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1	SECOND	REGULAR SE	SSION	
ON	E HUNDRED A	ND TWELFTH	LEGISLATURE	
Legislative Doc	cument			No. 2065
S.P. 820			In Senate, Februa	ry 24, 1986
pursuant to Join	t Rule 26.		f the Legislative Cou	
Presented by Pre	l by Representat	Penobscot. ive Kane of So	BRIEN, Secretary of Portland, Senator nswick.	
	STA	TE OF MAIN	Ξ	
1	IN THE NINETEEN HU	YEAR OF OUI		
Profes Select S D:	ssional Neg tive Provis Security Actists iscovery Ru th Practition	ligence Cla ions of the t and to Al le in Clair	ms Against lth Providers	
Be it enacte follows:	ed by the Po	eople of the	ne State of Ma	ine as
Sec. 1.	14 MRSA §	753 is ame	nded to read:	
§753. Two	years			
physicians	t, slander , and all et mmenced with	and libel mers engage	attery, and fo and malpract ed in the heal after the ca	ice of ing art
Sec 2	14 MDC3 8	753-A is or	acted to read	_

§753-A. Actions against attorneys

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- In all actions alleging professional negligence or breach of contract by a licensed attorney, the statute of limitations shall start to run from the date of the act or omission giving rise to the injury and not from the discovery of the malpractice, negligence or breach of contract, except as the statute of limitations may be suspended by other laws.
- 9 Sec. 3. 24 MRSA §2502, sub-§1-A is enacted to 10 read:
 - 1-A. Health care practitioner. "Health care practitioner" means physicians and all others certified, registered or licensed in the healing arts, including, but not limited to, nurses, podiatrists, optometrists, chiropractors, physical therapists, dentists, psychologists and physicians' assistants.
- 17 Sec. 4. 24 MRSA §2502, sub-§2, as enacted by PL 18 1977, c. 492, §3, is amended to read:
- 2. <u>Health care provider</u>. "Health care provider"
 means any hospital, clinic, nursing home or other facility in which skilled nursing care or medical services are prescribed by or performed under the general direction of persons licensed to practice medicine, dentistry or surgery in this State and which is licensed or otherwise authorized by the laws of this State.
- 27 Sec. 5. 24 MRSA §2502, sub-§§6 and 7 are enacted 28 to read:
- 6. Actions for professional negligence. "Actions for professional negligence" means any action for damages for injury or death against any health care provider, its agents or employees, or health care practitioner, his agents or employees, whether based upon tort or breach of contract or otherwise, arising out of the provision or failure to provide health care services.
- 37 7. Professional negligence. "Professional neg-38 ligence" means a deviation from the applicable stan-39 dard of care by the professionals or providers

- 1 charged with that care that proximately causes, by a 2 reasonable professional probability, the injury or
- 3 damage to the claimant.
- 4 Sec. 6. 24 MRSA §2506, as enacted by PL 1977, c. 5 492, §3, is amended to read:

6 §2506. Provider reports

7 A health care provider shall, within 60 days, re-8 port in writing to the appropriate board or authority 9 the name of any member of the medical staff or any other physician practicing in the facility licensed, 10 certified or registered employee or person privileged 11 by the provider whose employment or privileges have 12 13 been revoked, suspended, limited or terminated, who has been otherwise formally disciplined by the 14 15 provider or the provider's medical staff, together 16 with pertinent information relating to such that ac-17 tion, if such revocation, limitation, termination 18 discipline is the result of negligence, habitual 19 drunkenness, addiction to the use of drugs, profes-20 sional incompetence or repeated acts of professional 21 incompetence. Any reversal, modification or change of 22 action reported pursuant to this section shall be re-23 ported immediately to the board or authority, togeth-24 er with a brief statement of the reasons for 25 that reversal, modification or change. The failure of any such health care provider to report as required 26 27 is a civil violation for which a fine of not 28 than \$1,000 may be adjudged.

29 Sec. 7. 24 MRSA §2511, as amended by PL 1985, c. 30 185, §4 and PL 1985, c. 193, is repealed and the fol-31 lowing enacted in its place:

§2511. Immunity

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Any person, physician, health care provider, professional society or member of a professional competence committee or of any board or authority acting without malice, in making any report or other information available to any appropriate board or authority pursuant to law or in assisting in the origination, investigation or preparation of that information or in assisting the board or authority in carrying out any of its duties or functions provided by

- 1 law, shall be immune from civil or criminal liabili-2 ty, except as provided in section 2510, subsection 4, 3 for any such actions.
- Sec. 8. 24 MRSA §2601, as enacted by PL 1977, c. 492, §3, is amended by adding at the end a new paragraph to read:
- The failure of any insurer providing professional liability insurance in this State to a person licensed by the Board of Registration in Medicine or the Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration or any health care provider to report as required is a civil violation for which a fine of not more than \$1,000 may be adjudged.
- 3. Fine. The failure of any insurer providing professional liability insurance in this State to a person licensed by the Board of Registration in Medicine or the Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration or any health care provider to report as required is a civil violation for which a fine of not more than \$1,000 may be adjudged.
- Sec. 10. 24 MRSA §2607 is enacted to read:
- 24 §2607. Claims paid information
- When any person licensed by the Board of Regis-25 26 tration in Medicine or the Board of Osteopathic Exam-27 ination and Registration has 3 professional liability 28 claims that have resulted in a monetary judgment, award or settlement over a 10-year period, the boards 29 30 shall treat that situation as a complaint against the 31 providers and shall initiate a review consistent with 32 Title 32, sections 3282 to 3289.
- 33 Sec. 11. 24 MRSA c. 21, sub-c. IV, as amended, 34 is repealed.
- 35 Sec. 12. 24 MRSA c. 21, sub-c. IV-A is enacted 36 to read:
 - SUBCHAPTER IV-A

- 1 MANDATORY PRELITIGATION SCREENING AND MEDIATION PANELS
- 2 §2851. Purpose and definitions

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- 3 <u>1. Purpose. The purpose of mandatory</u> 4 prelitigation screening and mediation panels is:
 - A. To identify claims of professional negligence which merit compensation and to encourage early resolution of those claims prior to commencement of a lawsuit; and
 - B. To identify claims of professional negligence which do not merit compensation and to encourage early withdrawal or dismissal of those claims.
 - 2. Definitions. As used in this subchapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings. The definition of a "claim of professional negligence" is limited to any written notice of claim served pursuant to section 2903 against physicians, dentists, health care providers as defined by section 2502 or any employee or agent acting within the scope of their authority.
- 20 §2852. Formation and procedure
- 21 1. Creation of panels. There are created 3 or 22 more regional panels of 3 or 4 persons of whom one 23 shall be a retired judge or a person with judicial experience, one an attorney and one a physician. If 24 25 the person accused of negligence is a hospital or other provider, a hospital or provider representative 26 27 shall be a member. All of these persons may If the claim is against a dentist, then a dentist shall be added to the panel in place of a physician, 28 29 30 except in cases where a physician is also included in the claim, in which case, a dentist shall be added to the panel as a 4th member. These persons shall be 31 32 33 known as, and serve as, the Regional Panel for 34 Prelitigation Screening and Mediation of Professional 35 Negligence. The judge shall be the chairman of the 36 board and all his procedural rulings shall be final. The chairman may extend any of the time periods in 37 38 this subchapter for good cause.

- 2. Selection of panel members; compensation. Selection of the panel members shall be made as follows: The panel members shall be chosen by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court; and the panel members, other than the chairman, shall be chosen from pools of attorneys, physicians, dentists and providers provided by the professions involved. The compensation of the panel chairman shall be paid from a filing fee of \$250 paid by each party to each claim. The service of the other members of the panel may be voluntary, except that expenses may be paid. No volunteer member of the panel may be asked to sit on a panel more than once a year, without his consent.
- 3. Challenges; replacements. If any panel member other than the judge is unable or unwilling to serve in any matter or is challenged for cause by any person who is a party to a proceeding before a panel, the respective party challenging the member shall request a replacement from the pool chosen by the judge who shall so notify the parties. There shall only be challenges for cause allowed. The chairman shall inquire as to any bias on the part of a panel member or as requested by any party.
 - 4. Experts; costs. If the parties or the panel request it, the chairman shall draw upon a pool of experts in the field or fields involved to assist the panel in its determination of the health care standards involved, the negligence and causation. These experts shall be compensated, if not voluntary, by the panel. Costs may be apportioned among the parties by the chairman as he sees fit.
- 33 <u>5. Subpoena power. The panel, through the</u> 34 <u>chairman, shall have the same subpoena power as ex-</u> 35 ists for a Superior Court Judge.
- 6. Discovery. The chairman, upon application of
 a party, may permit limited discovery if necessary
 for the party to prepare for the hearing.
- 39 §2853. Submission of claims

40 <u>1. Notice of claim; filing fee. Any person</u> 41 serving a notice of claim of professional negligence pursuant to section 2903 shall also serve a copy upon the regional panel in the region where a complaint is filed within 10 days of serving the notice of claim upon the professional, with ordinary mail notice of service to the professional. At the time of filing the notice, the complainant shall also pay a filing fee of \$250 per notice filed.

- 2. Appearance; filing fee. Within 20 days of receipt of notice of service upon the panel, the professional or his representative shall file an appearance before the panel with a copy to the complainant. At the time of filing an appearance, the professionals and providers named in the notice shall each pay a filing fee of \$250 per notice filed.
- 3. Waiver. Any party may, at the time of filing, apply to the chairman of the panel for a waiver of the filing fee. The chairman shall grant the waiver if the party is indigent. In determining indigency of the party, the chairman shall consider the factors contained in the Maine Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rule 44(b).
- 4. Filing of records; time for hearing; extensions. Within 20 days of entry of appearance, the defendant shall contact plaintiff's counsel and by agreement shall designate a timetable for filing all the relevant medical and provider records necessary to a determination of the panel, to be filed at least 30 days before any hearing date, and when the parties will be ready and available for a hearing before the panel, which time for hearing shall not be later than 120 days from the service of the notice of claim upon the panel. All requests for extension shall be made to the chairman of the panel, unless agreed upon by the parties.
- 5. Lawsuits. The pretrial screening may be bypassed if all parties agree upon a resolution of the
 claim by lawsuit. All parties to a claim by agreement may submit a claim to the binding determination
 of the panel by written agreement, either prior to or
 after the commencement of a lawsuit. Both parties
 may agree to bypass the panel and commence a lawsuit
 for any reason, or may request that certain preliminary legal affirmative defenses or issues be liti-

- gated prior to submission of the case to the panel. The panel has no jurisdiction to hear or decide, absent the agreement of the parties, dispositive legal affirmative defenses, except comparative negligence.
- 6. Combining hearings. There shall be one combined hearing or hearings for all claims arising out of the same set of facts, but where there is more than one professional served under the same facts the parties may request that hearings be separated or the parties may agree to sever those hearings or any party may request the chairman to order separate hearings.

§2854. Hearing

- 1. Procedure. The claimant or a representative of the claimant shall present the case before the panel. The professional, provider or attorney shall likewise make a responding presentation. Wide latitude shall be afforded the parties by the panel in the conduct of the hearing including, but not limited to, the right of examination and cross-examination by the attorneys. A tape recorded record shall be maintained by the panel for its purpose only. The record shall be maintained until 30 days after its decision and then destroyed pursuant to section 2856. The record shall not be made public and the hearings are not to be public without the consent of both or all parties. The Maine Rules of Evidence shall not apply, but the panel shall make such findings upon such evidence as is presented at the hearing, the records and any expert opinions provided by or sought by the panel or the parties.
- After presentation by the parties, as provided in this section, the panel may request from either party additional facts, records or other information to be submitted in writing or at a continued hearing, which continued hearing shall be held as soon as possible. The continued hearings shall be attended by the same members of the panel who have sat on all prior hearings in the same claim, unless otherwise agreed by all parties.
- 2. Questions of procedure; extensions. The chairman shall rule on all questions of procedure

- during the hearings and all requests of extensions of time for good cause shown or by agreement and the chairman's ruling shall be final.
- 3. Settlement; mediation. The chairman of the panel shall explore whether possibilities of settlement exist and attempt to mediate the differences of the parties before proceeding to findings if such possibilities are found to exist.
- 4. Failure to comply. Failure of either party to attend a properly scheduled hearing to participate in authorized discovery, or otherwise substantially comply with this subchapter without a showing of good cause, shall result in a finding against that party, and that finding shall have the same effect as a finding against the parties under section 2857.

§2855. Findings by panel

At the conclusion of the presentations, the panel shall make its findings in writing within 30 days by answering the following questions:

- 1. Professional negligence. Whether there is a reasonable medical or professional probability that the acts or omissions complained of or found by the panel to exist, or as agreed by the parties, constitute professional negligence as defined by this subchapter; and
- 26 2. Causation. Whether there is a reasonable medical or professional probability that the negligence proximately caused the injury complained of or as found by the panel or as agreed by the parties.

30 §2856. Notification and effect of findings

The panel's findings, signed by the panel members, indicating the panel's number vote, shall be served by registered or certified mail on the parties within 7 days of their date. The findings and the notice of claim, and the record of the hearing shall be preserved until 30 days after final judgment or the case is finally resolved, after which time it shall be destroyed. All medical and provider records shall be returned to the party providing them to the panel.

§2857. Confidentiality and admissibility

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All proceedings before the panel, including its final determinations, shall be treated in every respect as private and confidential by the panel and the parties to the claim. No findings or other writings of the panel, nor any evidence or statements made by any party or his representative during a panel hearing may be admissible or otherwise submitted or used in any way for any purpose in any subsequent court action or any other public disclosure made, unless otherwise agreed by the party who made the statement or presented the evidence. Notwithstanding the prohibition in this section, if the findings of the panel are unanimous as to both guestions in section 2855, the findings, without explanation, shall be admissible in any subsequent court action. This section does not apply if the findings were influenced by fraud.

The deliberations and discussion of the panel and the testimony of any expert, whether called by any party or the panel, shall be privileged and confidential, and no such person may be asked or compelled to testify at a later court proceeding concerning the deliberations, discussions, findings or expert testi-mony or opinions expressed during the panel hearing, unless by the party who called and presented that nonparty expert, except such deliberation, discussion and testimony as may be required to prove an allegation of fraud.

§2858. Effect of findings by panel

In fulfillment of the statement of purpose contained in section 2851, a finding by the panel of any claim under this subchapter shall be implemented as follows.

1. Payment of claim; determination of damages. If the findings of the panel as to section 2855, subsections 1 and 2 are in the affirmative, the professional or provider must promptly enter into negotiations to pay the claim or liability may be admitted and the claim submitted to the panel for determination of damages. If suit is brought to enforce the claim, the findings of the panel are admissible

2. Release of claim without payment. If the findings of the panel as to either section 2855, subsection 1 or 2, are in the negative, the claimant must release the claim or claims based on the findings without payment or be subject to the admissibility of those findings under section 2857 in any subsequent court action.

§2859. Statute of limitations

The applicable statute of limitations under Title 14, section 753-A shall be tolled from the date upon which notice of claim is served until 30 days follow-ing the day upon which the claimant receives notice of the findings of the panel pursuant to section 2856 or 175 days after service of the notice of claim pur-suant to section 2903, whichever first occurs. After the passage of 175 days, the plaintiff may bring suit if the panel has not rendered a decision; but after filing, all further proceedings in the case shall be stayed until a decision of the panel is made.

Sec. 13. 24 MRSA §2902, as enacted by PL 1977, c. 492, §3, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

§2902. Statute of limitations for health care providers and health care practitioners

Actions for professional negligence shall be commenced within 3 years after the cause of action accrues. For the purposes of this section, a cause of action accrues on the date of the act or omission giving rise to the injury. Notwithstanding the provisions of Title 14, section 853, relating to minority, these actions for professional negligence by a minor shall be commenced within 6 years after the cause of action accrues or within 3 years after the minor reaches the age of majority, whichever first occurs. This section does not apply where the cause of action is based upon the leaving of a foreign object in the body, in which case the cause of action shall accrue when the plaintiff discovers or reasonably should have discovered the harm. For the purposes of this section, the term "foreign object" does not include a chemical compound, prosthetic aid or object intentionally implanted or permitted to remain

- in the patient's body as a part of the health care or
 professional services.
 - If the provision in this section reducing the time allowed for a minor to bring a claim is found to be void or otherwise invalidated by a court of proper jurisdiction, then the statute of limitations for professional negligence shall be 2 years after the cause of action accrues, except that no claim present under the 3-year statute may be extinguished by the operation of this paragraph.
- Sec. 14. 24 MRSA §2903, as enacted by PL 1977, c. 492, §3, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
 - §2903. Notice of claim before suit

- No action for death or injuries to the person arising from any medical, surgical or dental care, treatment, omission or operation may be commenced until the plantiff has complied with the provisions of subchapter 4 and the time periods provided in section 2859 have expired after written notice of claim setting forth under oath the act or omission to act of negligence alleged and the nature and circumstances of the injuries and damages alleged is served personally or by registered or certified mail upon the person or persons accused of wrongdoing. Any applicable statute of limitations shall be tolled until the time periods provided in section 2859 have expired.
 - Sec. 15. 24 MRSA §2903-A is enacted to read:
- §2903-A. Notice of expert witnesses
- 1. Plaintiff to supply list; 90 days. Every plaintiff in an action arising from any medical, surgical or dental care, treatment, omission or operation by a health care provider or its agents or employees or health care practitioner, his agents or employees, shall within 90 days of the filing of the complaint serve upon the defendant, as provided in the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 5, a list of the names of expert witnesses he intends to call at trial on the issues of liability and proximate causation, the subject matter on which the expert is

- expected to testify, the substance of the facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify and a summary of the grounds for each opinion.
- 4 2. Defendant to supply list; 60 days. Within 60 days of receipt of the plaintiff's notice of expert 5 witness, the defendant shall serve upon the plaintiff 6 7 a list of the expert witnesses he intends to call at 8 trial on the issues of liability and proximate causation, the subject matter on which the expert is 9 expected to testify, the substance of the facts and 10 opinions to which the expert is expected to testify 11 12 and a summary of the grounds for each opinion.
- 3. Extension. The time periods may be extended or the names of expert witnesses added to the lists only by motion upon a showing of good cause, including, but not limited to:
- 17 <u>A. Unavailability of complete, legible medical</u> 18 records; or
- B. Joining of an additional party.
- 20 Sec. 16. 24 MRSA c. 21, sub-c. VI and VII, are enacted to read:
- 22 SUBCHAPTER VI
- 23 PROHIBITION OF CLAIMS BASED UPON WRONGFUL
 24 BIRTH AND WRONGFUL LIFE FOR BIRTH OF A
 25 HEALTHY CHILD
- 26 §2931. Wrongful birth; wrongful life
- 27 1. Intent. It is the intent of the Legislature
 28 that the birth of a normal, healthy child does not
 29 constitute a legally recognizable injury and that it
 30 is contrary to public policy to award damages for the
 31 birth or life of a healthy child.
- 32 2. Birth of healthy child; claim for damages 33 prohibited. No person may maintain a claim for re-34 lief or receive an award for damages based on the 35 claim that the birth of a healthy child resulted in 36 damages to him.

- 3. Birth of unhealthy child; damages limited.
 Damages for the birth of an unhealthy child born as
 the result of professional negligence shall be limited to damages associated with the disease, defect or handicap suffered by the child.
- 4. Other causes of action. This section shall not preclude causes of action based on claims that, but for a wrongful act or omission, maternal death or injury would not have occurred or handicap, disease, defect or deficiency of an individual prior to birth would have been prevented, cured or ameliorated in a manner that preserved the health and life of the af-fected individual.

SUBCHAPTER VII

STRUCTURED AWARDS

§2951. Provision for structured awards

- 1. Definition. As used in this subchapter, the term "health care services" means acts of diagnosis, treatment, medical evaluation or advice or such other acts as may be permissible under the health care licensing, certification or registration laws of this State.
- 2. Structured awards; periodic payments. In any action for professional negligence, the court in which the action is brought shall, at the request of either party, enter a judgment ordering that money damages or its equivalent for future damages of the judgment creditor be paid in whole or in part by periodic payments rather than by a lump-sum payment if the award equals or exceeds \$250,000 in future damages exclusive of litigation expenses, including, but not limited to, expert witness fees, attorneys fees and court costs.
 - A. In the case of a jury trial, prior to the case being presented to the jury, the judge shall make a preliminary determination as to whether or not a verdict is likely to result in an award for future damages in excess of the threshold set out in this subsection. If such a determination is made, the judge shall instruct the jury to appor-

tion damages between past and future in those categories of damages required under this sub-chapter to be structured. In entering a judgment ordering the payment of future damages by periodic payments, the court shall make a specific finding as to the dollar amount of periodic payments which will compensate the judgment creditor for those future damages. In determining amount of the periodic payment, the court shall consider the amount of interest that would be earned on the amount had it been paid presently. As a condition to authorizing periodic payments of future damages, the court must be satisfied that there are adequate financial resources available to the judgment debtor. If not so satisfied, the judge may either deny structuring the award or require adequate security to be deposited with the court. Upon termination of periodic payments of future damages, the court shall order the return of the security, or so much as remains, to the judgment debtor.

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- B. The judgment ordering the payment of future damages by periodic payment shall specify the recipient or recipients of the payments, the dollar amount of the payments, the interval between payments and the number of payments or the period of time over which payments shall be made. The payments shall only be subject to modification in the event of death of the judgment creditor.
- C. In the event that the court finds that the judgment debtor has exhibited a continuing pattern of failing to make the payments, as specified in paragraph B, the court shall find the judgment debtor in contempt of court and, in addition to the required periodic payments, shall order the judgment debtor to pay the judgment creditor all damages caused by the failure to make these periodic payments, including court costs and attorneys' fees.
- D. Money damages awarded for loss of future earnings and loss of services shall not be reduced or payments terminated by reason of the death of the judgment creditor, but shall be paid to persons to whom the judgment creditor owed a

duty of support, as provided by law, immediately prior to his death. In those cases, the court which rendered the original judgment may, upon petition of any party in interest, modify the judgment to award and apportion the unpaid future damages in accordance with this subchapter.

E. Following the occurrence or expiration of all obligations specified in the periodic payment judgment, any obligation of the judgment debtor to make further payments shall cease and any security given, pursuant to paragraph A shall revert to the judgment debtor.

F. As used in this section:

(1) "Future damages" includes damages for future medical treatment, care or custody, loss of future earnings and loss of the economic value of services.

Sec. 17. 32 MRSA §2562-A is enacted to read:

§2562-A. Adequacy of budget

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The budget submitted by the board to the Commissioner of Human Services shall be sufficient to enable the board to comply with this subchapter. fiscal resources available to the board should enable it to strengthen its staffing capabilities and those of the Department of Attorney General's legal and investigative staff so that complaints, including the professional liability related complaints detailed in Title 24, section 2607, can be resolved in a timely fashion, including the professional liability related complaints. The board shall engage in a collaborative effort with the Board of Registration in Medicine so that the Department of Attorney General's legal and investigative staff resources can be shared. a minimum, staff resources shall be increased to include an additional staff member to handle complaint processing and licensure problems, a full-time investigator and a full-time attorney, those staff positions to be shared with the Board of Registration in Medicine, if necessary.

40 Sec. 18. 32 MRSA §2581, 2nd ¶, as enacted by PL 1973, c. 374, §1, is amended to read:

Every osteopathic physician legally licensed to 1 practice in this State, shall, on or before the first day of January of each year, pay to the secretary of the board a fee as stipulated by the board not to ex-4 \$25 \$125 for the renewal of his or her certificate to practice. In addition to the payment of renewal fee, each licensee so applying for the renewof his or her certificate shall, commencing for the year 1975 and thereafter, furnish to said board satisfactory evidence that he or she has attended in the year preceding at least 50 hours of educational programs devoted to continuing medical education approved by the board. Said required education must obtained from formalized programs of continuing medisponsored by recognized associations, education colleges or universities, hospitals, institutes or groups approved by the board. A copy of the current approved list shall be available in the office of the secretary of the board. At least 40% of these credit hours must be osteopathic medical education approved and regulations established by in the rules board. The board shall have the authority to adjudicate continuing medical education performance in situations of illness, hardship or military service upon written petition by the applicant. The secretary of said board shall send a written notice of the foregoing requirements to each such osteopathic physician, at least 60 days prior to each said January 1st, rected to the last known address of the licensee enclosing therewith proper blank forms for application said renewal. If any licensee shall fail to furnish the board evidence of attendance at continuing medical educational programs, as approved by the board, and fails to pay the said renewal fee, he shall automatically forfeit his or her right to practice osteopathic medicine in this State and license, therefore, shall be cancelled. The secretary of the board may reinstate him or her upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence of continuing medical education as outlined and approved by the board and upon payment of the renewal fee.

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42 Sec. 19. 32 MRSA §3269, sub-§15 is enacted to 43 read:

Adequacy of budget. The budget submitted by the board to the Commissioner of Human Services shall

be sufficient to enable the board to comply with this subchapter. The fiscal resources available to the board should enable it to strengthen its staffing capabilities and those of the Department of the Attorney General's legal and investigative staff so that complaints, including the professional liability related complaints detailed in Title 24, section 2607, can be resolved in a timely fashion. The board shall in a collaborative effort with the Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration so that the Department of Attorney General's legal and investigastaff resources can be shared. At a minimum, staffing resources shall be increased to include additional staff member to handle complaint processing and licensure problems, a full-time investigator and a full-time attorney.

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Sec. 20. 32 MRSA §3280, first ¶, as amended by PL 1983, c. 378, §50, is further amended to read:

On or before the first day of July, 1966, and on or before the first day of July of every even-numbered year thereafter, every physician licensed under this chapter shall apply to the Board of Registration in Medicine for a certificate of biennial registration on forms provided by the board. On before the first day of July, 1982, and on or before the first day of July of every even-numbered year thereafter, any applicant actively practicing medicine in the State shall include satisfactory evidence to the board that, in the preceding 2 years, the plicant has completed a course of continuing medical education as prescribed in the rules and regulations the board. The registration fee for residents of this State and for nonresidents shall in no event exceed the sum of \$100 \$250. This section shall not apply to interns or residents registered under section 3279 nor shall it apply to those holding temporary certificates for practice in hospitals camps or provided in section 3277. The registration fees provided for under this section shall not be required of any physician who is 70 years of age on the first day of July of the year for which reregistration is made, although the requirement of reregistration vided for shall apply without regard to age.

Sec. 21. Report. The Superintendent of Insurance shall report to the 114th Legislature the impact of the provisions of this Act upon the premiums charged to the health care practitioners and health providers covered by this Act.

Sec. 22. Effective date. Sections 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, take effect 90 days after adjournment of the session in which they are enacted and apply to all notices of claim and claims filed on or after that date. The application of these sections shall not be prospective only, but apply to claims arising prior to the effective date action is commenced after that date. Sections 1, 2 and 12, shall take effect on July 1, 1987, except that no claims previously barred by the statute of limitations shall be reviewed by sections 1 and 12. Application of sections 1 and 12 shall not be prospective only, but will apply to any notice of claim or claim filed on or after July 1, 1987. The statute of limitations applicable to any suit commenced on or after July 1, 1987, shall be the statute of limitations in effect when the claim is filed, and not the statute in effect when the cause of action accrued. Sections 10 and 11 shall be effective on January 1987, and shall apply to any notices of claim filed after that date.

27 STATEMENT OF FACT

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The overall purpose of the bill is to expedite the resolution of medical liability claims in order to decrease the high cost of medical professional liability insurance. The cost of insurance for some medical specialists in Maine exceeds \$30,000 \$40,000 per year, thus resulting in both higher medical bills and in some cases a denial of services. is particularly acute in the area of problem obstetrics where family physicians and obstetricians have in some cases stopped delivering babies. the bill's provisions touch upon the liability area, and a section by section analysis follows.

The bill amends the definition section in the current Maine Health Security Act by including a def-

inition of health care practitioner. The effect of this change is to broaden the application of the new provisions of the Act to all health care practitioners, and not just physicians as in the existing law.

 The bill amends the Maine Health Security Act by requiring a plaintiff in a medical liability suit to file a list of expert witnesses and the substance of their testimony within 90 days from filing suit. The result will be a more expeditious handling of claims and less filing of frivolous suits. The defendant would have to file the defendant's expert witness information within 60 days of receiving the plaintiffs.

The bill amends the existing statutes of limitations by:

- Eliminating the so-called "discovery rule" in all cases except "foreign object" surgical cases;
- 17 2. Reducing the long 20-year tail on minor's 18 claims to 6 years; and
 - 3. Extending the present 2-year statute for other than minors to 3 years.
- The bill makes the "discovery rule" which is abolished in actions against attorneys.

The bill eliminates as causes of action for claims suits alleging "wrongful life" and "wrongful birth" where the result of the birth is a healthy child. The courts in several states have prohibited the recovery for a claim based on the birth of a healthy child believing that it would be against public policy to claim that the birth of a normal healthy child is an "injury" to the parents, "wrongful birth" suits.

Similarly, in a "wrongful life" action, the child himself claims that, but for the negligence of the physician, he would not have been born. While acknowledging that a child born with handicaps, genetic defects or other illness should be able to sue for any damages associated with the defect caused by a physician's negligence, the proposed statute eliminates the child's ability to claim damages just for

being alive which would require the judge or jury to determine the difference in value between nonlife and life with defects.

purpose of this bill is to require that any award for future damages in a medical malpractice action equaling or exceeding \$250,000 be paid periodic payments upon the request of either party. The court would make a specific finding as to the of periodic payments which would comdollar amount pensate the creditor for future damages and any creditor not adequately insured would be required to post adequate security. In the event of the death of judgment creditor, amounts of the award still owed for future medical expenses, care or custody would judgment debtor, thus avoiding the revert to the heirs of the injured party receiving a windfall.

The purpose of this bill is to amend the provisions of the Maine Health Security Act dealing with malpractice advisory panels by:

- 1. Making the use of the panels mandatory.
- 2. Changing the makeup of the panels from 2 attorneys and 2 physicians to one attorney, one physician and one present or former member of the judiciary and giving the panel access to its own experts.
- 3. Increasing the incentive to not proceed to trial after screening, thus encouraging defendants to settle in cases where negligence and causation is found and by encouraging plaintiffs not to proceed where the panel makes a finding of negligence and causation.

This bill replaces the current "Professional Malpractice Advisory Panels" with "Professional Prelitigation Mandatory Screening Panels" of a different composition whose mandate is to identify claims before suit is brought which either merit compensation or not and encourage early payment or withdrawal of those claims. The mandatory nature of the process, the new composition of the panels, headed by an active-retired judge or justice, and supported by a panel of experts, together with appropriate sanctions and incentives will discourage bringing claims

to court contrary to the findings of the panel. This will institute a reduction in both frequency and severity of the claims thereby reducing the cost to society of the current claims resolution process.

This bill is a result of a review of the risk management portions of the Maine Health Security Act. The bill is designed to strengthen the ability of relevant entities to comply with the provisions of the Act so that the professional liability insurance environment for physicians can be improved.

This bill amends the language relating to when a health care provider must report a physician's name whose privileges have been revoked, suspended, limited or terminated to the Board of Registration in Medicine or the Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration in order to broaden the reporting requirements. Currently, very few referrals to the boards are made by health care providers. The bill also broadens the list of persons whom the provider has to report by including virtually any person in the facility providing health care services.

This bill provides for a penalty provision for all professional liability insurers who do not report all claims and disposition of claims information to the Superintendent of Insurance. All insurers are not currently providing this information as required by the law.

This bill requires the Board of Registration in Medicine and the Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration to conduct a review of any physician who in a 10-year period has 3 professional liability claims that have resulted in a judgment, award or settlement.

The purpose of this bill is to strengthen the ability of the Board of Registration in Medicine to comply with the provisions of its enabling legislation. The bill directs the Board of Registration in Medicine to develop an annual budget that will enable it to strengthen its staffing capabilities and those of the Department of the Attorney General's legal and investigative staff, so that complaints, including professional liability related complaints, can be re-

solved in a timely fashion. The bill directs the Board of Registration in Medicine to engage in a collaborative effort with the Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration so that the Department of the Attorney General's legal and investigative staff resources can be shared. Finally, the bill proposed to raise the ceiling for the biennial reregistration fee from \$100 to \$250.

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The purpose of this bill is to strengthen ability of the Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration to comply with the provisions of its enabling legislation. The bill directs the Board Osteopathic Examination and Registration to develop an annual budget that will enable it to strengthen its staffing capabilities and those of the Department the Attorney General's legal and investigative staff, so that complaints including professional liability related complaints, can be resolved in a time-The bill fashion. directs the Board Osteopathic Examination and Registration to engage in a collaborative effort with the Board of Registration Medicine so that Department of the Attorney General's legal and investigative staff resources can be shared. Finally, the bill proposed to raise ceiling for the initial registration and the annual reregistration fee from \$25 to \$125.

This bill contains language specifying the effective date of each section of the bill.

This bill amends the existing notice of claim section to require that the act or omission to act of negligence be stated. This addition is required because the notice of claim triggers operation of the mandatory screening provision.

This bill requires the Superintendent of the Bureau of Insurance to report to the 114th Legislature on the impact of the provisions of the Act upon premiums charged to health care practitioners and health care providers.