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Katy Hall proposes the following substitute bill:

Medical Malpractice Modifications

2025 GENERAL SESSION STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Katy Hall

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Senate Sponsor: Scott D. Sandall
LONG TITLE
General Description:
This bill addresses malpractice actions against health care providers.
Highlighted Provisions:
This bill:
• defines terms;
with respect to a medical malpractice action:
 repeals requirements related to affidavits of merit;
 prohibits prejudicing a defendant in an adjudication of a claimaint's claims;
• prohibits pursuing or collecting on a judgment against a health care provider's personal
income or assets, with exceptions;
• grants access to the court's Xchange database to the Division of Professional Licensing
(division);
 establishes data collection and reporting requirements for the division;
 establishes an evidentiary standard for claims of future expenses related to life care
plans;
 amends procedure pertaining to prelitigation review panels and panel reviews;
 makes a prelitigation review panel's recommendations or findings advisory; and
makes technical changes.
Money Appropriated in this Bill:
None
Other Special Clauses:
None
Utah Code Sections Affected:
AMENDS:

78B-3-405, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 330

78B-3-410, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 97

78B-3-416 , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 366
78B-3-418, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2022, Chapter 212
78B-3-423, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2022, Chapter 212
78B-3-424 , as enacted by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 97
ENACTS:
78B-3-418.5 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
78B-3-423.1 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
Section 1. Section 78B-3-405 is amended to read:
78B-3-405. Amount of award reduced by amounts of collateral sources available
to plaintiff No reduction where subrogation right exists Collateral sources defined
Procedure to preserve subrogation rights Evidence admissible Exceptions.
(1) This section applies to malpractice actions against health care providers, as defined in
Section 78B-3-403.
(2) In a trial, the factfinder or court may not prejudice a defendant by knowing or
considering evidence of the claimant's alleged losses for past medical expenses or the
cost of medical equipment before:
(a) liability for the alleged losses has been established; and
(b) any claim for or award of general or noneconomic damages, if any, for the alleged
losses has been fully adjudicated or entered.
(3)(a) Subject to Subsection (3)(b), the court may add specific or economic damages to
an award, if any, under Subsection (2)(b) based on amounts that the plaintiff paid, or
that a third party insurer, whether public or private, paid to a medical provider.
(b) The court may not calculate an award of specific or economic damages based solely
on amounts a medical provider indicates on a bill or invoice.
(4) If a plaintiff did not have insurance to pay medical expenses related to the injury at
issue, the court shall award the amounts the plaintiff actually paid or owes for medical
care resulting from the loss.
(5)(a) A plaintiff may not pursue, collect, or execute on a judgment against an individual
<u>health care provider's personal income or assets, unless the court finds that</u> $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{:}} \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$
$\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow \underline{(\mathbf{i})} \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}} \underline{\text{the}}$
provider's conduct was willful and malicious or intentionally fraudulent $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow \mathbf{; or}[\underline{\cdot}]$
(ii) the defendant provider failed to maintain an insurnce policy with a policy

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61b limit of at least \$1,000,000. ←Ĥ 62 (b) Prior to any award of damages to a plaintiff, a plaintiff may not make allegations that 63 that court finds: 64 (i) are irrelevant to the adjudication of the claims at issue; 65 (ii) are made primarily to coerce or induce settlement in an individual defendant provider; and 66 67 (iii) pertain to a provider's personal income or assets. 68 [(1)] (6) [In all malpractice actions against health care providers as defined in Section 69 78B-3-403-] In actions in which damages are awarded to compensate the plaintiff for 70 losses sustained, the court shall reduce the amount of the award by the total of all 71 amounts paid to the plaintiff from all collateral sources which are available to him. No 72 reduction may be made for collateral sources for which a subrogation right exists as 73 provided in this section nor shall there be a reduction for any collateral payment not 74 included in the award of damages. 75 [(2)] (7) Upon a finding of liability and an awarding of damages by the trier of fact, the 76 court shall receive evidence concerning the total amounts of collateral sources which 77 have been paid to or for the benefit of the plaintiff or are otherwise available to him. 78 The court shall also take testimony of any amount which has been paid, contributed, or 79 forfeited by, or on behalf of the plaintiff or members of his immediate family to secure 80 his right to any collateral source benefit which he is receiving as a result of his injury, 81 and shall offset any reduction in the award by those amounts. Evidence may not be 82 received and a reduction may not be made with respect to future collateral source 83 benefits except as specified in Subsection [(5)] (10). 84 [(3)] (8) For purposes of this section "collateral source" means payments made to or for the 85 benefit of the plaintiff for: 86 (a) medical expenses and disability payments payable under the United States Social 87 Security Act, any federal, state, or local income disability act, or any other public 88 program, except the federal programs which are required by law to seek subrogation; 89 (b) any health, sickness, or income replacement insurance, automobile accident 90 insurance that provides health benefits or income replacement coverage, and any 91 other similar insurance benefits, except life insurance benefits available to the 92 plaintiff, whether purchased by the plaintiff or provided by others;

corporation to provide, pay for, or reimburse the costs of hospital, medical, dental, or

(c) any contract or agreement of any person, group, organization, partnership, or

95 other health care services, except benefits received as gifts, contributions, or 96 assistance made gratuitously; and 97 (d) any contractual or voluntary wage continuation plan provided by employers or any 98 other system intended to provide wages during a period of disability. 99 [(4)] (9) To preserve subrogation rights for amounts paid or received prior to settlement or 100 judgment, a provider of collateral sources shall, at least 30 days before settlement or trial 101 of the action, serve a written notice upon each health care provider against whom the 102 malpractice action has been asserted. The written notice shall state: 103 (a) the name and address of the provider of collateral sources; 104 (b) the amount of collateral sources paid; 105 (c) the names and addresses of all persons who received payment; and 106 (d) the items and purposes for which payment has been made. 107 [(5)] (10) Evidence is admissible of government programs that provide payments or benefits 108 available in the future to or for the benefit of the plaintiff to the extent available 109 irrespective of the recipient's ability to pay. Evidence of the likelihood or unlikelihood 110 that the programs, payments, or benefits will be available in the future is also 111 admissible. The trier of fact may consider the evidence in determining the amount of 112 damages awarded to a plaintiff for future expenses. 113 [(6)] (11) A provider of collateral sources is not entitled to recover any amount of benefits 114 from a health care provider, the plaintiff, or any other person or entity as reimbursement 115 for collateral source payments made prior to settlement or judgment, including any 116 payments made under Title 26B, Chapter 3, Part 10, Medical Benefits Recovery, except 117 to the extent that subrogation rights to amounts paid prior to settlement or judgment are 118 preserved as provided in this section. 119 [(7)] (12) All policies of insurance providing benefits affected by this section are construed 120 in accordance with this section. 121 Section 2. Section **78B-3-410** is amended to read: 122 78B-3-410. Limitation of award of noneconomic damages and economic damages 123 in malpractice actions. 124 (1) [In a malpractice action against a health care provider, an injured plaintiff may recover 125 noneconomic losses | Subject to Subsection (3), an injured plaintiff in a malpractice 126 action against a health care provider may only recover noneconomic losses to 127

compensate for pain, suffering, and inconvenience. The amount of damages awarded

for noneconomic loss may not exceed:

129	(a) for a cause of action arising before July 1, 2001, \$250,000;
130	(b) for a cause of action arising on or after July 1, 2001 and before July 1, 2002, the
131	limitation is adjusted for inflation to \$400,000;
132	(c) for a cause of action arising on or after July 1, 2002, and before May 15, 2010 the
133	\$400,000 limitation described in Subsection (1)(b) shall be adjusted for inflation as
134	provided in Subsection (2); and
135	(d) for a cause of action arising on or after May 15, 2010, \$450,000.
136	(2)(a) Beginning July 1, 2002 and each July 1 thereafter until July 1, 2009, the limit for
137	damages under Subsection (1)(c) shall be adjusted for inflation by the [state treasurer]
138	Administrative Office of the Courts.
139	[(b) By July 15 of each year until July 1, 2009, the state treasurer shall:]
140	[(i) certify the inflation-adjusted limit calculated under this Subsection (2); and]
141	[(ii) inform the Administrative Office of the Courts of the certified limit.]
142	[(e)] (b) The amount resulting from Subsection (2)(a) shall:
143	(i) be rounded to the nearest \$10,000; and
144	(ii) apply to a cause of action arising on or after the date the annual adjustment is
145	made.
146	$\hat{H} \rightarrow [(3)]$ For any award of damages related to a life care plan, the court
146a	may award damages for
147	future estimated costs only if the court finds the costs are supported by clear and
148	convincing evidence.] ←Ĥ
149	$[(3) \hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow \underline{(4)}]$ (3) $\leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$ As used in this section, "inflation" means the seasonally adjusted
149a	consumer price
150	index for all urban consumers as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the
151	United States Department of Labor.
152	$[(4) \hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow \underline{(5)}]$ $(\underline{4}) \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$ The limit under Subsection (1) does not apply to awards of
152a	punitive damages.
153	Section 3. Section 78B-3-416 is amended to read:
154	78B-3-416 . Division to provide review panel Exemption Procedures
155	Statute of limitations tolled Composition of panel Expenses Division authorized to
156	set license fees.
157	(1)(a) The division shall provide a [hearing panel in alleged medical liability cases
158	against health care providers as defined in Section 78B-3-403,] prelitigation review
150	penal to conduct a penal review in accordance with this part, in all malprestics

160	actions against a health care provider, except dentists or dental care providers.
161	(b)(i) The division shall establish procedures for [prelitigation consideration of
162	medical liability claims for damages arising out of the provision of or alleged
163	failure to provide health care] panel reviews.
164	(ii) The division may establish rules necessary to administer the process and
165	procedures related to [prelitigation hearings] a panel review and the conduct of [
166	prelitigation hearings] a member of a prelitigation review panel or participant in a
167	panel review in accordance with Sections 78B-3-416 through 78B-3-420.
168	(c) [The proceedings are] A panel review is informal, nonbinding, and [are-]not subject
169	to Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act, but [are] is compulsory as a
170	condition precedent to commencing litigation.
171	(d) [Proceedings-] A panel review that is conducted under authority of this section [are] is
172	confidential, privileged, and immune from civil process.
173	(e) The division may not provide more than one [hearing panel] review panel for each
174	alleged [medical liability case against a health care provider] malpractice action
175	against a health care provider.
176	(2)(a) The party initiating a [medical liability action] malpractice action against a health
177	care provider shall file a request for a prelitigation panel review with the division
178	within 60 days after the service of a statutory notice of intent to commence action
179	under Section 78B-3-412.
180	(b) The request shall include a copy of the notice of intent to commence action[. The
181	request shall be mailed to] and the claimant shall mail the request and notice of intent
182	to all health care providers named in the notice and request.
183	(3)(a) As used in this Subsection (3):
184	(i) "Court-appointed therapist" means a mental health therapist ordered by a court to
185	provide psychotherapeutic treatment to an individual, a couple, or a family in a
186	domestic case.
187	(ii) "Domestic case" means a proceeding under:
188	(A) [Title 78B,]Chapter 7, Protective Orders and Stalking Injunctions;
189	(B) [Title 78B,]Chapter 13, Utah Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and
190	Enforcement Act;
191	(C) [Title 78B,]Chapter 15, Utah Uniform Parentage Act;
192	(D) Title 81, Chapter 4, Dissolution of Marriage; or
193	(E) Title 81, Chapter 9, Custody, Parent-time, and Visitation.

194	(iii) "Mental health therapist" means the same as that term is defined in Section
195	58-60-102.
196	(b) If a court appoints a court-appointed therapist in a domestic case, a party to the
197	domestic case may not file a request for a prelitigation panel review for a malpractice
198	action against the court-appointed therapist during the pendency of the domestic case,
199	unless:
200	(i) the party has requested that the court release the court-appointed therapist from $\underline{\text{the}}$
201	appointment; and
202	(ii) the court finds good cause to release the court-appointed therapist from the
203	appointment.
204	(c) If a party is prohibited from filing a request for a [prelitigation] panel review under
205	Subsection (3)(b), the applicable statute of limitations tolls until the earlier of:
206	(i) the court releasing the court-appointed therapist from the appointment as
207	described in Subsection (3)(b); or
208	(ii) the court entering a final order in the domestic case.
209	(4)(a) The filing of a request for <u>a</u> prelitigation panel review under this section tolls the
210	applicable statute of limitations until the later of:
211	(i) 60 days following the division's issuance of:
212	(A) an opinion by the [prelitigation-] review panel; or
213	(B) a certificate of compliance under Section 78B-3-418; or
214	(ii) the expiration of the time for holding a [hearing-] panel review under Subsection
215	(4)(b)(ii).
216	(b) The division shall:
217	(i) send any opinion issued by the panel to all parties by regular mail; and
218	(ii) complete a [prelitigation hearing-] panel review under this section within:
219	(A) 180 days after the filing of the request for prelitigation panel review; or
220	(B) any longer period as agreed upon in writing by all parties to the review.
221	[(c) If the prelitigation hearing has not been completed within the time limits established
222	in Subsection (4)(b)(ii), the claimant shall:]
223	[(i) file an affidavit of merit under the provisions of Section 78B-3-423; or]
224	[(ii) file an affidavit with the division within 180 days of the request for pre-litigation
225	review, in accordance with Subsection (4)(d), alleging that the respondent has
226	failed to reasonably cooperate in scheduling the hearing.]
227	(c) If a panel review does not occur within the time limits under Subsection (4)(b)(ii)

228	the claimant or respondent may, no later than 180 days after the day on which the
229	request for a panel review was filed under Subsection (2), file with the division an
230	affidavit alleging with supporting attachments, if any:
231	(i) that the claimant or respondent failed to reasonably cooperate in scheduling the
232	panel review; or
233	(ii) any other reason that the panel review did not occur within the time limits under
234	Subsection (4)(b)(ii).
235	(d) If the [elaimant] claimant or [-] respondent files an affidavit under Subsection [
236	(4)(c)(ii)] <u>(4)(c)</u> :
237	(i) within 15 days of the filing of the affidavit[-under Subsection (4)(c)(ii)], the
238	division shall [determine whether either the respondent or the claimant failed to
239	reasonably cooperate in the scheduling of a pre-litigation hearing; and] conclude,
240	based solely on the affidavit and any supporting attachments, whether the claimant
241	or respondent failed to reasonably cooperate in the scheduling of the panel review;
242	<u>and</u>
243	(ii)(A) if the [determination is] division finds that the [respondent failed to
244	reasonably cooperate in the scheduling of a hearing, and the]claimant or
245	respondent did not fail to reasonably cooperate, the division shall[5] issue a
246	certificate of compliance for the claimant in accordance with [Section
247	78B-3-418] Subsection 78B-3-418(3)(b), stating the division's determination
248	and the facts upon which the determination is based; or
249	(B) if the division makes a determination other than the determination in
250	Subsection (4)(d)(ii)(A), [the claimant shall file an affidavit of merit in
251	accordance with Section 78B-3-423, within 30 days of the determination of the
252	division under this Subsection (4)] the division shall, subject to Subsection (4)(f),
253	issue a certificate of compliance for the claimant, in accordance with
254	Subsection 78B-3-418(3)(b), stating the division's determination and the facts
255	upon which the determination is based.
256	(e)(i) The claimant and any respondent may agree by written stipulation [that no
257	useful purpose would be served by convening a prelitigation panel] to waive the
258	requirement to convene a panel review under this section.
259	(ii) When the stipulation is filed with the division, the division shall within 10 days
260	after receipt issue a certificate of compliance under [Section 78B-3-418]
261	Subsection 78B-3-418(3)(c) as it concerns the stimulating respondent, and stating

262 that the claimant has [complied with all conditions precedent to the 263 commencement of litigation regarding the claim] satisfied, by stipulation, the 264 condition precedent under Subsection (1)(c) to commencing litigation. 265 (f) The division may not issue a certificate of compliance if the division finds under 266 Subsection (4)(d)(ii)(B) that the claimant failed to reasonably cooperate in the 267 scheduling of the panel review. 268 (5) The division shall provide for and appoint an appropriate panel [or panels to hear] to 269 consider complaints of medical liability and damages, made by or on behalf of any 270 patient who is an alleged victim of [medical liability.] malpractice. The panels are 271 composed of: 272 (a) one member who is a resident lawyer currently licensed and in good standing to 273 practice law in this state and who shall serve as chairman of the panel, who is 274 appointed by the division from among qualified individuals who have registered with 275 the division indicating a willingness to serve as panel members, and a willingness to 276 comply with the rules of professional conduct governing lawyers in the state, and 277 who has completed division training regarding conduct of [panel hearings] panel 278 reviews; 279 (b)(i) one or more members who are licensed health care providers listed under 280 Section 78B-3-403, who are practicing and knowledgeable in the same specialty 281 as the proposed [defendant] respondent, and who are appointed by the division in 282 accordance with Subsection (6); or 283 (ii) in claims against only a health care facility or the facility's employees, one 284 member who is an individual currently serving in a health care facility 285 administration position directly related to health care facility operations or 286 conduct that includes responsibility for the area of practice that is the subject of 287 the liability claim, and who is appointed by the division; and 288 (c) a lay panelist who is not a lawyer, doctor, hospital employee, or other health care 289 provider, and who is a responsible citizen of the state, selected and appointed by the 290 division from among individuals who have completed division training with respect 291 to panel [hearings] reviews. 292 (6)(a) Each person listed as a health care provider in Section 78B-3-403 and practicing 293 under a license issued by the state, is obligated as a condition of holding that license 294 to participate as a member of a [medical liability prelitigation panel] prelitigation 295 review panel at reasonable times, places, and intervals, upon issuance, with advance

296	notice given in a reasonable time frame, by the division of an Order to Participate as	
297	a Medical Liability Prelitigation Panel Member.	
298	(b) A licensee may be excused from appearance and participation as a panel member	
299	upon the division finding participation by the licensee will create an unreasonable	
300	burden or hardship upon the licensee.	
301	(c) A licensee [whom] who the division finds failed to appear and participate as a panel	
302	member when so ordered, without adequate explanation or justification and without	
303	being excused for cause by the division, may be assessed an administrative fine not t	o
304	exceed \$5,000.	
305	(d) A licensee [whom] who the division finds intentionally or repeatedly failed to appear	•
306	and participate as a panel member when so ordered, without adequate explanation or	
307	justification and without being excused for cause by the division, may be assessed an	l
308	administrative fine not to exceed \$5,000, and is guilty of unprofessional conduct.	
309	(e) All fines collected under Subsections (6)(c) and (d) shall be deposited into the	
310	Physicians Education Fund created in Section 58-67a-1.	
311	(f) The director of the division may collect a fine that is not paid by:	
312	(i) referring the matter to a collection agency; or	
313	(ii) bringing an action in the district court of the county where the person against	
314	whom the penalty is imposed resides or in the county where the office of the	
315	director is located.	
316	(g) A county attorney or the attorney general of the state shall provide legal assistance	
317	and advice to the director in an action to collect a fine.	
318	(h) A court shall award reasonable attorney fees and costs to the prevailing party in an	
319	action brought by the division to collect a fine.	
320	(7) Each person selected as a panel member shall certify, under oath, that [he] the member	
321	has no bias or conflict of interest with respect to any matter under consideration.	
322	(8) A member of [the prelitigation hearing] a prelitigation review panel may not receive	
323	compensation or benefits for the member's service, but may receive per diem and travel	
324	expenses in accordance with:	
325	(a) Section 63A-3-106;	
326	(b) Section 63A-3-107; and	
327	(c) rules made by the Division of Finance pursuant to Sections 63A-3-106 and	
328	63A-3-107.	

(9)(a) In addition to the actual cost of administering the licensure of health care

330	providers, the division may set license fees of health care providers within the limits
331	established by law equal to their proportionate costs of administering prelitigation
332	panels.
333	(b) The claimant bears none of the costs of administering the prelitigation panel except
334	under Section 78B-3-420.
335	Section 4. Section 78B-3-418 is amended to read:
336	78B-3-418. Opinion and recommendations of panel.
337	(1)(a) The prelitigation review panel shall issue an opinion and the division shall issue a
338	certificate of compliance with the [pre-litigation hearing] prelitigation requirements of
339	this part in accordance with this section.
340	(b) A certificate of compliance issued in accordance with this section is proof that [the
341	elaimant has complied with all conditions precedent under this part prior to the
342	commencement of litigation as required in Subsection 78B-3-412(1)] the claimant has
343	met all conditions precedent under this section to commencing litigation.
344	(2)(a) The panel shall render [its] an opinion in writing not later than 30 days after the [
345	end of the proceedings] day on which the panel review concludes, and determine on
346	the basis of the evidence whether:
347	(i) each claim against each health care provider has merit or has no merit; and
348	(ii) if a claim is [meritorious, whether] deemed meritorious under Subsection
349	(2)(a)(i), the conduct complained of resulted in harm to the claimant.
350	(b) There is no judicial or other review or appeal of the panel's [decision or
351	recommendations] opinion under Subsection (2)(a).
352	(3) The division shall issue a certificate of compliance to the claimant, for each respondent
353	named in the notice of intent to file a claim under this part, if:
354	(a) for a named respondent, the panel issues an opinion [of merit-]under [Subsections
355	(2)(a)(i) and (ii)] <u>Subsection (2)(a);</u>
356	[(b) for a named respondent, the claimant files an affidavit of merit in accordance with
357	Section 78B-3-423 if the opinion under Subsection (1)(a) is non-meritorious under
358	either Subsection (2)(a)(i) or (ii);]
359	[(e)] (b) the claimant has complied with the provisions of Subsections 78B-3-416(4)(c)
360	and (d); or
361	[(d)] (c) the parties submitted a stipulation under Subsection 78B-3-416(4)(e).
362	Section 5. Section 78B-3-418.5 is enacted to read:
363	<u>78B-3-418.5</u> . Attorney fees.

364	(1) The court may award attorney fees and costs to a respondent provider if:
365	(a)(i) a prelitigation review panel renders an opinion under Subsection
366	78B-3-418(2)(a) that a claimant's claim or cause of action has no merit; or
367	(ii) the court finds that the claimant did not receive a certificate of compliance
368	because the plaintiff failed to reasonably cooperate in the scheduling of the
369	prelitigation panel review under 78B-3-416(4)(f);
370	(b) the claimant proceeds to litigate the malpractice action against a health care provider
371	without obtaining an affidavit of merit under Section 78B-3-423; and
372	(c) the court finds that the claimant did not substantially prevail on the merits of all
373	<u>claims.</u>
374	(2) A claimant in a malpractice action against a health care provider, or the claimant's
375	attorney, is liable to any respondent for the reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred
376	by the respondent, or by the respondent's insurer, in connection with any filing,
377	submission, panel review, arbitration, or judicial proceeding under this part for which a
378	claimant files or submits an affidavit containing an allegation that the court or arbitrator
379	finds that the claimant knew, or should have known, to be baseless or false at the time
380	the affidavit was signed, filed, or submitted.
381	(3) A court, or an arbitrator under Section 78B-3-421, may award reasonable attorney fees
382	or costs under Subsection (1) only if the respondent files a motion for the attorney fees
383	or costs no later than 60 days after the day on which the court's or arbitrator's final
384	decision, judgment, or dismissal of all claims in the action is entered.
385	Section 6. Section 78B-3-423 is amended to read:
386	78B-3-423 . Affidavit of merit.
387	[(1)(a) For a cause of action that arises on or after July 1, 2010, before a claimant may
388	receive a certificate of compliance under Sections 78B-3-416 and 78B-3-418, a
389	claimant shall file an affidavit of merit under this section.]
390	[(b)] (1)(a) [The claimant shall file an affidavit of merit] A claimant who elects to file an
391	affidavit of merit shall file the affidavit of merit:
392	(i) within 60 days after the day on which the pre-litigation panel issues an opinion, if
393	the claimant receives a finding from the pre-litigation panel in accordance with
394	Section 78B-3-418 of non-meritorious for either:
395	(A) the claim of breach of applicable standard of care; or
396	(B) that the breach of care was the proximate cause of injury;
397	(ii) within 60 days after the day on which the time limit in Subsection

398	78B-3-416(4)(b)(ii) expires, if a pre-litigation hearing is not held within the time
399	limits under Subsection 78B-3-416(4)(b)(ii); or
400	(iii) within 30 days after the day on which the division makes a determination under
401	Subsection 78B-3-416(4)(d)(ii)(B), if the division makes a determination under
402	Subsection 78B-3-416(4)(d)(ii)(B).
403	[(e)] (b) A claimant who is [required] elects to file an affidavit of merit under Subsection
404	(1)(a) shall:
405	(i) file the affidavit of merit with the division; and
406	(ii) serve each defendant with the affidavit of merit in accordance with Subsection
407	78B-3-412(3).
408	(2)(a) A claimant may proceed to litigate and pursue a judicial remedy regardless of
409	whether:
410	(i) the claimant has obtained or filed an affidavit of merit under this section;
411	(ii) a review panel deemed the claimant's claims to have merit; or
412	(iii) the claimant participated in a review panel.
413	[(2)] (3) The affidavit of merit shall:
414	(a) be executed by the claimant's attorney or the claimant if the claimant is proceeding
415	pro se, stating that the affiant has consulted with and reviewed the facts of the case
416	with a health care provider who has determined after a review of the medical record
417	and other relevant material involved in the particular action that there is a reasonable
418	and meritorious cause for the filing of a medical liability action; and
419	(b) include an affidavit signed by a health care provider who meets the requirements of
420	Subsection $[(4)]$ (5) :
421	(i) stating that in the health care provider's opinion, there are reasonable grounds to
422	believe that the applicable standard of care was breached;
423	(ii) stating that in the health care provider's opinion, the breach was a proximate
424	cause of the injury claimed in the notice of intent to commence action; and
425	(iii) stating the reasons for the health care provider's opinion.
426	[(3)] (4) The statement required in Subsection $[(2)(b)(i)]$ (3)(b)(i) shall be waived if the
427	claimant received an opinion that there was a breach of the applicable standard of care
428	under Subsection 78B-3-418(2)(a)(i).
429	[(4)] (5) A health care provider who signs an affidavit under Subsection [$(2)(b)$] (3)(b) shall:
430	(a) if none of the respondents is a physician or an osteopathic physician, hold a current
431	unrestricted license issued by the appropriate licensing authority of Utah or another

432	state in the same specialty or of the same class of license as the respondents; or
433	(b) if at least one of the respondents is a physician or an osteopathic physician, hold a
434	current unrestricted license issued by the appropriate licensing authority of Utah or
435	another state to practice medicine in all its branches.
436	[(5)] (6) A claimant's attorney or claimant may obtain up to a 60-day extension to file the
437	affidavit of merit if:
438	(a) the claimant or the claimant's attorney submits a signed affidavit for extension with
439	notice to the division attesting to the fact that the claimant is unable to submit an
440	affidavit of merit as required by this section because:
441	(i) a statute of limitations would impair the action; and
442	(ii) the affidavit of merit could not be obtained before the expiration of the statute of
443	limitations; and
444	(b) the claimant or claimant's attorney submits the affidavit for extension to each named
445	respondent in accordance with Subsection 78B-3-412(3) no later than 60 days after
446	the date specified in Subsection $[(1)(b)(i)]$ $(1)(a)(i)$.
447	[(6)] (7)(a) A claimant or claimant's attorney who submits allegations in an affidavit of
448	merit that are found to be without reasonable cause and untrue, based on information
449	available to the plaintiff at the time the affidavit was submitted to the division, is
450	liable to the defendant for the payment of reasonable expenses and reasonable
451	attorney fees actually incurred by the defendant or the defendant's insurer.
452	(b) An affidavit of merit is not admissible, and cannot be used for any purpose, in a
453	subsequent lawsuit based on the claim that is the subject of the affidavit, except for
454	the purpose of establishing the right to recovery under Subsection $[(6)(c)]$ $(7)(c)$.
455	(c) A court, or arbitrator under Section 78B-3-421, may award costs and attorney fees
456	under Subsection $[(6)(a)]$ $(7)(a)$ if the defendant files a motion for costs and attorney
457	fees within 60 days of the judgment or dismissal of the action in favor of the
458	defendant. The person making a motion for attorney fees and costs may depose and
459	examine the health care provider who prepared the affidavit of merit under
460	Subsection $\left[\frac{(2)(b)}{(3)(b)}\right]$.
461	[(7)] <u>(8)</u> If a claimant or the claimant's attorney does not file an affidavit of merit as required
462	by this section, the division may not issue a certificate of compliance for the claimant
463	and the malpractice action shall be dismissed by the court.
464	[(8)] (9) For each request for prelitigation panel review under Subsection [78B-3-416(2)(b)]
465	78B-3-416(2), the division shall compile the following information:

466	(a) whether the cause of action arose on or after July 1, 2010;
467	(b) the number of respondents named in the request; and
468	(c) for each respondent named in the request:
469	(i) the respondent's license class;
470	(ii) if the respondent has a professional specialty, the respondent's professional
471	specialty;
472	(iii) if the division does not issue a certificate of compliance at the conclusion of the
473	prelitigation process, the reason a certificate was not issued;
474	(iv) if the division issues a certificate of compliance, the reason the certificate of
475	compliance was issued;
476	(v) if an affidavit of merit was filed by the claimant, for each health care provider
477	who submitted an affidavit under Subsection $[(2)(b)]$ (3)(b):
478	(A) the health care provider's license class and professional specialty; and
479	(B) whether the health care provider meets the requirements of Subsection
480	78B-3-416(5)(b); and
481	(vi) whether the claimant filed an action in court against the respondent.
482	[(9)] (10) The division may require the following persons to submit the information to the
483	division necessary for the division to comply with Subsection [(8)] (9):
484	(a) a claimant;
485	(b) a respondent;
486	(c) a health care provider who submits an affidavit under Subsection [(2)(b)] (3)(b); and
487	(d) a medical liability pre-litigation panel.
488	Section 7. Section 78B-3-423.1 is enacted to read:
489	78B-3-423.1 . Division collection of panel review data.
490	(1) The division shall:
491	(a) compile a written report summarizing the division's administration of panel reviews,
492	including at least the information described in Subsection (2);
493	(b) in compiling the written report under Subsection (1)(a), review information obtained
494	from the court's Xchange database, made available to the division without cost by the
495	Administrative Office of the Courts; and
496	(c) provide the written report under Subsection (1)(a) to the Judiciary Interim Committee
497	no later than November 1 of each year.
498	(2) The report under Subsection (1) shall detail, for the period beginning on the day after
499	the day through which the last report covered, and ending on the day through which data

500	is available:
501	(a) the number of panel reviews the division convened, by respective license class;
502	(b) the number of cases for which a claimant filed a complaint in court;
503	(c) the number of cases in which a provider and claimant agreed to forgo a panel review;
504	(d) the number of cases in which a provider and claimant agreed to use a panel review as
505	binding arbitration;
506	(e) for each panel review the division convened, the prelitigation review panel's
507	determinations regarding merit under Subsection 78B-3-418(2)(a);
508	(f) the number of cases that were settled after a panel review and:
509	(i) before a complaint alleging a malpractice action against a health care provider in
510	court is filed; and
511	(ii) after a complaint alleging a malpractice action against a health care provider in
512	court is filed; and
513	(g) for cases alleging a malpractice action against a health care provider that were
514	resolved, including by adjudication or stipulated settlement:
515	(i) the amount of damages sought as compared to the amount of damages awarded or
516	otherwise obtained, if known, including by category of:
517	(A) general or non-economic damages;
518	(B) specific, special, or economic damages; and
519	(C) punitive damages; and
520	(ii) the number of cases that were dismissed with prejudice and without an award of
521	damages or any other economic relief to the claimant.
522	Section 8. Section 78B-3-424 is amended to read:
523	78B-3-424. Limitation of liability for ostensible agent.
524	(1) For purposes of this section:
525	(a) "Agent" means a person who is an "employee," "worker," or "operative," as defined
526	in Section 34A-2-104, of a health care provider.
527	(b) "Ostensible agent" means a person:
528	(i) who is not an agent of the health care provider; and
529	(ii) who the plaintiff reasonably believes is an agent of the health care provider
530	because the health care provider intentionally, or as a result of a lack of ordinary
531	care, caused the plaintiff to believe that the person was an agent of the health care
532	provider.

(2) A health care provider named as a defendant in a medical malpractice action is not

534	liable for the acts or omissions of an ostensible agent if:
535	(a) the ostensible agent has privileges with the health care provider, but is not an agent
536	of the health care provider;
537	(b) the health care provider has, by policy or practice, ensured that a person providing
538	professional services has insurance of a type and amount required, if any is required,
539	by the rules or regulations as established in:
540	(i) medical staff by-laws for a health care facility; or
541	(ii) other health care facility contracts, indemnification agreements, rules or
542	regulations;
543	(c) the insurance required in Subsection (2)(b) is in effect at the time of the alleged act or
544	omission of the ostensible agent; and
545	(d) there is a claim of agency or ostensible agency in a plaintiff's notice of intent to
546	commence an action, and the health care provider, within 60 days of the service of
547	the notice of intent to commence an action, lists each person identified by the
548	plaintiff who the provider claims is not an agent or ostensible agent of the provider.
549	(3)(a) An insurance policy, if any, covering claims of malpractice against an individual
550	provider shall have the first obligation to cover any covered claims in the malpractice
551	action.
552	(b) Only after the covered claims have been paid or satisfied under the individual
553	provider's insurance policy pursuant to Subsection (3)(a) may a claimant or other
554	entitled party to seek coverage and payment for damages under an insurance policy,
555	if any, of the individual provider's employer.
556	[(3)] (4) This section applies to a cause of action that arises on or after July 1, 2010.
557	Section 9. Effective Date.
558	This bill takes effect on May 7, 2025.