1	ENGROSSED SENATE AMENDMENT TO
2	ENGROSSED HOUSE
3	BILL NO. 1995 By: Sullivan of the House
4	and
5	Sykes of the Senate
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8	An Act relating to The Governmental Tort Claims Act;
9	requiring certain hospitals to maintain liability insurance coverage; specifying minimum amount of
10	coverage required; amending 51 O.S. 2001, Section 154, as amended by Section 2, Chapter 304, O.S.L. 2003 (51 O.S. Supp. 2010, Section 154), which relates
11	to extent of liability; providing extent of liability for certain hospitals; providing for codification;
12	and providing an effective date.
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14	AUTHOR: Add the following Senate Coauthor: Sparks
15	AMENDMENT NO. 1. Page 1, strike the title, enacting clause and entire bill and insert
16	"An Act relating to malpractice liability; requiring
17	physicians to maintain liability insurance coverage; requiring certain hospitals to maintain liability
18	insurance coverage; specifying minimum amount of coverage required; amending 51 O.S. 2001, Section
19	154, as amended by Section 2, Chapter 304, O.S.L. 2003 (51 O.S. Supp. 2010, Section 154), which relates
20	to extent of liability; providing extent of liability for certain hospitals; updating references; providing
21	for codification; and providing effective dates.
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23	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
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        SECTION 1.
                       NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified
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    in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 61.3 of Title 23, unless there
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    is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
        Any physician duly licensed to practice medicine in this state
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    shall maintain malpractice liability insurance coverage with
    available limits of at least One Million Dollars ($1,000,000.00).
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                                   A new section of law to be codified
        SECTION 2.
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                       NEW LAW
    in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 154.1 of Title 51, unless there
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    is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
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        Any hospital operated by a public trust pursuant to either
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    division (1) or (2) of subparagraph d of paragraph 11 of Section 152
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    of Title 51 of the Oklahoma Statutes shall maintain malpractice
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    liability insurance coverage with available limits of at least One
    Million Dollars ($1,000,000.00) per claim with an annual aggregate
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    of at least Three Million Dollars ($3,000,000.00).
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        SECTION 3.
                       AMENDATORY
                                      51 O.S. 2001, Section 154, as
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    amended by Section 2, Chapter 304, O.S.L. 2003 (51 O.S. Supp. 2010,
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    Section 154), is amended to read as follows:
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        Section 154. A. The total liability of the state and its
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    political subdivisions on claims within the scope of The
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    Governmental Tort Claims Act, arising out of an accident or
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    occurrence happening after the effective date of this act, Section
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    151 et seq. of this title June 6, 2000, shall not exceed:
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1. Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00) for any claim or to any claimant who has more than one claim for loss of property arising out of a single act, accident, or occurrence;

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- 2. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, One Hundred Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$125,000.00) to any claimant for a claim for any other loss arising out of a single act, accident, or occurrence. The limit of liability for the state or any city or county with a population of three hundred thousand (300,000) or more according to the latest federal Decennial Census shall not exceed One Hundred Seventy-five Thousand Dollars (\$175,000.00). Except however, the limits of said liability for the University Hospitals and State Mental Health Hospitals operated by the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services for claims arising from medical negligence shall be Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000.00). For claims arising from medical negligence by any licensed physician, osteopathic physician or certified nurse-midwife rendering prenatal, delivery or infant care services from September 1, 1991, through June 30, 1996, pursuant to a contract authorized by subsection B of Section 1-106 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes and in conformity with the requirements of Section 1-233 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes, the limits of said liability shall be Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000.00); or
 - 3. One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00) for any number of claims arising out of a single occurrence or accident.

- 1 B. 1. Beginning on the effective date of this act May 28, 2 2003, claims shall be allowed for wrongful criminal felony 3 conviction resulting in imprisonment if the claimant has received a full pardon on the basis of a written finding by the Governor of 4 actual innocence for the crime for which the claimant was sentenced or has been granted judicial relief absolving the claimant of guilt on the basis of actual innocence of the crime for which the claimant was sentenced. The Governor or the court shall specifically state, 9 in the pardon or order, the evidence or basis on which the finding of actual innocence is based. 10
 - 2. As used in paragraph 1 of this subsection, for a claimant to recover based on "actual innocence", the individual must meet the following criteria:
 - a. the individual was charged, by indictment or information, with the commission of a public offense classified as a felony,
 - b. the individual did not plead guilty to the offense charged, or to any lesser included offense, but was convicted of the offense,
 - c. the individual was sentenced to incarceration for a term of imprisonment as a result of the conviction,
 - d. the individual was imprisoned solely on the basis of the conviction for the offense, and

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- e. (1) in the case of a pardon, a determination was made

 by either the Pardon and Parole Board or the

 Governor that the offense for which the

 individual was convicted, sentenced and

 imprisoned, including any lesser offenses, was

 not committed by the individual, or
 - (2) in the case of judicial relief, a court of competent jurisdiction found by clear and convincing evidence that the offense for which the individual was convicted, sentenced and imprisoned, including any lesser included offenses, was not committed by the individual and issued an order vacating, dismissing or reversing the conviction and sentence and providing that no further proceedings can be or will be held against the individual on any facts and circumstances alleged in the proceedings which had resulted in the conviction.
- 3. A claimant shall not be entitled to compensation for any part of a sentence in prison during which the claimant was also serving a concurrent sentence for a crime not covered by this subsection.
- 4. The total liability of the state and its political subdivisions on any claim within the scope of The Governmental Tort

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Claims Act arising out of wrongful criminal felony conviction resulting in imprisonment shall not exceed One Hundred Seventy-five Thousand Dollars (\$175,000.00).

- 5. The provisions of this subsection shall apply to convictions occurring on or before the effective date of this act May 28, 2003, as well as convictions occurring after the effective date of this act May 28, 2003. If a court of competent jurisdiction finds that retroactive application of this subsection is unconstitutional, the prospective application of this subsection shall remain valid.
- C. No award for damages in an action or any claim against the state or a political subdivision shall include punitive or exemplary damages.
- D. When the amount awarded to or settled upon multiple claimants exceeds the limitations of this section, any party may apply to the district court which has jurisdiction of the cause to apportion to each claimant the claimant's proper share of the total amount as limited herein. The share apportioned to each claimant shall be in the proportion that the ratio of the award or settlement made to him bears to the aggregate awards and settlements for all claims against the state or its political subdivisions arising out of the occurrence. When the amount of the aggregate losses presented by a single claimant exceeds the limits of paragraph 1 or 2 of subsection A of this section, each person suffering a loss shall be entitled to that person's proportionate share.

E. The total liability of resident physicians and interns while participating in a graduate medical education program of the University of Oklahoma College of Medicine, its affiliated institutions and the Oklahoma College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery shall not exceed One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.00).

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- F. The state or a political subdivision may petition the court that all parties and actions arising out of a single accident or occurrence shall be joined as provided by law, and upon order of the court the proceedings upon good cause shown shall be continued for a reasonable time or until such joinder has been completed. The state or political subdivision shall be allowed to interplead in any action which may impose on it any duty or liability pursuant to this act.
- G. The liability of the state or political subdivision under The Governmental Tort Claims Act shall be several from that of any other person or entity, and the state or political subdivision shall only be liable for that percentage of total damages that corresponds to its percentage of total negligence. Nothing in this section shall be construed as increasing the liability limits imposed on the state or political subdivision under The Governmental Tort Claims Act.
- H. Any hospital operated by a public trust pursuant to either division (1) or (2) of subparagraph d of paragraph 11 of Section 152 of this title shall be liable for damages for malpractice to the

1	extent of the hospital's malpractice liability coverage required by
2	Section 2 of this act.
3	SECTION 4. Section 1 of this act shall become effective
4	November 1, 2011.
5	SECTION 5. Sections 2 and 3 of this act shall become effective
6	January 1, 2013."
7	Passed the Senate the 25th day of April, 2011.
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9	Presiding Officer of the Senate
10	riesiding Officer of the Senace
11	Passed the House of Representatives the day of,
12	2011.
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14	Presiding Officer of the House
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1	ENGROSSED HOUSE
2	BILL NO. 1995 By: Sullivan of the House
3	and
4	Sykes of the Senate
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7	An Act relating to The Governmental Tort Claims Act; requiring certain hospitals to maintain liability
8	insurance coverage; specifying minimum amount of
9	coverage required; amending 51 O.S. 2001, Section 154, as amended by Section 2, Chapter 304, O.S.L.
10	2003 (51 O.S. Supp. 2010, Section 154), which relates to extent of liability; providing extent of liability
11	for certain hospitals; providing for codification; and providing an effective date.
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14	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
15	SECTION 6. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified
16	in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 154.1 of Title 51, unless there
17	is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
18	Any hospital operated by a public trust pursuant to either
19	division (1) or (2) of subparagraph d of paragraph 11 of Section 152
20	of Title 51 of the Oklahoma Statutes shall maintain health care
21	malpractice liability insurance coverage with available limits of at
22	least One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00) per claim with an annual
23	aggregate of at least Three Million Dollars (\$3,000,000.00).

- SECTION 7. AMENDATORY 51 O.S. 2001, Section 154, as
 amended by Section 2, Chapter 304, O.S.L. 2003 (51 O.S. Supp. 2010,
 Section 154), is amended to read as follows:
 - Section 154. A. The total liability of the state and its political subdivisions on claims within the scope of The Governmental Tort Claims Act, arising out of an accident or occurrence happening after the effective date of this act June 6, 2000, Section 151 et seq. of this title, shall not exceed:
 - 1. Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00) for any claim or to any claimant who has more than one claim for loss of property arising out of a single act, accident, or occurrence;
 - 2. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, One Hundred Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$125,000.00) to any claimant for a claim for any other loss arising out of a single act, accident, or occurrence. The limit of liability for the state or any city or county with a population of three hundred thousand (300,000) or more according to the latest federal Decennial Census shall not exceed One Hundred Seventy-five Thousand Dollars (\$175,000.00). Except however, the limits of said liability for the University Hospitals and State Mental Health Hospitals operated by the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services for claims arising from medical negligence shall be Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000.00). For claims arising from medical negligence by any licensed physician, osteopathic physician or certified nurse-midwife

- rendering prenatal, delivery or infant care services from September

 1, 1991, through June 30, 1996, pursuant to a contract authorized by

 subsection B of Section 1-106 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes

 and in conformity with the requirements of Section 1-233 of Title 63

 of the Oklahoma Statutes, the limits of said liability shall be Two

 Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000.00); or
 - 3. One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00) for any number of claims arising out of a single occurrence or accident.
 - B. 1. Beginning on the effective date of this act May 28, 2003, claims shall be allowed for wrongful criminal felony conviction resulting in imprisonment if the claimant has received a full pardon on the basis of a written finding by the Governor of actual innocence for the crime for which the claimant was sentenced or has been granted judicial relief absolving the claimant of guilt on the basis of actual innocence of the crime for which the claimant was sentenced. The Governor or the court shall specifically state, in the pardon or order, the evidence or basis on which the finding of actual innocence is based.
 - 2. As used in paragraph 1 of this subsection, for a claimant to recover based on "actual innocence", the individual must meet the following criteria:
 - a. the individual was charged, by indictment or information, with the commission of a public offense classified as a felony,

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- b. the individual did not plead guilty to the offense charged, or to any lesser included offense, but was convicted of the offense,
- c. the individual was sentenced to incarceration for a term of imprisonment as a result of the conviction,
- d. the individual was imprisoned solely on the basis of the conviction for the offense, and
- e. (1) in the case of a pardon, a determination was made

 by either the Pardon and Parole Board or the

 Governor that the offense for which the

 individual was convicted, sentenced and

 imprisoned, including any lesser offenses, was

 not committed by the individual, or
 - (2) in the case of judicial relief, a court of competent jurisdiction found by clear and convincing evidence that the offense for which the individual was convicted, sentenced and imprisoned, including any lesser included offenses, was not committed by the individual and issued an order vacating, dismissing or reversing the conviction and sentence and providing that no further proceedings can be or will be held against the individual on any facts and

circumstances alleged in the proceedings which had resulted in the conviction.

- 3. A claimant shall not be entitled to compensation for any part of a sentence in prison during which the claimant was also serving a concurrent sentence for a crime not covered by this subsection.
- 4. The total liability of the state and its political subdivisions on any claim within the scope of The Governmental Tort Claims Act arising out of wrongful criminal felony conviction resulting in imprisonment shall not exceed One Hundred Seventy-five Thousand Dollars (\$175,000.00).
- 5. The provisions of this subsection shall apply to convictions occurring on or before the effective date of this act as well as convictions occurring after the effective date of this act. If a court of competent jurisdiction finds that retroactive application of this subsection is unconstitutional, the prospective application of this subsection shall remain valid.
- C. No award for damages in an action or any claim against the state or a political subdivision shall include punitive or exemplary damages.
- D. When the amount awarded to or settled upon multiple claimants exceeds the limitations of this section, any party may apply to the district court which has jurisdiction of the cause to apportion to each claimant the claimant's proper share of the total

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- amount as limited herein. The share apportioned to each claimant
 shall be in the proportion that the ratio of the award or settlement
 made to him bears to the aggregate awards and settlements for all
 claims against the state or its political subdivisions arising out
 of the occurrence. When the amount of the aggregate losses
 presented by a single claimant exceeds the limits of paragraph 1 or
 of subsection A of this section, each person suffering a loss
 shall be entitled to that person's proportionate share.
 - E. The total liability of resident physicians and interns while participating in a graduate medical education program of the University of Oklahoma College of Medicine, its affiliated institutions and the Oklahoma College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery shall not exceed One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.00).
 - F. The state or a political subdivision may petition the court that all parties and actions arising out of a single accident or occurrence shall be joined as provided by law, and upon order of the court the proceedings upon good cause shown shall be continued for a reasonable time or until such joinder has been completed. The state or political subdivision shall be allowed to interplead in any action which may impose on it any duty or liability pursuant to this act.
 - G. The liability of the state or political subdivision under
 The Governmental Tort Claims Act shall be several from that of any
 other person or entity, and the state or political subdivision shall

1	only be liable for that percentage of total damages that corresponds
2	to its percentage of total negligence. Nothing in this section
3	shall be construed as increasing the liability limits imposed on the
4	state or political subdivision under The Governmental Tort Claims
5	Act.
6	H. Any hospital operated by a public trust pursuant to either
7	division (1) or (2) of subparagraph d of paragraph 11 of Section 152
8	of this title shall be liable for damages for malpractice to the
9	extent of the hospital's malpractice liability coverage required by
10	Section 1 of this act.
11	SECTION 8. This act shall become effective November 1, 2011.
12	Passed the House of Representatives the 7th day of March, 2011.
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15	Presiding Officer of the House of Representatives
16	Representatives
17	Passed the Senate the day of, 2011.
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