the party to a medical claim
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    conciliation panel hearing who in subsequent litigation under
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    section 671-16 resulting from a rejection of the panel's
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    decision is:
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              The plaintiff, if the judgment exclusive of any
         (1)
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              punitive damages increases the panel's award by thirty
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              per cent or more; or
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         (2)
              The defendant, if the judgment exclusive of any
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              punitive damages fails to improve upon the panel's
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              award by thirty per cent or more."
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         SECTION 3. Section 671-12.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
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    amended to read as follows:
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         "[+]§671-12.5[+] Certificate of consultation. (a)
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    claim filed with the medical claim conciliation panel under this
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    chapter shall be accompanied by a certificate which declares
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    [one of the following:
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1	(1) That] that the claimant or the claimant's attorney has
2	consulted with at least one physician who is licensed to
3	practice in this State or any other state, and who is
4	knowledgeable or experienced in the same medical specialty as
5	the health care professional against whom the claim is made, and
6	that the claimant or claimant's attorney has concluded on the
7	basis of such consultation that there is a reasonable and
8	meritorious cause for filing the claim. If the claimant or the
9	claimant's attorney is not able to consult with a physician in
10	the same medical specialty as the health care professional
11	against whom the claim is made, the claimant or claimant's
12	attorney may consult with a physician who is licensed in this
13	State or in any other state who is knowledgeable and experienced
14	in a medical specialty that is as closely related as practicable
15	to the medical specialty of the health care professional against
16	whom the claim is made. The physician or physicians consulted
17	by the claimant or the claimant's attorney may not be a party to
18	the case, nor be compelled to testify or otherwise participate
19	in the hearing before the medical claim conciliation panel[ $ au$
20	(2) That the claimant or the claimant's attorney was
21	unable to obtain the consultation required by
22	paragraph (1) because a statute of limitations would

1		impair the action and that the certificate required by
2		paragraph (1) could not be obtained before the
3		impairment of the action. If a certificate is
4		executed pursuant to this paragraph, the certificate
5		required by paragraph (1) shall be filed by the
6		claimant or the claimant's attorney within ninety days
7		after filing the claim; or
8	<del>(3)</del>	That the claimant or the claimant's attorney was
9		unable to obtain the consultation required by
10		paragraph (1) after the claimant or the claimant's
11	'	attorney had made a good faith attempt to obtain such
12		consultation and the physician contacted would not
13		agree to such a consultation. For purposes of this
14		paragraph, "good faith attempt" refers to the
15		responsibility of a claimant or claimant's attorney to
16		make reasonable efforts to contact a physician for the
17		purpose of reviewing the circumstances upon which a
18		claim is based. The claimant or claimant's attorney
19		may contact physicians by letter, telephone,
20		facsimile, or other electronic means of communication.
21		If the physician does not respond within a reasonable
22		time, the claimant or claimant's attorney may submit

1	its craim to the medical craim conciliation panel
2	along with a certificate declaring such nonresponse to
3	claimant's good faith attempt. A "good faith attempt"
4	shall ultimately be evaluated in light of the goal of
5	having a qualified physician assist the claimant or
6	claimant's attorney in understanding the basis of the
7	claim, and such determination shall depend upon the
8	circumstances of each individual case.
9	(b) Where a claimant or the claimant's attorney intends to
10	rely solely on a failure to inform of the consequences of a
11	procedure (informed consent), this section shall be
12	inapplicable. The claimant or the claimant's attorney shall
13	certify upon filing of the claim that the claimant or the
14	claimant's attorncy is relying solely on the failure to inform
15	of the consequences of a procedure and for that reason is not
16	filing a certificate as required by this section].
17	$[\frac{(c)}{(c)}]$ (b) For the purposes of this section, the claimant
18	or the claimant's attorney shall not be required to disclose the
19	names of any physician consulted to fulfill the requirements of
20	subsection (a) to any of the other parties to the claim. The
21	medical claim conciliation panel may require the claimant or the
22	claimant's attorney to disclose the name of any physician
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- 1 consulted to fulfill the requirements of subsection (a). No
- 2 disclosure of the name of any physician consulted to fulfill the
- 3 requirements of subsection (a) shall be made to any of the other
- 4 parties to the claim; provided that the medical claim
- 5 conciliation panel may contact any such physician to determine
- 6 if the requirements of subsection (a) were met.
- 7 [\(\frac{(d)}{}\)] (c) Unless a certificate is filed pursuant to
- 8 subsection (a) [<del>or (b)</del>], the claim shall not be received for
- 9 filing by the medical claim conciliation panel."
- 10 SECTION 4. Section 671-16, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
- 11 amended to read as follows:
- 12 "§671-16 Subsequent litigation; excluded evidence. The
- 13 claimant may institute litigation based upon the claim in an
- 14 appropriate court only after a party to a medical claim
- 15 conciliation panel hearing rejects the decision of the panel, or
- 16 after the twelve-month period under section 671-18 has expired.
- 17 A party's rejection of the panel's decision shall be recorded
- 18 with the panel before the litigation may be instituted.
- 19 No statement made in the course of the hearing of the
- 20 medical claim conciliation panel shall be admissible in evidence
- 21 either as an admission, to impeach the credibility of a witness,
- 22 or for any other purpose in any trial of the action; provided





- 1 that [such] the statements may be admissible for the [purpose]
- 2 purposes of [section] sections 671-19[, hereof.] and 671- . No
- 3 decision, conclusion, finding, or recommendation of the medical
- 4 claim conciliation panel on the issue of liability or on the
- 5 issue of damages shall be admitted into evidence in any
- 6 subsequent trial, nor shall any party to the medical claim
- 7 conciliation panel hearing, or the counsel or other
- 8 representative of such party, refer or comment thereon in an
- 9 opening statement, an argument, or at any other time, to the
- 10 court or jury; provided that such decision, conclusion, finding,
- 11 or recommendation may be admissible for the [purpose] purposes
- 12 of [section] sections 671-19[, hereof.] and 671- ."
- 13 SECTION 5. This Act does not affect rights and duties that
- 14 matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were
- 15 begun before its effective date.
- 16 SECTION 6. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
- 17 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.
- 18 SECTION 7. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2050.

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## Report Title:

Medical Torts; Medical Claim Conciliation Panel

## Description:

Authorizes the court, in medical tort litigation, to impose sanctions on a nonprevailing party whose rejection of the medical claim conciliation panel's decision resulted in the subsequent litigation. Amends requirements for the certificate accompanying any claim filed with the medical claim conciliation panel. Effective 7/1/2050. (SD1)

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