2010 -- H 7525

LC00234

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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2010

AN ACT

RELATING TO COURTS AND CIVIL PROCEDURE--PROCEDURE IN PARTICULAR ACTIONS -- MEDICAL LIABILITY CLAIMS

Introduced By: Representative Kenneth Carter

Date Introduced: February 23, 2010

Referred To: House Judiciary

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Title 10 of the General Laws entitled "COURTS AND CIVIL 1 2 PROCEDURE-PROCEDURE IN PARTICULAR ACTIONS" is hereby amended by adding 3 thereto the following chapter: 4 CHAPTER 21 **MEDICAL LIABILITY ACTIONS** 5 6 10-21-1. Short title. – This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Rhode 7 Island Medical Liability Procedure Act." 10-21-2. Medical liability actions. – Every action for malpractice, breach of contract, or 8 9 negligence against a provider of health care shall be heard initially by a justice of the superior court. At such hearing, the plaintiff shall present evidence, and said justice shall determine 10 11 whether the evidence presented, if properly substantiated, would be sufficient to raise a legitimate 12 question of liability appropriate for judicial inquiry, or whether the plaintiff's case is merely an 13 unfortunate medical result. 14 <u>10-21-3.</u> Commencement of action – Service of process. – All such actions shall be commenced by the filing of a civil action in superior court in accordance with the rules of civil 15 procedure of said court. A copy of said complaint and summons shall thereupon be transmitted by 16 the clerk of the court to the presiding justice of the superior court for the purpose of assigning that 17

matter to a justice of said court pursuant to this chapter. Each such action filed pursuant to this

chapter shall be heard in the first instance by the justice of the superior court within ninety (90) days of the filing of the answer in said action; provided, however, that for good cause shown such time period may be extended by a justice of said court.

10-21-4. Scope of hearings—Powers and duties of the justice -- Evidence. - The justice so assigned may, upon the application of either party, or upon his or her own decision, summon or subpoena any records or individuals to substantiate or clarify any evidence which has been presented to the court, and may appoint an impartial and qualified physician, surgeon, or other related professional person or expert, to conduct any necessary professional or expert examination of the claimant, claimant's medical records, or relevant evidentiary matter and to report or to testify as a witness thereto. Such witness shall be allowed traveling expenses and a reasonable fee to be fixed by the court which shall be assessed as costs. Any witness who appears before the court shall have absolute immunity from liability for any testimony, opinions or conclusions given or rendered in the course of such appearances. Admissible evidence shall include, but not be limited to, hospital and medical records, nurses' notes, xrays and other records kept in the usual course of the practice of the health care provider, without the necessity for other identification or authentication, statement of fact, or opinion on a subject contained in a published treatise, periodical, book or pamphlet or statements by experts without the necessity of such experts appearing at the hearing.

10-21-5. Finding by justice. – The assigned justice shall make a finding of fact as to whether the evidence presented, if properly substantiated and viewed in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, would be sufficient to raise a legitimate question of liability appropriate for judicial inquiry, or whether the plaintiff's case is merely an unfortunate medical result. If a finding is made for a defendant or defendants in the case the plaintiff may pursue the claim against the defendant or defendants through the usual judicial process only upon filing bond in the amount of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) in the aggregate, secured by cash or its equivalent, with the clerk of the court in which the case is pending, payable to the particular defendant or defendants in the case, for costs assessed, including witness and experts fees and attorneys fees, if the plaintiff does not prevail in the final judgment. The justice may, within his discretion, increase the amount of the bond required to be filed. If the bond is not posted within thirty (30) days of the justice's finding, the action shall be dismissed against the particular defendant or defendants. Upon motion filed by the plaintiff, and a determination by the court that the plaintiff is indigent, the justice may reduce the amount of the bond, but may not eliminate the requirement therefor.

<u>10-21-6. Provider of health care -- Defined. -</u> For the purposes of this section, a "provider of health care" means a person, corporation, facility or institution licensed by the state

- 1 to provide health care or professional services as a physician, physician's assistant, chiropractor,
- 2 physical therapist, psychologist, social worker, or acupuncturist, or an officer, employee or agent
- 3 thereof acting in the course and scope of his employment.
- 4 <u>10-21-7. Severability.</u> If any clause, sentence, paragraph, section or part of this chapter
- 5 shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not
- 6 affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof but shall be confined in its operation to the
- 7 clause, sentence, paragraph, section or part directly involved in the controversy in which such
- 8 judgment shall have been rendered.
- 9 SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage.

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EXPLANATION

BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

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RELATING TO COURTS AND CIVIL PROCEDURE--PROCEDURE IN PARTICULAR ACTIONS -- MEDICAL LIABILITY CLAIMS

This act would create specific procedures applicable to medical liability claims requiring
a preliminary hearing and determination before the superior court.

This act would take effect upon passage.

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