# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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	SEC	OND RE	GULAR SES	SSION
	ONE HUNDRE	ED AND	TWELFTH	LEGISLATURE
Legislative	Document			No. 2109
H.P. 1496			House of I	Representatives, March 3, 1986
pursuant to	Joint Rule 26. nce to the Comm		_	the Legislative Council  d Commerce suggested and  EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk
				h. nore Falls and Senator
		STATE	OF MAINE	3
			AR OF OUI	R LORD EIGHTY-SIX
	AN ACT Cond		g Medical urance.	l Malpractice
Be it er follows:	-	ne Peop	ole of th	ne State of Maine as
Sec.	. 1. 14 MRS	SA c.	7 <b>45</b> is er	nacted to read:
		CHAI	PTER 745	
	ME	DICAL	MALPRACT	FICE
		SUBC	HAPTER I	
	<u>C</u>	ENERAI	L PROVISI	ION
§8301.	Definitions	3		
As ucates ot	therwise, th	chapt ne fol	ter, unle lowing te	ess the context indi- erms have the follow-

- 1 1. Healing arts. "Healing arts" means allopathic 2 or osteopathic medicine, podiatry, optometry, dentis-3 try or chiropractic.
  - 2. Health care professional. "Health care professional" means physicians and all others certified, registered or licensed in the healing arts. This term includes, but is not limited to, nurses, physical therapists, psychologists and physicians' assistants.
  - 3. Medical malpractice action. "Medical malpractice action" means an action, whether in contract, tort or otherwise, in which the plaintiff seeks damages for injury or death by reason of medical, hospital or other healing art malpractice.

#### SUBCHAPTER II

## REVIEW PANEL

## §8321. Formation of panel

In any medical malpractice action, the court shall order the formation of a review panel to which that action shall be assigned for hearing and determination. The order shall be issued no later than 30 days after the parties are at issue on the pleadings.

#### 22 §8322. Appointment of panel

- 1. Members. A review panel shall consist of 3 members of whom one shall be a retired judge or a person with judicial experience, one shall be an attorney and one shall be a health care professional. The appointed judge or person with judicial experience shall serve as the chairman of the panel and all his procedural rulings shall be final. Each member of the panel has absolute immunity from civil liability for all actions taken in course and scope of his duties.
  - 2. Selection; compensation. The panel members shall be selected by the court. Panel members other than the chairman shall be selected from pools of attorneys and health care professionals. The pools shall be composed of the names of persons provided by the medical and legal professions. Compensation for

- the members of the panel shall be as provided for by rule of the Supreme Judicial Court and shall include
- 3 reimbursement for expenses. Service on the panel is
- 4 voluntary.
- 5 If any panel member other than the chairman is unable
- or unwilling to serve or is challenged for cause by any person who is a party to a proceeding, the party
- 8 challenging that member shall request a replacement
- from the pool chosen by the chairman. Only challenges
- for cause may be allowed.
- 11 §8323. Date of hearing; pleadings; records; discov-12 ery; subpoena
- The panel shall hold a hearing on any action 13 within 120 days from the date of the order forming 14 15 the panel. The panel shall establish a timetable for 16 filing all relevant records and pleadings and shall 17 set a date for the hearing. The chairman, upon appli-18 cation of a party, may permit limited discovery. The 19 panel has the same subpoena power as a Superior Court 20 Judge.
- 21 §8324. Procedures
- 22 l. Chairman to preside. The chairman shall pre23 side at all proceedings of the panel and shall deter24 mine all questions of law, including matters of evi25 dence. The Maine Rules of Evidence and the Maine
  26 Rules of Civil Procedure shall apply to all proceed27 ings of the panel.
- 28 2. Presentation. Each party may call and crossexamine witnesses and introduce evidence. The panel
  may require that either party submit additional
  facts, records or other information or may call additional witnesses and examine or cross-examine any
  witness.
- 34 §8325. Findings; notice
- 1. Findings. The panel shall, within 30 days of the completion of the presentation of any action, make its findings, in writing, on the questions of liability and damages. The written opinion shall include findings of fact and law. A dissenting member may file a written dissent.

1 <u>2. Notice. The panel shall notify all parties</u>
2 <u>and attorneys of record, in writing, of its decision</u>
3 <u>within 7 days of that decision. The panel shall file</u>
4 <u>a copy of its decision and findings with the court.</u>

#### §8326. Effect of decision

- 1. Decision binding. If all parties, prior to hearing, elect by unanimous written agreement to be bound by the determination of the panel, the determination of the panel is binding and conclusive and the court shall enter judgment accordingly, unless the parties unanimously agree that no judgment be entered.
- 2. Unanimous decision of panel; no prior agreement. If the determination of the panel is unanimous and the parties have not unanimously agreed to be bound by that determination, each party must file with the court his written acceptance or rejection of that determination within 21 days of notice of that determination. Any party not filing a timely rejection of a determination is deemed to have accepted that determination. If the determination is accepted by all parties, the court shall enter judgment accordingly.
- 3. Trial. If the parties have not unanimously agreed to be bound by the determination of the panel or have not unanimously accepted the determination of the panel, the case shall proceed to trial.
- 4. Admissibility of determination at trial. The determination of the panel and any dissent is not admissible in evidence at any subsequent trial as to liability or the amount of damages.
- 5. Costs. A party who has rejected the unanimous determination of the panel, who does not prevail on the issue of liability at trial and who has not been granted a post-trial motion to overturn the court's decision, is liable for the costs, reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses of the prevailing party incurred in connection with the review panel and trial. Such a party is not liable for these costs and expenses if the prevailing party also rejected the determination of the panel.

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#### MALPRACTICE ACTIONS

§8351. Untrue statements in medical malpractice actions

In any medical malpractice action, allegations, denials and any statements made in affidavit or pleading, made without reasonable cause and found to be untrue, shall subject the party pleading them to the payment of reasonable expenses actually incurred by the other party by reason of the untrue pleading, together with reasonable attorneys' fees, to be assessed by the court upon motion made within 21 days of the judgment or dismissal. The State or any agency of the State is subject to this section in the same manner as any other party.

#### §8352. Malicious prosecution

In all cases alleging malicious prosecution arising out of a medical malpractice action, the plaintiff need not plead or prove special injury to sustain the cause of action. In all such cases alleging malicious prosecution, no exemplary or punitive damages may be allowed.

## 23 §8353. Medical malpractice actions; prior consulta-24 tions

In any medical malpractice action, the plaintiff shall file an affidavit declaring one of the following:

1. Prior consultation. That the plaintiff or his attorney has consulted and reviewed the facts of the case with a health care professional whom he reasonably believes is knowledgable in the relevant issues involved in the particular action and who practices in the same speciality or area of practice as the defendant; that the reviewing health care professional has determined in a written report, after a review of the medical record and other relevant material, that there is a reasonable and meritorious cause for the filing of the action; and that the plaintiff has concluded on the basis of the review and consultation

- that there is a reasonable and meritorious cause for the filing of the action. The report shall be attached to the affidavit;
  - 2. No prior consultation. That the plaintiff was unable to obtain a consultation, as set out in subsection 1, because the consultation could not be obtained before the expiration of the statute of limitations. If an affidavit is executed pursuant to this subsection, a consultation and review shall be obtained and a report filed, as set out in subsection 1, within 60 days of the filing of the complaint. A defendant in the action is excused from answering or otherwise pleading until 21 days after being served with a copy of the report set out in subsection 1; or
  - 3. Failure to produce records. That a request has been made by the plaintiff for examination and copying of records to which the plaintiff may obtain access pursuant to any state law and the party required to comply with that request has failed to produce those records within 30 days of the receipt of the request. If an affidavit is executed pursuant to this subsection, a consultation and review shall be obtained and a report filed, as set out in subsection 1, within 60 days of the receipt of the requested records. All defendants, except those whose failure to comply with a request is the basis for an affidavit under this subsection, shall be excused from answering or otherwise pleading until 21 days after being served with a copy of the report set out in subsection 1.
  - Any health care professional who, in good faith, prepares a report used in connection with an affidavit required by this section has civil immunity from liability which might otherwise result from the preparation of the report.
- Failure to file an affidavit required by this section is grounds for dismissal of any medical malpractice action.
  - §8354. Punitive damages

In any medical malpractice action, no punitive, exemplary or aggravated damages may be allowed.

- 1 §8355. Contingent fees for attorneys
- 2 1. Limitation. In any medical malpractice action, the total contingent fee for the plaintiff's attorney or attorneys may not exceed the following amounts:
- 6 A. One-third of the first \$150,000 of the sum recovered;
- 8 B. One-fourth of the next \$850,000 of the sum
  9 recovered; and
- 10 C. One-fifth of any amount over \$1,000,000 of the sum recovered.
- 2. Judicial review. The court may review contingent fee agreements for fairness. In special circumstances where an attorney performs extraordinary services involving more than usual participation in time and effort, the attorney may apply to the court for approval of additional compensation.

### 18 §8356. Reduction in amount of recovery

19 Damages allowed in any medical malpractice action 20 shall be reduced by an amount equal to the value of any benefits provided for medical charges, hospital 21 charges or nursing or caretaking charges which have 22 23 been paid, or which have become payable to the plain-24 tiff by any other person, corporation, insurance com-25 pany or fund in relation to a particular injury; except that damages allowed shall be increased by an 26 amount equal to the value of any insurance premiums 27 28 or the direct costs paid by the plantiff for those benefits in the 2 years prior to the plaintiff's in-jury or death or to be paid by the plaintiff in the 29 30 31 future for those benefits. No reduction in damages 32 may be made for charges paid for medical expenses which were directly attributable to the adjudged neg-33 34 ligent acts or omission of the defendants found lia-35 ble.

36 Sec. 2. 24 MRSA c. 21, sub-c. IV, as amended, is repealed.

 This bill makes major reforms in medical malpractice actions. The legislation provides for limitations on contingency fees and establishes a pretrial screening panel to judge liability and render opinions on award amounts. Under the new law, physicians are no longer required to prove special damages if they file a countersuit and plaintiffs may not file for punitive damages. In addition, individuals who make untrue allegations without reasonable cause now must pay the defendant's attorneys' fees. Finally, the bill gives the court the authority to consider the plaintiff's other sources of compensation in determining the award amount.

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