1	ENGROSSED HOUSE
2	BILL NO. 2128 By: Steele, Mulready, Faught and Sullivan of the House
3	and
4	Sykes of the Senate
5	
6	
7	
An Act relating to damages; amending Section 24, Chapter 228, O.S.L. 2009 (23 O.S. Supp. 2010, Section	
9	9 61.2), which relates to limitations on damages for bodily injury; modifying recovery limitation on
10	
11	Fund; providing scope of application; and providing an effective date.
12	
13	
14	
15	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
16	SECTION 1. AMENDATORY Section 24, Chapter 228, O.S.L.
17	2009 (23 O.S. Supp. 2010, Section 61.2), is amended to read as
18	follows:
19	Section 61.2 A. In any civil action arising from a claimed
20	bodily injury, the amount of compensation which the trier of fact
21	may award a plaintiff for economic loss shall not be subject to any
22	limitation.
23	B. Except as provided in subsections <u>subsection</u> C and D of this
24	section, in any civil action arising from a claimed bodily injury,

- the amount of compensation which a trier of fact may award a
 plaintiff for noneconomic loss shall not exceed Four Hundred

 Thousand Dollars (\$400,000.00) Three Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars
- 4 (\$350,000.00), regardless of the number of parties against whom the action is brought or the number of actions brought.
- C. Notwithstanding subsection B of this section, there shall be
 no limit on the amount of noneconomic damages which the trier of
 fact may award the plaintiff in a civil action arising from a
 claimed bodily injury resulting from professional negligence against
 a physician if the judge and jury finds, by clear and convincing
 - 1. The plaintiff or injured person has suffered permanent and substantial physical abnormality or disfigurement, loss of use of a limb, or loss of, or substantial impairment to, a major body organ or system; or
 - 2. The plaintiff or injured person has suffered permanent physical functional injury which prevents them from being able to independently care for themselves and perform life sustaining activities; or
 - 3. The the defendant's acts or failures to act were:
- 21 a. in

evidence, that +

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

- 22 <u>1. In reckless disregard for the rights of others</u>-;
- 23 b. grossly
 - Grossly negligent,

1	c. fraudulent,
2	3. Fraudulent; or
3	d. intentional
4	4. Intentional or with malice.
5	D. Notwithstanding subsection B of this section, there shall be
6	no limit on the amount of noneconomic damages which the trier of
7	fact may award the plaintiff in a civil action arising from claimed
8	bodily injury not resulting from professional negligence against a
9	physician if the trier of fact finds, by a preponderance of the
10	evidence, that:
11	1. The plaintiff or injured person has suffered permanent and
12	substantial physical abnormality or disfigurement, loss of use of a
13	limb, or loss of, or substantial impairment to, a major body organ
14	or system; or
15	2. The plaintiff or injured person has suffered permanent
16	physical functional injury which prevents them from being able to
17	independently care for themselves and perform life sustaining
18	activities; or
19	3. The defendant's acts or failures to act were:
20	a. in reckless disregard for the rights of others,
21	b. grossly negligent,
22	c. fraudulent, or
23	d. intentional or with malice.
24	

- E. In the trial of a civil action arising from claimed bodily
 injury, if the verdict is for the plaintiff, the court, in a nonjury
 trial, shall make findings of fact, and the jury, in a trial by
 jury, shall return a general verdict accompanied by answers to
 interrogatories, which shall specify all of the following:
 - 1. The total compensatory damages recoverable by the plaintiff;
 - 2. That portion of the total compensatory damages representing the plaintiff's economic loss;
 - 3. That portion of the total compensatory damages representing the plaintiff's noneconomic loss; and
 - 4. Whether the injuries for which the plaintiff has been awarded compensation include damages for:
 - a. permanent and substantial physical abnormality or

 disfigurement, loss of use of a limb, or loss of, or

 substantial impairment to, a major body organ or

 system, or
 - b. permanent physical functional injury that prevents the injured person from being able to independently care for himself or herself and perform life sustaining activities; and
 - 5. If alleged, whether the conduct of the defendant was or amounted to:
 - a. reckless disregard for the rights of others,
 - b. gross negligence,

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

c. fraud, or

- d. intentional or malicious conduct.
- F. E. In any civil action to recover damages arising from claimed bodily injury, after the trier of fact makes the findings required by subsection ED of this section, the court shall enter judgment in favor of the plaintiff for economic damages in the amount determined pursuant to paragraph 2 of subsection ED of this section, and subject to paragraphs paragraph 4 and 5 of subsection ED of this section, the court shall enter a judgment in favor of the plaintiff for noneconomic damages. Except as provided in subsections subsection C and D of this section, in no event shall a judgment for noneconomic damages exceed the maximum recoverable amounts set forth in subsection B of this section. Subsection B of this section shall be applied in a jury trial only after the trier of fact has made its factual findings and determinations as to the amount of the plaintiff's damages.
 - G. F. In any civil action arising from claimed bodily injury which is tried to a jury, the jury shall not be instructed with respect to the limit on noneconomic damages set forth in subsection B of this section, nor shall counsel for any party nor any witness inform the jury or potential jurors of such limitations.
 - \overline{H} . \overline{G} . This section shall not apply to actions brought under The Governmental Tort Claims Act or actions for wrongful death.
 - I. H. As used in this section:

- 1. "Bodily injury" means actual physical injury to the body of a person and sickness or disease resulting therefrom;
- 2. "Economic damages" means any type of pecuniary harm including, but not limited to:
 - a. all wages, salaries or other compensation lost as a result of a bodily injury that is the subject of a civil action,
 - b. all costs incurred for medical care or treatment, rehabilitation services, or other care, treatment, services, products or accommodations as a result of a bodily injury that is the subject of a civil action, or
 - c. any other costs incurred as a result of a bodily injury that is the subject of a civil action;
- 3. "Fraudulent" or "fraud" means "actual fraud" as defined pursuant to Section 58 of Title 15 of the Oklahoma Statutes;
- 4. "Gross negligence" means the want of slight care and diligence;
- 5. "Malice" involves hatred, spite or ill will, or the doing of a wrongful act intentionally without just cause or excuse;
- 6. "Noneconomic damages" means nonpecuniary harm that arises from a bodily injury that is the subject of a civil action, including damages for pain and suffering, loss of society, consortium, companionship, care, assistance, attention, protection,

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

- advice, guidance, counsel, instruction, training, education, disfigurement, mental anguish and any other intangible loss; and
- 7. "Physician" means a doctor of medicine and surgery, doctor of osteopathic medicine and a doctor of allopathic medicine, each duly licensed by this state; and
- 8. "Reckless disregard of another's rights" shall have the same meaning as willful and wanton conduct and shall mean that the defendant was either aware, or did not care, that there was a substantial and unnecessary risk that his, her or its conduct would cause serious injury to others. In order for the conduct to be in reckless disregard of another's rights, it must have been unreasonable under the circumstances and there must have been a high probability that the conduct would cause serious harm to another person.
- J. Upon establishment of a Health Care Indemnity Fund, any damages awarded pursuant to subsection C of this section that exceed the limitation established by subsection B of this section shall be paid by such fund. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any action that accrues before the date of enactment of the Health Care Indemnity Fund established pursuant to the recommendations of the Task Force created in Section 25 of this act; provided, such fund shall include professional liability insurance coverage requirements in an amount of not less than One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00) for physicians, and shall maintain

2.2

1	availability of Twenty Million Dollars (\$20,000,000.00) annually.
2	It is the intent of the Legislature that the state purchase
3	reinsurance of up to Twenty Million Dollars (\$20,000,000.00) to
4	cover judgments through such fund I. This section shall apply to
5	civil actions filed on or after November 1, 2011.
6	SECTION 2. This act shall become effective November 1, 2011.
7	Passed the House of Representatives the 16th day of March, 2011.
8	
9	
10	Presiding Officer of the House of Representatives
11	
12	Passed the Senate the day of, 2011.
13	
14	
15	Presiding Officer of the Senate
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	