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Legislative Document

No. 1325

S.P. 450

In Senate, February 16, 1999

An Act to Provide Fairness to Victims of Medical Malpractice.

Reference to the Committee on Judiciary suggested and ordered printed.

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JOY J. O'BRIEN Secretary of the Senate

Presented by President LAWRENCE of York. Cosponsored by Representative THOMPSON of Naples and Senators: FERGUSON of Oxford, MICHAUD of Penobscot, Representatives: KANE of Saco, TRUE of Fryeburg.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 24 MRSA §2853, sub-§4, as amended by PL 1995, c. 571, \$1, is further amended to read:

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4. Filing of records; time for hearing; extensions. 6 Within 20 days of entry of appearance, the person or persons accused shall contact -- the -- glaimant's -- counsel -- and -- by -- agreement -- shall 8 designate-a-timetable-for-filing file all the relevant medical 10 and provider records necessary to a determination of the panel and-for-completing-discovery .- If -the-parties- are-unable-to-agree 12 on-a-timetable-within-60-days-of-the-entry-of-appearance,--the elaimant-shall-notify-the-shair-of-the-panel.-The-shall 14 then-establish-a-timetable-for-the-filing-of-all-relevant-records and - reasonable - discovery - - which - must - be - filed - at - least - - 30 - days 16 before-any-hearing-date. Within 40 days of filing of the medical and provider records, each party shall file any additional 18 admissible evidence, including, but not limited to, statements by experts without the necessity of the experts appearing at the 20 hearing. The hearing may not be later than 6 4 months from the service of the notice of claim upon the clerk, except when the 22 time period has been extended by the panel chair in accordance with this subchapter.

Sec. 2. 24 MRSA §2853, sub-§5, as amended by PL 1991, c. 505, \$3, is further amended to read: 26

5. Lawsuits. The pretrial screening may be bypassed if all 28 parties agree upon a resolution of the claim by lawsuit or if the 30 hearing has not been held within 4 months from the service of the notice of claim and the plaintiff has not requested that the time period be extended. All parties to a claim may, by written 32 agreement, submit a claim to the binding determination of the 34 panel, either prior to or after the commencement of a lawsuit. Both parties may agree to bypass the panel and commence a lawsuit 36 for any reason, or may request that certain preliminary legal affirmative defenses or issues be litigated prior to submission 38 of the case to the panel. The panel has no jurisdiction to hear or decide, absent the agreement of the parties, dispositive legal 40 affirmative defenses, except: compliance with practice parameters or risk management protocols adopted under section 2973 if the 42 defendant is a participant in the medical liability demonstration project established under subchapter IX and intends to introduce 44 evidence of compliance at trial; and comparative negligence. The panel chair may require the parties to litigate, by motion, 46 dispositive legal affirmative defenses in the Superior Court prior to submission of the case to the panel. Any such defense, 48 as well as any motion relating to discovery that the panel chair has chosen not to rule on, may be presented, by motion, in Superior Court without the necessity of a complaint having first been filed.

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Sec. 3. 24 MRSA §2853, sub-§7, as amended by PL 1991, c. 505, §4, is further amended to read:

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7. Extensions of time. All requests for extension of time
8 under this subchapter must be made to the panel chair. The chair may extend any time period under this subchapter for good cause,
10 except that the chair may not extend any time period that would result in the hearing being held more than ene-year <u>6 months</u> from
12 the filing of notice of claim upon the clerk unless good cause is shown.

Sec. 4. 24 MRSA §2854, as amended by PL 1989, c. 361, §§7 and 10, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

18 §2854. Hearing or presentation

20 1. Procedure. The claimant or a representative of the claimant shall present the case before the panel. The person accused of professional negligence or that person's representative shall make a responding presentation. The chair shall determine whether the presentations are to be made in writing or orally in a hearing before the panel. The procedures are as follows.

- A. When a hearing is held, the proceedings are informal and the Maine Rules of Evidence do not apply.
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- B. The chair may not permit discovery or perpetuation of testimony in the proceedings other than depositions of the parties, except upon special order of the chair for good cause shown demonstrating extraordinary circumstances.
- 36 C. The chair shall make all procedural rulings, and the rulings are final.

40 D. A tape recorded record must be maintained by the panel. 40 Except as provided in section 2857, the record may not be made public and the hearings may not be public without the 42 consent of all parties.

- 44 E. A party does not have the right to cross-examine or rebut or to demand that the customary formalities of civil
 46 trials and court proceedings be followed,
- 48 F. Evidence must be admitted if it is the kind of evidence upon which reasonable persons are accustomed to rely in the 50 conduct of serious affairs. The panel shall make its

findings upon evidence that is presented at the hearing, the 2 records and any expert opinions provided by or sought by the panel or the parties. 4 G. Communications between the panel and the parties, except б the testimony of the parties on the merit of the dispute, must be disclosed to all other parties. 8 H. After presentation by the parties as provided in this 10 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 must be held as 12 soon as possible. The same members of the panel who sat on 14 all prior hearings in the same claim shall attend the continued hearings unless otherwise agreed by all parties. 16 2. Settlement; mediation. The chair of the panel shall 18 attempt to mediate any differences of the parties before proceeding to findings. 20 3. Failure to comply. Failure of a party, without good 22 cause, to submit written presentations, to attend a properly scheduled hearing, to participate in authorized discovery or to 24 otherwise substantially comply with this subchapter results in a finding made by a majority of the panel against that party and 26 that finding has the same effect as a finding against that party under section 2857. 28 Sec. 5. 24 MRSA §2855, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1991, c. 505, §5, is further amended to read: 30 32 1. Negligence and causation. At the conclusion of the presentations, the panel shall make its findings in writing within 30 days by answering the following questions: 34 36 Whether the evidence presented, including any Ά. stipulations by the parties, permits a reasonable inference 38 that the acts or omissions complained of er-found-by-the panel--to-exist,--er-as-agreed-by-the-parties,--eenstitute 40 constitutes a deviation from the applicable standard of care by the health care practitioner or health care provider 42 charged with that care; 44 If the defendant is a participant in the medical A-1. liability demonstration project established under subchapter 46 IX and has raised as an affirmative defense compliance with the practice parameters or risk management protocols adopted 48 under section 2973, whether the evidence presented permits a reasonable inference that the defendant complied did not 2 comply with an applicable parameter or protocol establishing 2 the applicable standard of care;

- B. Whether the evidence presented, including any stipulations by the parties, permits a reasonable inference
 that the acts or omissions complained of proximately caused the injury complained of er-as-found-by-the-panel-or-as
 agreed-by-the-parties; and
- 10 C. If a reasonable inference of negligence on the part of the health care practitioner or health care provider is
 12 found raised, whether the evidence presented permits a reasonable inference that any negligence on the part of the
 14 patient was equal to or greater than the negligence on the part of the part of the practitioner or provider.
- Sec. 6. 24 MRSA §2855, sub-§2, as repealed and replaced by PL 18 1989, c. 361, §§8 and 10, is repealed.
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Sec. 7. 24 MRSA §2855, sub-§3 is enacted to read:

3. Standard of proof. The standard of proof used by the panel must be whether, in viewing the evidence and all reasonable inferences from the evidence, any reasonable basis exits upon which a jury could find for the plaintiff on the issues of negligence and causation.

28 Sec. 8. 24 MRSA §2857, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 804, §§12 and 22, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

 Proceedings before panel confidential. Except as
 provided in this section, all proceedings before the panel, including its final determinations, must be treated in every
 respect as private and confidential by the panel and the parties to the claim.

- A. The findings and other writings of the panel and any38evidence and statements made by a party or a party's
representative during a panel hearing are not admissible and40may not otherwise be submitted or used in any way for any
purpose in any subsequent court action and may not be42publicly disclosed, except that:
- 44 (1) Any testimony or writings made under oath may be used in subsequent proceedings for purposes of 46 impeachment; and

(2) The party who made the statement or presented the 2 evidence may agree to the submission, use or disclosure of that statement or evidence. 4 B. If the panel findings as to any question under section 2855 are unanimous and unfavorable to the claimant, the 6 findings are admissible in any subsequent court action for 8 professional negligence against the person accused of professional negligence by the claimant based on the same set of facts upon which the notice of claim was filed. The 10 findings are admissible only against the claimant. 12 The confidentiality provisions of this section do not apply if 14 the findings were influenced by fraud. Sec. 10. 24 MRSA §2858, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 804, §§12 16 and 22, is repealed. 18 Sec. 11. Application. Notwithstanding the Maine Revised 20 Statutes, Title 1, section 302, the following provisions of this Act apply to pending actions for professional negligence for which a hearing before a panel has not been held as of the 22 effective date of this Act: 24 1. That section of this Act that repeals and replaces Title 26 24, section 2854; 28 2. That section of this Act that amends Title 24, section 2855, subsection 1; 30 That section of this Act that repeals Title 24, section 3. 2855, subsection 2; 32 34 4. That section of this Act that enacts Title 24, section 2855, subsection 3; 36 That section of this Act that repeals and replaces Title 5. 24, section 2857, subsection 1; and 38 40 That section of this Act that repeals Title 24, section 6. 2858. 42 SUMMARY 44 46 This bill expedites and reduces costs related to the operation of prelitigation screening panels under the Maine 48 Health Security Act. The bill provides that, unless the plaintiff has requested that a time period be extended, the 50 hearing may be bypassed completely if it has not been held within

4 months. This bill shortens certain time periods and allows 2 experts to submit written statements rather than testify in person. It allows the panel chair to require the parties to make their presentations of the case in writing. It allows the panel 4 chair to limit discovery. This bill also clarifies the role of the prelitigation screening panels by changing the standard of 6 proof used by the panel. Under this bill, the panel must 8 determine whether the evidence presented to it and the permissible inferences from the evidence raise issues of fact as 10 to negligence and causation. This bill prohibits the presentation to the jury of a unanimous panel finding against the 12 person accused of professional negligence. A unanimous panel finding against the claimant may be represented at trial, but the 14 current prohibition on an accompanying explanation is deleted. This amendment allows the use of testimony made under oath in the 16 panel proceedings to be used in subsequent proceedings for the purpose of impeachment; there is no other change to the 18 confidentiality provisions. The current provisions concerning the effect of the findings are repealed. This bill also corrects 20 cross-references.

22 The revisions to the panel findings, the standard of proof, the use of the findings in subsequent proceedings and the use of 24 testimony given under oath apply to pending cases if the hearing before the panel has not been held before the effective date of 26 this Act.