2005 DRAFTING REQUEST

Bill

Received: 10/10/2005					Received By: rnelson2				
Wanted: As time permits					Identical to LRB:				
For: John	n Gard (608)	266-3387			By/Representin	g: Ellen			
This file	may be shown	to any legislate	or: NO		Drafter: rnelso	n2			
May Con	tact:				Addl. Drafters:				
Subject:	Courts	- immunity lia	Extra Copies:						
Submit v	ia email: YES								
Requeste	r's email:	Rep.Gard	@legis.state	e.wi.us					
Carbon co	opy (CC:) to:	richard.sw	eet@legis.s	state.wi.us					
Pre Topi	ic:		***************************************						
No specif	ic pre topic gi								
Topic:			ega Perusa Adalah dan kecamatan						
Medical r	nalpractice ca	p		% .					
Instructi	ons:								
See Attac	hed								
Drafting	History:					77111111111111111111111111111111111111	***************************************		
Vers.	<u>Drafted</u>	Reviewed	Typed	Proofed	Submitted	<u>Jacketed</u>	Required		
/? /P1	rnelson2 10/12/2005 pkahler 10/12/2005	lkunkel 10/13/2005	pgreensl 10/13/20	05					
/P2	rnelson2 10/14/2005	rschluet 10/14/2005	rschluet 10/14/200	05					
/1	rnelson2	lkunkel	rschluet	***************************************	lnorthro	lnorthro			

LRB-3824 10/14/2005 01:59:32 PM Page 2

Vers.	<u>Drafted</u>	Reviewed	Typed	Proofed	Submitted	<u>Jacketed</u>	Required
	10/14/2005	10/14/2005	10/14/20	05	10/14/2005	10/14/2005	

FE Sent For:

<END>

Received By: rnelson2

2005 DRAFTING REQUEST

Bill

Received: 10/10/2005

Wanted:	As time perm	its			Identical to LRE	3:	
For: Joh	n Gard (608)	266-3387			By/Representing	g: Ellen	
This file	may be shown	to any legislate	or: NO		Drafter: rnelson	2	
May Cor	ntact:				Addl. Drafters:		
Subject:	Courts	- immunity lia	bility		Extra Copies:		
Submit v	via email: YES						
Requeste	er's email:	Rep.Gard@	@legis.state	e.wi.us	·		
Carbon o	copy (CC:) to:	richard.sw	eet@legis.s	tate.wi.us			
Pre Top	pic:					×	
No speci	fic pre topic gi	ven					
Topic:		is market (All Carrier					
Medical	malpractice ca	p					
Instruct	tions:						
See Atta	ched						
Drafting	g History:						
Vers.	Drafted	Reviewed	Typed	Proofed	Submitted	<u>Jacketed</u>	Required
/? /P1	rnelson2 10/12/2005 pkahler 10/12/2005	lkunkel 10/13/2005	pgreensl 10/13/200	05			
/P2	rnelson2 10/14/2005	rschluet 10/14/2005	rschluet -10/14/200	05			
/1	rnelson2	lkunkel	rschluet	***************************************	lnorthro		

LRB-3824 10/14/2005 11:37:58 AM Page 2

Vers.	Drafted	Reviewed	<u>Typed</u>	Proofed	Submitted	<u>Jacketed</u>	Required
	10/14/2005	10/14/2005	10/14/2003	5	10/14/2005		

FE Sent For:

<**END>**

2005 DRAFTING REQUEST

Bill

Received: 10/10/2005

Received By: rnelson2

Wanted: As time permits

Identical to LRB:

For: John Gard (608) 266-3387

By/Representing: Ellen

This file may be shown to any legislator: **NO**

Drafter: rnelson2

May Contact:

Addl. Drafters:

Subject:

Courts - immunity liability

Extra Copies:

Submit via email: YES

Requester's email:

Rep.Gard@legis.state.wi.us

Carbon copy (CC:) to:

Pre Topic:

No specific pre topic given

Topic:

Medical malpractice cap

Instructions:

See Attached

Drafting History:

Vers.

Drafted

Reviewed

Typed

Proofed

Submitted

Jacketed

Required

/?

rnelson2

FE Sent For:

Nelson, Robert P.

From:

Nowak, Ellen

Sent:

Monday, October 10, 2005 3:05 PM Nelson, Robert P.

To: Cc:

Sweet, Richard

Subject:

Med Mal drafting instructions

Attachments:

Med-Mal drafting instructions.doc



Med-Mal drafting instructions....

Following are drafting instructions for legislation establishing a new cap on noneconomic damage awards in medical malpractice actions. It is in response to *Ferdon v. Wisconsin Patients Compensation Fund*, 2005 WI 125 (2005) which found the existing cap unconstitutional.

In its decision, the court indicated that damage caps are not per se unconstitutional and noted that *Ferdon* "was not about whether all caps or even all caps on noneconomic damages are constitutionally permissible."

By recognizing that caps are constitutional, the court has recognized that adequate compensation does not require full compensation in every case. This legislation will establish a cap that provides full compensation of noneconomic damages for a majority of victims of medical malpractice while also continuing to provide full and unlimited compensation of economic damages in all cases.

The instructions are based on the recommendations I received from the Speaker's Task Force on Medical Malpractice on October 10, 2005.

- Establish a two-tiered cap for noneconomic damage awards for medical malpractice under which injured minors have a higher cap than injured adults. This is intended to follow the two-tiered approach to damages in wrongful death cases. Once I complete my research into an appropriate monetary limit for the cap, I will provide that information.
- Require the Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund Board to report to the Legislature by January 1 of every odd numbered year of any recommended change to the monetary limit on noneconomic damages for medical malpractice awards. Any such recommendation shall include the reasons why a change is necessary to meet the intent of the Legislative Findings included in this act.
- The new cap should take effect upon the effective date of this act.
- As recommended by the Task Force, following are legislative findings regarding the rationale for reestablishing a cap.
 - (1) The legislature finds that:
 - (a) Affordable and accessible health care benefits patients and the public in general.

- (b) A cap on noneconomic damages is one factor necessary to maintain affordability and accessibility.
- (c) A cap on noneconomic damages, together with mandatory liability insurance coverage for health care providers, mandatory participation in the Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund (Fund) by health care providers, and unlimited economic damage awards, ensures adequate compensation for victims of medical malpractice.
- (2) The legislature further finds that a medical liability system should promote the following objectives:
- (a) To provide adequate compensation to victims of medical malpractice through economic and noneconomic damages.
- (b) To protect access to health care services across the state and across medical specialties by limiting disincentives for physicians to practice medicine in Wisconsin such as the unavailability of professional liability insurance coverage, high cost of insurance premiums, large Fund assessments, or unpredictable or large noneconomic damage awards as recognized by a 2003 United States Congress Joint Economic Committee report, 2003 United States Department of Health and Human Services study, and 2004 Office of the Commissioner of Insurance report.
- (c) To help contain health care costs by limiting the incentive to practice defensive medicine which increases the cost of patient care as recognized by a 2002 United States Department of Health and Human Services study and a 2003 United States Congress Joint Economic Committee report.
- (d) To help contain health care costs by providing more predictability in noneconomic damage awards allowing insurers to set insurance premiums that better reflect their financial risk as recognized by a 2003 United States Department of Health and Human Services study, 2003 United States Government Accounting Office study, and 2005 Office of the Commissioner of Insurance report.
- (e) To help contain health care costs by providing more predictability in noneconomic damage awards in order to protect the financial integrity of the Fund and allow the Fund Board to set reasonable assessments for health care providers as recognized by a 2005 Legislative Fiscal Bureau memo, 2001 Legislative Audit Bureau Report, and 2005 Office of the Commissioner of Insurance report.



State of Misconsin 2005 - 2006 LEGISLATURE

LRB-3824/P1

RPN:...i

PRELIMINARY DRAFT - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION



AN ACT ...; relating to: ???

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

2

1

(END)

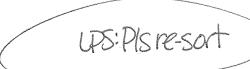
2005 - 2006 LEGISLATURE

LRB-3436/2 RPN&MJD:lmk&cs/jf

DK t

Keep

2005 BILL



reger

1 AN ACT to repeal 893.55 (4) (d); to renumber and amend 893.55 (4) (b); to

amend 655.017, 893.55 (4) (c) and 893.55 (5) (intro.); and to create 893.55 (4)

(b) 1. of the statutes; relating to: recovery of noneconomic damages in medical

4 malpractice cases.

2

3

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Under current law, if a defendant in a medical malpractice case is required to pay noneconomic damages, such as for pain and suffering or for loss of society and companionship, the amount of those damages are limited. The current limit on those damages for each occurrence of medical malpractice is \$445,755, and that limit is adjusted annually for inflation. In Ferdon v. Wisconsin Patients Compensation Fund, 2005 WI 125 (2005), the Wisconsin supreme court found that limit to be unconstitutional because the limit violated the equal protection provision of the Wisconsin constitution.

This bill creates a limit on noneconomic damages for each occurrence of medical malpractice of \$550,000 plus \$5,000 for each year that the injured person is expected to live, adjusted annually for inflation. The bill requires the board of governors that administers the injured patients and families compensation fund (formerly the

BILL

1

2

3

4

5

6

10

14

15

18

19

20

patients compensation fund) to adopt a life expectancy table to be used to determine the life expectancy of the injured party.

(US. Bobwill compute later)

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 655.017 of the statutes is amended to read:

noneconomic damages recoverable by a claimant or plaintiff under this chapter for acts or omissions of a health care provider if the act or omission occurs on or after May 25, 1995 the effective date of this section [revisor inserts date], and for acts or omissions of an employee of a health care provider, acting within the scope of his or her employment and providing health care services, for acts or omissions occurring on or after May 25, 1995 the effective date of this section [revisor inserts date], is subject to the limits under s. 893.55 (4) (d) (d) (e) and (f).

SECTION 2. 893.55 (4) (b) of the statutes is renumbered 893.55 (4) (b) 2. and amended to read:

893.55 (4) (b) 2. The total noneconomic damages recoverable for bodily injury or death, including any action or proceeding based on contribution or indemnification and any action for a claim by a person other than the injured person for noneconomic damages resulting in bodily injury, may not exceed the limit under par. (d) \$550,000 plus \$5,000 for each year that the injured person is expected to live after the date of his or her injury, for each occurrence on or after May 25, 1995 the effective date of this paragraph [revisor inserts date], from all health care providers and all employees of health care providers acting within the scope of their employment and providing health care services who are found negligent and from the injured patients and families compensation fund. The limit on total noneconomic

if the object person commender

 $\mathbf{2}$

3

4

5

6

8

9

11

21

22

23

24

2005 - 2006 Legislature BILL expectancy increase for each occurrence under this paragraph shall be adjusted by the director of state courts to reflect changes in

the consumer price index for all urban consumers, U.S. city average, as determined by the U.S. department of labor, at least annually after the effective date of this paragraph [revisor inserts date], with the adjusted amounts to apply to awards subsequent to such adjustments. The board of governors administering the injured patients and families compensation fund under ch. 655 shall adopt a life expectancy table that shall be used to determine the life expectancy of the injured person under this paragraph.

SECTION 3. 893.55 (40 th) 17 of the statutes is created to read:

the tollowing 893.55 (4) (b) 1. The legislature finds that the limitation on noneconomic damages in subd. 2. accomplishes the following objectives: insertAl

- a. Ensures adequate compensation for victims.
- b. Enables insurers to charge lower malpractice premiums by reducing the size of awards.
- Keeps the injured patients and families compensation fund's annual assessment to health care providers at a low rate and protects the fund's financial status.
- d. Reduces overall health care costs for consumers of health care by lowering malpractice premiums.
- e. Encourages health care providers to practice in Wisconsin, including the related objectives of avoiding the practice of defensive medicine and retaining malpractice insurers in Wisconsin.

SECTION 4. 893.55 (4) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

BILL

1

 $\mathbf{2}$

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

893.55 (4) (c) A court in an action tried without a jury shall make a finding as to noneconomic damages without regard to the limit under par. (d) (b) 2. If noneconomic damages in excess of the limit are found, the court shall make any reduction required under s. 895.045 and shall award as noneconomic damages the lesser of the reduced amount or the limit. If an action is before a jury, the jury shall make a finding as to noneconomic damages without regard to the limit under par. (d) (b) 2. If the jury finds that noneconomic damages exceed the limit, the jury shall make any reduction required under s. 895.045 and the court shall award as noneconomic damages the lesser of the reduced amount or the limit.

SECTION 5. 893.55 (4) (d) of the statutes is repealed.

SECTION 6. 893.55 (5) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

893.55 (5) (intro.) Every award of damages under ch. 655 shall specify the sum of money, if any, awarded for each of the following for each claimant for the period from the date of injury to the date of award and for the period after the date of award, without regard to the limit under sub. (4) (d) (b) 2.:

16 (END)

[hserts 4-15A 4-15 B

Those &

Insert A

Following are drafting instructions for legislation establishing a new cap on noneconomic damage awards in medical malpractice actions. It is in response to *Ferdon v. Wisconsin Patients Compensation Fund*, 2005 WI 125 (2005) which found the existing cap unconstitutional.

In its decision, the court indicated that damage caps are not per se unconstitutional and noted that *Ferdon* "was not about whether all caps or even all caps on noneconomic damages are constitutionally permissible."

By recognizing that caps are constitutional, the court has recognized that adequate compensation does not require full compensation in every case. This legislation will establish a cap that provides full compensation of noneconomic damages for a majority of victims of medical malpractice while also continuing to provide full and unlimited compensation of economic damages in all cases.

The instructions are based on the recommendations I received from the Speaker's Task Force on Medical Malpractice on October 10, 2005.

- Establish a two-tiered cap for noneconomic damage awards for medical malpractice under which injured minors have a higher cap than injured adults. This is intended to follow the two-tiered approach to damages in wrongful death cases. Once I complete my research into an appropriate monetary limit for the cap, I will provide that information.
- Require the Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund Board to report to the Legislature by January 1 of every odd numbered year of any recommended change to the monetary limit on noneconomic damages for medical malpractice awards. Any such recommendation shall include the reasons why a change is necessary to meet the intent of the Legislative Findings included in this act.
- The new cap should take effect upon the effective date of this act.
- As recommended by the Task Force, following are legislative findings regarding the rationale for reestablishing a cap.
 - (1) The legislature finds that:
 - (a) Affordable and accessible health care benefits patients and the public in general.

ingert a cont

3.

HAME (C)

wfund ()

(b) A cap on noneconomic damages is one factor necessary to maintain affordability and accessibility.

(c) A cap on noneconomic damages, together with mandatory liability insurance coverage for health care providers, mandatory participation in the Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund (Fund) by health care providers, and unlimited economic damage awards, ensures adequate compensation for victims of medical malpractice.

(2) The legislature further finds that a medical liability system should promote the following objectives:

(a) to provide adequate compensation to victims of medical malpractice through economic and noneconomic damages.

federal (1922)

(b) To protect access to health care services across the state and across medical specialties by limiting disincentives for physicians to practice medicine in Wisconsin such as the unavailability of professional liability insurance coverage, high cost of insurance premiums, large Fund assessments, or unpredictable or large noneconomic damage awards as recognized by a 2003 United States Congress Joint Economic Committee report, 2003 United States Department of Health and Human Services study, and 2004 Office of the Commissioner of Insurance report.

(c) To help contain health care costs by limiting the incentive to practice defensive medicine, which increases the cost of patient care as recognized by a 2002 United States Department of Health and Human Services study and a 2003 United States Congress Joint Economic Committee report.

(d) We help contain health care costs by providing more predictability in noneconomic damage awards allowing insurers to set insurance premiums that better reflect their financial risk as recognized by a 2003 United States Department of Health and Human Services study, 2003 United States Government Accounting Office study, and 2005 Office of the Commissioner of Insurance report.

Me help contain health care costs by providing more predictability in noneconomic damage awards in order to protect the financial integrity of the Fund and allow the Fund Board to set reasonable assessments for health care providers as recognized by a 2005 Legislative Fiscal Bureau memo, 2001 Legislative Audit Bureau Report, and 2005 Office of the Commissioner of Insurance report.

end of insert A

(use2x

2005–2006 DRAFTING INSERT FROM THE

LRB-3824/P1ins RPN:...:...

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

TO SUBSTITUTE SU

insert 2-9: 1 2 **SECTION 1.** 893.55 (1) of the statutes is renumbered 893.55 (1m). insert 4-15: 3 **SECTION 2.** 893.55 (4) (d) of the statutes is amended to read: 4 893.55 (4) (d) The limit on total noneconomic damages for each occurrence 5 under par. (b) on or after May 25, 1995 the effective date of this paragraph[revisor 6 inserts datel, shall be \$350,000 and \$450 for an injured party who is under the age 7 of 18, and shall be \$ for an injured party who is age 18 or over. These amounts shall be adjusted by the director of state courts to reflect changes in the consumer 9 10 price index for all urban consumers, U.S. city average, as determined by the U.S. department of labor, at least annually thereafter, with the adjusted limit to apply to 11 12 awards subsequent to such adjustments.

NOTE: NOTE: The supreme court in Ferdon v. Wisconsin Patients Compensation Fund, 2005 WI 125, Case # 2003AP988held that the \$350,000 cap (adjusted for inflation) on noneconomic medical malpractice damages set forth in Wis, Stat. ss. 655.017 and 893.55(4)(d) violates the equal protection guarantees of the Wisconsin Constitution.NOTE:

History: 1979 c. 323; 1985 a. 340; 1995 a. 10; 2003 a. 111.

2005–2006 DRAFTING INSERT FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

Insert 4-15 (A)

1

8

9

10

11

12

13

SECTION 1. 893.55 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

893.55 (2) If a health care provider conceals from a patient a prior act or
omission of the provider which has resulted in injury to the patient, an action shall
be commenced within one year from the date the patient discovers the concealment
or, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, should have discovered the concealment
or within the time limitation provided by sub. (1) (1m), whichever is later.

History: 1979 c. 323; 1985 a. 340; 1995 a. 10; 2003 a. 111.

SECTION 2. 893.55 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

893.55 (3) When a foreign object which has no therapeutic or diagnostic purpose or effect has been left in a patient's body, an action shall be commenced within one year after the patient is aware or, in the exercise of reasonable care, should have been aware of the presence of the object or within the time limitation provided by sub. (1) (1m), whichever is later.

History: 1979 c. 323; 1985 a. 340; 1995 a. 10; 2003 a. 111.



State of Misconsin 2005 - 2006 LEGISLATURE

LRB-3824/PX
RPN&PJK:lmk&cs:pg

PRELIMINARY DRAFT - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION



AN ACT to renumber 893.55 (1); to renumber and amend 893.55 (4) (b); to

amend 655.017, 893.55 (2), 893.55 (3) and 893.55 (4) (d); and to create 893.55

(1d) of the statutes; **relating to:** recovery of noneconomic damages in medical malpractice cases.

$Analysis\ by\ the\ Legislative\ Reference\ Bureau$

Under current law, if a defendant in a medical malpractice case is required to pay noneconomic damages, such as for pain and suffering or for loss of society and companionship, the amount of those damages are limited. The current limit on those damages for each occurrence of medical malpractice is \$445,755, and that limit is adjusted annually for inflation. In *Ferdon v. Wisconsin Patients Compensation Fund*, 2005 WI 125 (2005), the Wisconsin Supreme Court found that limit to be unconstitutional because the limit violated the equal protection provision of the Wisconsin Constitution.

This bill creates a limit on noneconomic damages for each occurrence of medical malpractice of $(aserta_{a})$

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 655.017 of the statutes is amended to read:

1

2

3

4

24

the following objectives:

1	655.017 Limitation on noneconomic damages. The amount of
2	noneconomic damages recoverable by a claimant or plaintiff under this chapter for
3	acts or omissions of a health care provider if the act or omission occurs on or after May
4	25, 1995 the effective date of this section [revisor inserts date], and for acts or
5	omissions of an employee of a health care provider, acting within the scope of his or
6	her employment and providing health care services, for acts or omissions occurring
7	on or after May 25, 1995 the effective date of this section [revisor inserts date],
8	is subject to the limits under s. 893.55 (4) (d) and (f).
9	SECTION 2. 893.55 (1) of the statutes is renumbered 893.55 (1m).
10	SECTION 3. 893.55 (1d) of the statutes is created to read:
11	893.55 (1d) (a) In this subsection, "fund" means the injured patients and
12	families compensation fund under s. 655.27.
13	(b) The legislature finds the following related to the limitation on noneconomic
14	damages in sub. (4) (d):
15	1. Affordable and accessible health care benefits patients and the public in
16	general.
17	2. A cap on noneconomic damages is one factor necessary to maintain
18	affordability and accessibility.
19	3. A cap on noneconomic damages, together with mandatory liability insurance
20	coverage for health care providers, mandatory participation in the fund by health
21	care providers, and unlimited economic damage awards, ensures adequate
22	compensation for victims of medical malpractice.

(c) The legislature further finds that a medical liability system should promote

- 1. Provide adequate compensation to victims of medical malpractice through economic and noneconomic damages.
- 2. Protect access to health care services across the state and across medical specialities by limiting disincentives for physicians to practice medicine in Wisconsin such as the unavailability of professional liability insurance coverage, high cost of insurance premiums, large fund assessments, or unpredictable or large noneconomic damage awards as recognized by a 2003 U.S. congress joint economic committee report, a 2003 federal department of health and human services study, and a 2004 office of the commissioner of insurance report.
- 3. Help contain health care costs by limiting the incentive to practice defensive medicine, which increases the cost of patient care as recognized by a 2002 federal department of health and human services study and a 2003 U.S. congress joint economic committee report.
- 4. Help contain health care costs by providing more predictability in noneconomic damage awards allowing insurers to set insurance premiums that better reflect their financial risk as recognized by a 2003 U.S. federal department of health and human services study, a 2003 government accounting office study, and a 2005 office of the commissioner of insurance report.
- 5. Help contain health care costs by providing more predictability in noneconomic damage awards in order to protect the financial integrity of the fund and allow the fund board to set reasonable assessments for health care providers as recognized by a 2005 legislative fiscal bureau memo, a 2001 legislative audit bureau report, and a 2005 office of commissioner of insurance report.
 - **SECTION 4.** 893.55 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

893.55 (2) If a health care provider conceals from a patient a prior act or
omission of the provider which has resulted in injury to the patient, an action shall
be commenced within one year from the date the patient discovers the concealment
or, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, should have discovered the concealment
or within the time limitation provided by sub. (1) (1m), whichever is later.

Section 5. 893.55 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

893.55 (3) When a foreign object which has no therapeutic or diagnostic purpose or effect has been left in a patient's body, an action shall be commenced within one year after the patient is aware or, in the exercise of reasonable care, should have been aware of the presence of the object or within the time limitation provided by sub. (1) (1m), whichever is later.

SECTION 6. 893.55 (4) (b) of the statutes is renumbered 893.55 (4) (b) 2. and amended to read:

893.55 (4) (b) 2. The total noneconomic damages recoverable for bodily injury or death, including any action or proceeding based on contribution or indemnification and any action for a claim by a person other than the injured person for noneconomic damages resulting in bodily injury, may not exceed the limit under par. (d) for each occurrence on or after May 25, 1995 the effective date of this paragraph [revisor inserts date], from all health care providers and all employees of health care providers acting within the scope of their employment and providing health care services who are found negligent and from the injured patients and families compensation fund.

SECTION 7. 893.55 (4) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

24 893.55 (4) (d) The limit on total noneconomic damages for each occurrence 25 under par. (b) on or after May 25, 1995 the effective date of this paragraph[revisor of 18, and shall be \$ for an injured party who is age 18 or over. These amounts shall be adjusted by the director of state courts to reflect changes in the consumer price index for all urban consumers, U.S. city average, as determined by the U.S. department of labor, at least annually thereafter, with the adjusted limit to apply to awards subsequent to such adjustments.

lagert 5-6

1

2

3

4

5

6

2005–2006 DRAFTING INSERT FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRB-3824/Pins RPN&PJK:lmk&cs:pg

		_	_
	sert	an	ı٠
111	S-11.	711	1

\$ for persons under the age of 18, and \$ for persons age 18 and over. The bill requires the board of governors that approves any fee changes to the injured patients and families compensation fund to report to the legislature every two years any suggested changes to these noneconomic damage limits and the reasons why the changes are necessary to meet the intent of the legislature.

insert 5-6:

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

SECTION 1. 893.55 (4) (d) 2. of the statutes is created to read:

893.55 (4) (d) 2. The board of governors created under s. 619.04 (3) shall submit a report to the legislature as provided under s. 13.172 (2) by January 1 of every odd numbered year of any recommended changes to the limits on noneconomic damages established in subd. 1. The report shall include the reasons why the changes are necessary to meet the intent of the legislative findings under sub. (1d).



2

3

4

State of Misconsin 2005 - 2006 LEGISLATURE

a.m.

LRB-3824/P2
RPN&PJK:lmk&cs/rs

keep

PRELIMINARY DRAFT - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION





AN ACT to renumber 893.55 (1); to renumber and amend 893.55 (4) (b) and

893.55 (4) (d); to amend 655.017, 893.55 (2) and 893.55 (3); and to create

893.55 (1d) and 893.55 (4) (d) 2. of the statutes; relating to: recovery of

noneconomic damages in medical malpractice cases.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Under current law, if a defendant in a medical malpractice case is required to pay noneconomic damages, such as for pain and suffering or for loss of society and companionship, the amount of those damages are limited. The current limit on those damages for each occurrence of medical malpractice is \$445,755, and that limit is adjusted annually for inflation. In *Ferdon v. Wisconsin Patients Compensation Fund*, 2005 WI 125 (2005), the Wisconsin Supreme Court found that limit to be unconstitutional because the limit violated the equal protection provision of the Wisconsin Constitution.

This bill creates a limit on noneconomic damages for each occurrence of medical malpractice of \$ for persons under the age of 18, and \$ for persons age 18 and over. The bill requires the board of governors that approves any fee changes to the Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund to report to the legislature every

550,000

450,000

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

two years any suggested changes to these noneconomic damage limits and the reasons why the changes are necessary to meet the intent of the legislature.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

	SECTION 1.	655.017	of the	statutes:	is ameno	ded to	read:
--	------------	---------	--------	-----------	----------	--------	-------

- 655.017 Limitation on noneconomic damages. The amount of noneconomic damages recoverable by a claimant or plaintiff under this chapter for acts or omissions of a health care provider if the act or omission occurs on or after May 25, 1995 the effective date of this section [revisor inserts date], and for acts or omissions of an employee of a health care provider, acting within the scope of his or her employment and providing health care services, for acts or omissions occurring on or after May 25, 1995 the effective date of this section [revisor inserts date], is subject to the limits under s. 893.55 (4) (d) and (f).
 - **SECTION 2.** 893.55 (1) of the statutes is renumbered 893.55 (1m).
- **Section 3.** 893.55 (1d) of the statutes is created to read:
 - 893.55 (1d) (a) In this subsection, "fund" means the injured patients and families compensation fund under s. 655.27.
 - (b) The legislature finds the following related to the limitation on noneconomic damages in sub. (4) (d):
 - 1. Affordable and accessible health care benefits patients and the public in general.
 - 2. A cap on noneconomic damages is one factor necessary to maintain affordability and accessibility.
 - 3. A cap on noneconomic damages, together with mandatory liability insurance coverage for health care providers, mandatory participation in the fund by health

SECTION 3

- care providers, and unlimited economic damage awards, ensures adequate compensation for victims of medical malpractice.
 - (c) The legislature further finds that a medical liability system should promote the following objectives:
 - 1. Provide adequate compensation to victims of medical malpractice through economic and noneconomic damages.
 - 2. Protect access to health care services across the state and across medical specialities by limiting disincentives for physicians to practice medicine in Wisconsin such as the unavailability of professional liability insurance coverage, high cost of insurance premiums, large fund assessments, or unpredictable or large noneconomic damage awards as recognized by a 2003 U.S. congress joint economic committee report, a 2003 federal department of health and human services study, and a 2004 office of the commissioner of insurance report.
 - 3. Help contain health care costs by limiting the incentive to practice defensive medicine, which increases the cost of patient care as recognized by a 2002 federal department of health and human services study and a 2003 U.S. congress joint economic committee report.
 - 4. Help contain health care costs by providing more predictability in noneconomic damage awards allowing insurers to set insurance premiums that better reflect their financial risk as recognized by a 2003 U.S. federal department of health and human services study, a 2003 government accounting office study, and a 2005 office of the commissioner of insurance report.
 - 5. Help contain health care costs by providing more predictability in noneconomic damage awards in order to protect the financial integrity of the fund and allow the fund's board of governors to approve reasonable assessments for health

care providers as recognized by a 2005 legislative fiscal bureau memo, a 2001 legislative audit bureau report, and a 2005 office of commissioner of insurance report.

SECTION 4. 893.55 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

893.55 (2) If a health care provider conceals from a patient a prior act or omission of the provider which has resulted in injury to the patient, an action shall be commenced within one year from the date the patient discovers the concealment or, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, should have discovered the concealment or within the time limitation provided by sub. (1) (1m), whichever is later.

SECTION 5. 893.55 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

893.55 (3) When a foreign object which has no therapeutic or diagnostic purpose or effect has been left in a patient's body, an action shall be commenced within one year after the patient is aware or, in the exercise of reasonable care, should have been aware of the presence of the object or within the time limitation provided by sub. (1) (1m), whichever is later.

SECTION 6. 893.55 (4) (b) of the statutes is renumbered 893.55 (4) (b) 2. and amended to read:

893.55 (4) (b) 2. The total noneconomic damages recoverable for bodily injury or death, including any action or proceeding based on contribution or indemnification and any action for a claim by a person other than the injured person for noneconomic damages resulting in bodily injury, may not exceed the limit under par. (d) for each occurrence on or after May 25, 1995 the effective date of this paragraph [revisor inserts date], from all health care providers and all employees of health care providers acting within the scope of their employment and providing

1	health care services who are found negligent and from the injured patients and
2	families compensation fund.
3	SECTION 7. 893.55 (4) (d) of the statutes is renumbered 893.55 (4) (d) 1. and
4	amended to read:
5	893.55 (4) (d) 1. The limit on total noneconomic damages for each occurrence
6	under par. (b) on or after May 25, 1995 the effective date of this paragraph [revisor
7	inserts datel, shall be \$350,000 and shall be adjusted by the director of state courts
8	to reflect changes in the consumer price index for all urban consumers, U.S. city
9	average, as determined by the U.S. department of labor, at least annually thereafter,
10	with the adjusted limit to apply to awards subsequent to such adjustments \$ for an injured party who is under the age of 18, and shall be \$ for an injured party
12	who is age 18 or over the time of the time of the injury [45000]
13	SECTION 8. 893.55 (4) (d) 2. of the statutes is created to read:
14	893.55 (4) (d) 2. The board of governors created under s. 619.04 (3) shall submit
15	a report to the legislature as provided under s. 13.172 (2) by January 1 of every odd
16	numbered year of any recommended changes to the limits on noneconomic damages
17	established in subd. 1. The report shall include the reasons why the changes are
18	necessary to meet the intent of the legislative findings under sub. (1d).
19	(END)

Northrop, Lori

From:

Nowak, Ellen

Sent:

Friday, October 14, 2005 1:11 PM

To:

LRB.Legal

Subject:

Draft review: LRB 05-3824/1 Topic: Medical malpractice cap

It has been requested by <Nowak, Ellen> that the following draft be jacketed for the ASSEMBLY:

Draft review: LRB 05-3824/1 Topic: Medical malpractice cap