LEGISLATIVE GENERAL COUNSEL & Approved for Filing: E. Chelsea-McCarty & & 02-15-13 2:34 PM &

H.B. 135 1st Sub. (Buff)

Representative Dean Sanpei proposes the following substitute bill:

1	MEDICAL MALPRACTICE AMENDMENTS		
2	2013 GENERAL SESSION		
3	STATE OF UTAH		
4	Chief Sponsor: Dean Sanpei		
5	Senate Sponsor: John L. Valentine		
6	Cosponsors: Mike K. McKell		
7	Michael S. Kennedy		
8			
9	LONG TITLE		
10	General Description:		
11	This bill amends medical malpractice action or arbitration proceedings.		
12	Highlighted Provisions:		
13	This bill:		
14	 provides that a certificate of compliance must be issued for a health care provider or 		
15	health care entity to allocate fault in a pre-litigation medical malpractice or		
16	arbitration hearing; and		
17	 requires that evidence from a medical review panel remain unreportable to a health 		
18	care facility or health insurance plan.		
19	Money Appropriated in this Bill:		
20	None		
21	Other Special Clauses:		
22	None		
23	Utah Code Sections Affected:		
24	AMENDS:		



78B-3-418, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 97
78B-3-419 , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3
Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
Section 1. Section 78B-3-418 is amended to read:
78B-3-418. Decision and recommendations of panel No judicial or other review.
(1) (a) The panel shall issue an opinion and the division shall issue a certificate of
compliance with the pre-litigation hearing requirements of this part in accordance with this
section.
(b) A certificate of compliance issued in accordance with this section is proof that the
claimant has complied with all conditions precedent under this part prior to the commencement
of litigation as required in Subsection 78B-3-412(1).
(c) (i) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, any party in a medical
malpractice action or arbitration hearing may request a prelitigation panel review as to a health
care provider and obtain a certificate of compliance for that specific, individual health care
provider for the purpose of allocating fault to that health care provider. A party in a medical
malpractice action or arbitration hearing may not attempt to allocate fault to any health care
provider unless a certificate of compliance has been issued in accordance with this section for
that specific, individual health care provider. A health care provider exempted from the
requirement of a pre-litigation hearing by statute or an arbitration agreement, may nevertheless
be joined in a pre-litigation hearing to satisfy the requirements of this section. Participation in
a pre-litigation hearing may not waive any right to enforce an arbitration agreement.
(ii) The party making the claim against, or seeking to allocate fault to, a health care
provider is required to seek and obtain the certificate of compliance required by this Subsection
(1)(c).
(2) (a) The panel shall render its opinion in writing not later than 30 days after the end
of the proceedings, and determine on the basis of the evidence whether:
(i) each claim against each health care provider has merit or has no merit; and
(ii) if a claim is meritorious, whether the conduct complained of resulted in harm to the
claimant.
(b) There is no judicial or other review or appeal of the panel's decision or

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- (3) The division shall issue a certificate of compliance to the claimant, for each respondent named in the intent to file a claim under this part, if:
- (a) for a named respondent, the panel issues an opinion of merit under Subsections (2)(a)(i) and (ii);
- (b) for a named respondent, the claimant files an affidavit of merit in accordance with Section 78B-3-423 if the opinion under Subsection (1)(a) is non-meritorious under either Subsection (2)(a)(i) or (ii);
- 64 (c) the claimant has complied with the provisions of Subsections 78B-3-416(3)(c) and 65 (d); or
 - (d) the parties submitted a stipulation under Subsection 78B-3-416(3)(d).
- 67 Section 2. Section **78B-3-419** is amended to read:
 - 78B-3-419. Evidence of proceedings not admissible in subsequent action --
- Panelist may not be compelled to testify -- Immunity of panelist from civil liability -Information regarding professional conduct.
 - (1) Evidence of the proceedings conducted by the medical review panel and its results, opinions, findings, and determinations are not admissible as evidence in [an action] any civil action or arbitration proceeding subsequently brought by the claimant [in a court of competent jurisdiction] against any respondent and are not reportable to any health care facility or health care insurance carrier as a part of any credentialing process.
 - (2) No panelist may be compelled to testify in a civil action subsequently filed with regard to the subject matter of the panel's review. A panelist has immunity from civil liability arising from participation as a panelist and for all communications, findings, opinions, and conclusions made in the course and scope of duties prescribed by this section.
 - (3) Nothing in this chapter may be interpreted to prohibit the division from considering any information contained in a statutory notice of intent to commence action, request for prelitigation panel review, or written findings of a panel with respect to the division's determining whether a licensee engaged in unprofessional or unlawful conduct.