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## THE STATE SENATE

Tuesday, February 8, 2011

## Senate Bill No. 863

- 4 SENATE BILL NO. 863 By: Sykes of the Senate and Sullivan of the 5 House.
- An Act relating to compensation for noneconomic damages;
- 7 amending Section 24, Chapter 228, O.S.L. 2009 (23 O.S. Supp.
- 8 2010, Section 61.2), which relates to economic and
- 9 noneconomic loss compensation; modifying limit to certain
- damage awards; modifying finding required to remove certain
- limitation; modifying applicability to certain actions;
- 12 modifying definitions; deleting requirements related to
- certain Fund; repealing Section 25, Chapter 228, O.S.L. 2009
- 14 (36 O.S. Supp. 2010, Section 2211), which relates to the
- 15 Health Care Indemnity Fund Task Force; and providing an
- 16 effective date.
- 17 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
- 18 SECTION 1. AMENDATORY Section 24, Chapter 228, O.S.L.
- 19 2009 (23 O.S. Supp. 2010, Section 61.2), is amended to read as
- 20 follows:
- 21 Section 61.2 A. In any civil action not arising from a claimed
- 22 bodily injury out of contract, the amount of compensation which the
- 23 trier of fact may award a plaintiff for economic loss shall not be
- 24 subject to any limitation.
- 25 B. Except as provided in <del>subsections</del> subsection C <del>and D</del> of this
- 26 section, in any civil action not arising from a claimed bodily
- 27 injury out of contract, the amount of compensation which a trier of
- 28 fact may award a plaintiff for noneconomic <del>loss</del> damages shall not
- 29 exceed Four Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$400,000.00) Two Hundred Fifty

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Thousand Dollars ($250,000.00), regardless of the number of parties
    against whom the action is brought or the number of actions brought.
        C. Notwithstanding subsection B of this section, there shall be
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    no limit on the amount of noneconomic damages which the trier of
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    fact may award the plaintiff in a civil action arising from a
    claimed bodily injury resulting from professional negligence against
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    a physician if the judge and jury finds, by clear and convincing
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    evidence, that:
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        1. The plaintiff or injured person has suffered permanent and
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    substantial physical abnormality or disfigurement, loss of use of a
    limb, or loss of, or substantial impairment to, a major body organ
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    or system; or
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        2. The plaintiff or injured person has suffered permanent
    physical functional injury which prevents them from being able to
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    independently care for themselves and perform life sustaining
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    activities; or
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        3. The defendant's acts or failures to act were:
             a. in reckless disregard for the rights of others,
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             b. grossly negligent,
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             c. fraudulent, or
             d. intentional or with malice.
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        D. Notwithstanding subsection B of this section, there shall be
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    no limit on the amount of noneconomic damages which the trier of
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- 1 fact may award the plaintiff in a civil action arising from claimed
  2 bodily injury not resulting from professional negligence against a
- 3 physician if the trier of fact finds, by a preponderance of the
- 4 evidence, that:
- 5 1. The plaintiff or injured person has suffered permanent and
- 6 substantial physical abnormality or disfigurement, loss of use of a
- 7 limb, or loss of, or substantial impairment to, a major body organ
- 8 or system; or
- 9 2. The plaintiff or injured person has suffered permanent
- 10 physical functional injury which prevents them from being able to
- 11 independently care for themselves and perform life sustaining
- 12 activities; or
- 13 3. The defendant's acts or failures to act were:
- 14 a. in reckless disregard for the rights of others,
- 15 b. grossly negligent,
- 16 c. fraudulent, or
- 17 d. intentional or with malice.
- 18 E. In the trial of a civil action not arising from claimed
- 19 bodily injury out of contract, if the verdict is for the plaintiff,
- 20 the court, in a nonjury trial, shall make findings of fact, and the
- 21 jury, in a trial by jury, shall return a general verdict accompanied
- 22 by answers to interrogatories, which shall specify all of the
- 23 following:

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            The total compensatory damages recoverable by the plaintiff;
            That portion of the total compensatory damages representing
    the plaintiff's economic loss;
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            That portion of the total compensatory damages representing
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    the plaintiff's noneconomic loss; and
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            Whether the injuries for which the plaintiff has been
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    awarded compensation include damages for:
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             a. permanent and substantial physical abnormality or
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                  disfigurement, loss of use of a limb, or loss of, or
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                  substantial impairment to, a major body organ or
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                  system, or
             b. permanent physical functional injury that prevents the
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                  injured person from being able to independently care
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                  for himself or herself and perform life sustaining
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                  activities; and
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        5. If alleged, whether the conduct of the defendant was or
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    amounted to:
                  reckless disregard for the rights of others,
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             b. gross negligence,
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             c. fraud, or
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             <del>d.</del>
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intentional or malicious conduct.

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b.

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        F. In any civil action to recover damages arising from claimed
    bodily injury, after the trier of fact makes the findings required
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    by subsection E of this section, the court shall enter judgment in
    favor of the plaintiff for economic damages in the amount determined
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    pursuant to paragraph 2 of subsection E of this section, and subject
    to paragraphs 4 and 5 of subsection E of this section, the court
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 7
    shall enter a judgment in favor of the plaintiff for noneconomic
 8
    damages. Except as provided in subsections C and D of this section,
    in no event shall a judgment for noneconomic damages exceed the
    maximum recoverable amounts set forth in subsection B of this
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    section. Subsection B of this section shall be applied in a jury
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    trial only after the trier of fact has made its factual findings and
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    determinations as to the amount of the plaintiff's damages.
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        G. In any civil action arising from claimed bodily injury which
    is tried to a jury, the jury shall not be instructed with respect to
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    the limit on noneconomic damages set forth in subsection B of this
    section, nor shall counsel for any party nor any witness inform the
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    jury or potential jurors of such limitations.
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        H. D. If the jury finds by clear and convincing evidence that
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    the acts of the party which caused the damages were grossly
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    negligent or committed intentionally or with malice, and the court
    finds, on the record and out of the presence of the jury, clear and
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    convincing evidence that the defendant was grossly negligent or
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1	acted intentionally or with malice, the jury may award noneconomic
2	damages in an amount the jury deems appropriate without regard to
3	the limitation set forth in subsection B of this section.
4	$\underline{\mathtt{E.}}$ This section shall not apply to actions brought under The
5	Governmental Tort Claims Act or actions for wrongful death.
6	I. F. As used in this section:
7	1. "Bodily injury" means actual physical injury to the body of
8	a person and sickness or disease resulting therefrom;
9	2. "Economic damages" means any type of pecuniary harm
LO	including, but not limited to:
L1	a. all wages, salaries or other compensation lost as a
L2	result of a bodily injury that is the subject of a
L3	civil action,
L 4	b. all costs incurred for medical care or treatment,
L 5	rehabilitation services, or other care, treatment,
L 6	services, products or accommodations as a result of a
L7	bodily injury that is the subject of a civil action,
L8	<del>Or</del>
L 9	e. any other costs incurred as a result of a bodily
20	injury that is the subject of a civil action;
21	3. "Fraudulent" or "fraud" means "actual fraud" as defined
22	pursuant to Section 58 of Title 15 of the Oklahoma Statutes;

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- 1 4. "Gross negligence" means the want of slight care and
- 2 diligence;
- 3 5. 2. "Malice" involves hatred, spite or ill will, or the doing
- 4 of a wrongful act intentionally without just cause or excuse; and
- 5 6. 3. "Noneconomic damages" means nonpecuniary harm that arises
- 6 from a bodily injury that is the subject of a civil action, all
- 7 subjective, nonmonetary losses including, but not limited to,
- 8 damages for pain and suffering, inconvenience, emotional distress,
- 9 injury to reputation and humiliation, loss of society, consortium,
- 10 companionship, care, assistance, attention, protection, advice,
- 11 guidance, counsel, instruction, training, education, disfigurement,
- 12 and mental anguish and any other intangible loss; provided, however,
- 13 noneconomic damages do not include exemplary damages as provided for
- 14 in Section 9.1 of this title.
- 15 7. "Physician" means a doctor of medicine and surgery, doctor
- 16 of osteopathic medicine and a doctor of allopathic medicine, each
- 17 duly licensed by this state; and
- 18 8. "Reckless disregard of another's rights" shall have the same
- 19 meaning as willful and wanton conduct and shall mean that the
- 20 defendant was either aware, or did not care, that there was a
- 21 substantial and unnecessary risk that his, her or its conduct would
- 22 cause serious injury to others. In order for the conduct to be in
- 23 reckless disregard of another's rights, it must have been

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- l unreasonable under the circumstances and there must have been a high
- 2 probability that the conduct would cause serious harm to another
- 3 <del>person.</del>
- 4 J. Upon establishment of a Health Care Indemnity Fund, any
- 5 damages awarded pursuant to subsection C of this section that exceed
- 6 the limitation established by subsection B of this section shall be
- 7 paid by such fund.
- 8 G. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any action
- 9 that accrues before the date of enactment of the Health Care
- 10 Indemnity Fund established pursuant to the recommendations of the
- 11 Task Force created in Section 25 of this act; provided, such fund
- 12 shall include professional liability insurance coverage requirements
- 13 in an amount of not less than One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00)
- 14 for physicians, and shall maintain availability of Twenty Million
- 15 Dollars (\$20,000,000.00) annually. It is the intent of the
- 16 Legislature that the state purchase reinsurance of up to Twenty
- 17 Million Dollars (\$20,000,000.00) to cover judgments through such
- 18 <del>fund</del> November 1, 2011.
- 19 SECTION 2. REPEALER Section 25, Chapter 228, O.S.L. 2009
- 20 (36 O.S. Supp. 2010, Section 2211), is hereby repealed.
- 21 SECTION 3. This act shall become effective November 1, 2011.
- 22 COMMITTEE REPORT BY: COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY, dated 2-8-11 DO PASS,
- 23 As Coauthored.

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