

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. Section 671-1, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending the definition of "health care provider" to read as follows:

- "(1) "Health care provider" means a physician or surgeon licensed under chapter 453, a physician or a physician and surgeon licensed under chapter 460, a health care facility as defined in section [§]323D-41(7),[] and employees of any of them. Health care provider shall not mean any nursing institution or nursing service conducted by and for those who rely upon treatment by spiritual means through prayer alone, or employees of such institution or service."

SECTION 2. Section 671-3, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsections (a) and (b) to read as follows:

"(a) In any action for medical tort based on an incident that occurred after January 1, 1977, based on the rendering of professional service without informed consent, evidence may be introduced that the health care provider complied with standards established by the board of medical examiners or board of osteopathic examiners, as applicable, governing the information required to be given by or at the direction of the health care provider to a patient, or the patient's guardian in the case of a patient who is not competent to give informed consent.

(b) The board of medical examiners shall, insofar as practicable, establish reasonable standards of medical practice[,] of physicians and surgeons licensed under chapter 453, applicable to specific treatment and surgical procedures, for the substantive content of the information required to be given and the manner in which it is given and in which consent is received in order to constitute informed consent from a patient or a patient's guardian. The board of osteopathic examiners, insofar as practicable, shall establish reasonable standards of osteopathic practice of physicians and physicians and surgeons licensed under chapter 460, applicable to specific treatment and surgical procedures, for the substantive content of the information required to be given and the manner in which it is given and in which consent is received in order to constitute informed consent from a patient or a patient's guardian. The standards shall include, but not be limited to, provisions which are designed to reasonably inform and to be understandable by a patient or a patient's guardian of:

- (1) The condition being treated;
- (2) The nature and character of the proposed treatment or surgical procedure;
- (3) The anticipated results;
- (4) The recognized possible alternative forms of treatment; and
- (5) The recognized serious possible risks, complications, and anticipated benefits involved in the treatment or surgical procedure, and in the recognized possible alternative forms of treatment, including nontreatment.

The standards established by [the] each board shall be prima facie evidence of the standards of care required of the health care provider for which it applies, but may be rebutted by either party."

SECTION 3. Section 671-5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

“(c) A failure on the part of any self-insured health care provider to report as requested by this section shall be grounds for disciplinary action by the board of medical examiners, board of osteopathic examiners, or the state health planning agency[.], as applicable. A violation by an insurer shall be grounds for suspension of its certificate of authority.”

SECTION 4. Section 671-11, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) A medical claim conciliation panel shall be formed for each claim filed pursuant to section 671-12 and after each panel renders its decision or the claim is otherwise disposed of it shall be disbanded. Each medical claim conciliation panel shall consist of one chairperson selected from among persons who are familiar with and experienced in the personal injury claims settlement process, one attorney licensed to practice in the courts of the State and experienced in trial practice, and one physician or surgeon licensed to practice under chapter 453[.] or chapter 460. The chairperson shall be appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court of Hawaii. The attorney shall be appointed by the chairperson from a list of not less than thirty-five attorneys experienced in trial practice submitted annually by the supreme court. The physician or surgeon shall be appointed by the chairperson from a list of not less than thirty-five physicians or surgeons licensed under chapter 453 submitted annually by the board of medical examiners[.] or from a list of not less than eight physicians or physicians and surgeons licensed under chapter 460 submitted annually by the board of osteopathic examiners.

The chairperson shall preside at the meetings of the panel. The chairperson and all panel members shall be compensated at the rate of \$100 per claim handled which will become payable when the decision of the panel is submitted and shall be paid allowances for travel and living expenses which may be incurred as a result of the performance of their duties on the panel. Such costs shall be paid by the department of commerce and consumer affairs.

The office and meeting space, secretarial and clerical assistance, office equipment, and office supplies for the panel shall be furnished by the department.

The board of medical examiners and board of osteopathic examiners shall each prepare a list of physicians [and], surgeons, or physicians and surgeons, as the case may be, along with their respective specialties who shall then be considered consultants to the panel in their respective fields. Panel members may consult with other legal, medical, and insurance specialists. Any consultant called by the panel to appear before the panel shall be paid an allowance for travel and living expenses which may be incurred as a result of such person's appearance before the panel. Such costs shall be paid by the department.”

SECTION 5. Section 671-13, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

“**§671-13 Medical claim conciliation panel hearing; fact-finding; evidence; voluntary settlement.** Every claim of a medical tort shall be heard by the medical claim conciliation panel within thirty days after the last date for filing a

response. No persons other than the panel, witnesses, and consultants called by the panel, and the persons listed in section 671-14 shall be present except with the permission of the chairperson. The panel may, in its discretion, conduct an inquiry of a party, witness, or consultant without the presence of any or all parties.

The hearing shall be informal. Chapters 91 and 92 shall not apply. The panel may require a stenographic record of all or part of its proceedings for the use of the panel, but such record shall not be made available to the parties. The panel may receive any oral or documentary evidence. Questioning of parties, witnesses, and consultants may be conducted by the panel, and the panel may, in its discretion, permit any party, or any counsel for a party to question other parties, witnesses, or consultants. The panel may designate who, among the parties, shall have the burden of going forward with the evidence with respect to such issues as it may consider, and unless otherwise designated by the panel, when medical and hospital records have been provided the claimant for the claimant's proper review, such burden shall initially rest with the claimant at the commencement of the hearing.

The panel shall have the power to require by subpoena the appearance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence. When such subpoena power is utilized, notice shall be given to all parties. The testimony of witnesses may be taken either orally before the panel or by deposition. In cases of refusal to obey a subpoena issued by the panel, the panel may invoke the aid of any circuit court in the State, which may issue an order requiring compliance with the subpoena. Failure to obey such order may be punished by the court as a contempt thereof. Any member of the panel may sign subpoenas, administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence. Notwithstanding such powers, the panel shall attempt to secure the voluntary appearance, testimony, and cooperation of parties, witnesses, and consultants without coercion.

At the hearing of the panel and in arriving at its opinion the panel shall consider, but not be limited to, statements or testimony of witnesses, hospital and medical records, nurses' notes, x-rays, and other records kept in the usual course of the practice of the health care provider without the necessity for other identification or authentication, statements of fact, or opinion on a subject contained in a published treatise, periodical, book, or pamphlet, or statements of experts without the necessity of the experts appearing at the hearing. The panel may upon the application of any party or upon its own decision appoint as a consultant, an impartial and qualified physician [or], surgeon, physician and surgeon, or other professional person or expert to testify before the panel or to conduct any necessary professional or expert examination of the claimant or relevant evidentiary matter and to report to or testify as a witness thereto. Such a consultant shall not be compensated or reimbursed except for travel and living expenses to be paid as provided in section 671-11. Discovery by the parties shall not be allowed.

During the hearing and at any time prior to the rendition of an advisory decision pursuant to section 671-15, the panel may encourage the parties to settle or otherwise dispose of the case voluntarily."

SECTION 6. Section 671-15, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“(a) Within thirty days after the completion of a hearing, the medical claim conciliation panel shall file a written advisory decision with the insurance commissioner who shall thereupon mail copies to all parties concerned, their counsel, and the representative of each health care provider’s liability insurance carrier authorized to act for such carrier, and the board of medical examiners[.] or board of osteopathic examiners, as appropriate. The panel shall decide the issue of liability and shall state its conclusions in substantially the following language: “We find the health care provider was actionably negligent in his or her care and treatment of the patient and we, therefore, find for the claimant”; or “We find the health care provider was not actionably negligent in his or her care and treatment of the patient and we, therefore, find for the health care provider”.”

SECTION 7. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed. New material is underscored.

SECTION 8. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

(Approved June 8, 1983.)