1 ENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 863 By: Sykes and Brecheen of the 2 Senate 3 and Sullivan of the House 4 5 6 [ noneconomic damages - damage awards - applicability 7 - repealer - effective date ] 8 9 10 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA: Section 24, Chapter 228, O.S.L. 11 SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 2009 (23 O.S. Supp. 2010, Section 61.2), is amended to read as 12 13 follows: Section 61.2 A. In any civil action not arising from a claimed 14 bodily injury out of contract, the amount of compensation which the 15 trier of fact may award a plaintiff for economic loss shall not be 16 subject to any limitation. 17 Except as provided in <del>subsections</del> subsection C <del>and D</del> of this 18 Β. section, in any civil action not arising from a claimed bodily 19 injury out of contract, the amount of compensation which a trier of 20 fact may award a plaintiff for noneconomic loss damages shall not 21 exceed Four Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$400,000.00) Two Hundred Fifty 2.2 Thousand Dollars (\$250,000.00), regardless of the number of parties 23 against whom the action is brought or the number of actions brought. 24

2 <del>ne</del>	b limit on the amount of noneconomic damages which the trier of
3 <del>f</del> a	act may award the plaintiff in a civil action arising from a
4 <del>cl</del>	laimed bodily injury resulting from professional negligence against
5 <del>a</del>	physician if the judge and jury finds, by clear and convincing
6 <del>ev</del>	vidence, that:
7	1. The plaintiff or injured person has suffered permanent and
8 <del>su</del>	abstantial physical abnormality or disfigurement, loss of use of a
9 <del>li</del>	imb, or loss of, or substantial impairment to, a major body organ
10 <del>or</del>	<del>r system; or</del>
11	2. The plaintiff or injured person has suffered permanent
12 <del>ph</del>	nysical functional injury which prevents them from being able to
13 <del>in</del>	ndependently care for themselves and perform life sustaining
14 <del>ac</del>	ctivities; or
15	3. The defendant's acts or failures to act were:
16	a. in reckless disregard for the rights of others,
17	b. grossly negligent,
18	<del>c. fraudulent, or</del>
19	d. intentional or with malice.
20	D. Notwithstanding subsection B of this section, there shall be
21 <del>n</del> e	o limit on the amount of noneconomic damages which the trier of
22 <del>fa</del>	act may award the plaintiff in a civil action arising from claimed
23 <del>b</del> e	odily injury not resulting from professional negligence against a
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1 physician if the trier of fact finds, by a preponderance of the 2 evidence, that:

3 1. The plaintiff or injured person has suffered permanent and 4 substantial physical abnormality or disfigurement, loss of use of a 5 limb, or loss of, or substantial impairment to, a major body organ 6 or system; or

7 2. The plaintiff or injured person has suffered permanent 8 physical functional injury which prevents them from being able to 9 independently care for themselves and perform life sustaining 10 activities; or

11 3. The defendant's acts or failures to act were:

12 a. in reckless disregard for the rights of others,

13 b. grossly negligent,

14 <del>c.</del>

<del>c. fraudulent, or</del>

15 d. intentional or with malice.

E. In the trial of a civil action <u>not</u> arising from claimed bodily injury <u>out of contract</u>, 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:

The total compensatory damages recoverable by the plaintiff;
That portion of the total compensatory damages representing
the plaintiff's economic loss;

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1	3. That portion of the total compensatory damages representing
2	the plaintiff's noneconomic loss; and
3	4. Whether the injuries for which the plaintiff has been
4	awarded compensation include damages for:
5	a. permanent and substantial physical abnormality or
6	disfigurement, loss of use of a limb, or loss of, or
7	<del>substantial impairment to, a major body organ or</del>
8	<del>system, or</del>
9	b. permanent physical functional injury that prevents the
10	injured person from being able to independently care
11	for himself or herself and perform life sustaining
12	activities; and
13	5. If alleged, whether the conduct of the defendant was or
14	amounted to:
15	a. <del>reckless disregard for the rights of others,</del>
16	<del>b.</del> gross negligence,
17	<del>c. fraud,</del> or
18	<del>d.</del>
19	<u>b.</u> intentional or malicious conduct.
20	F. In any civil action to recover damages arising from claimed
21	bodily injury, after the trier of fact makes the findings required
22	by subsection E of this section, the court shall enter judgment in
23	favor of the plaintiff for economic damages in the amount determined
24	pursuant to paragraph 2 of subsection E of this section, and subject

1	to paragraphs 4 and 5 of subsection E of this section, the court
2	shall enter a judgment in favor of the plaintiff for noneconomic
3	damages. Except as provided in subsections C and D of this section,
4	in no event shall a judgment for noneconomic damages exceed the
5	maximum recoverable amounts set forth in subsection B of this
6	section. Subsection B of this section shall be applied in a jury
7	trial only after the trier of fact has made its factual findings and
8	determinations as to the amount of the plaintiff's damages.
9	G. In any civil action arising from claimed bodily injury which
10	is tried to a jury, the jury shall not be instructed with respect to
11	the limit on noneconomic damages set forth in subsection B of this
12	section, nor shall counsel for any party nor any witness inform the
13	jury or potential jurors of such limitations.
14	H. D. If the jury finds by clear and convincing evidence that
15	the acts of the party which caused the damages were grossly
16	negligent or committed intentionally or with malice, and the court
17	finds, on the record and out of the presence of the jury, clear and
18	convincing evidence that the defendant was grossly negligent or
19	acted intentionally or with malice, the jury may award noneconomic
20	damages in an amount the jury deems appropriate without regard to
21	the limitation set forth in subsection B of this section.
22	E. This section shall not apply to actions brought <del>under The</del>
23	Governmental Tort Claims Act or actions for wrongful death.
24	$\frac{1}{1}$ F. As used in this section:

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1	1. "Bodily injury" means actual physical injury to the body of
2	a person and sickness or disease resulting therefrom;
3	2. "Economic damages" means any type of pecuniary harm
4	including, but not limited to:
5	a. all wages, salaries or other compensation lost as a
6	result of a bodily injury that is the subject of a
7	civil action,
8	b. all costs incurred for medical care or treatment,
9	rehabilitation services, or other care, treatment,
10	services, products or accommodations as a result of a
11	bodily injury that is the subject of a civil action,
12	<del>Or</del>
13	c. any other costs incurred as a result of a bodily
14	injury that is the subject of a civil action;
15	3. "Fraudulent" or "fraud" means "actual fraud" as defined
16	pursuant to Section 58 of Title 15 of the Oklahoma Statutes;
17	4. "Gross negligence" means the want of slight care and
18	diligence;
19	5. 2. "Malice" involves hatred, spite or ill will, or the doing
20	of a wrongful act intentionally without just cause or excuse; and
21	6. 3. "Noneconomic damages" means nonpecuniary harm that arises
22	from a bodily injury that is the subject of a civil action, all
23	subjective, nonmonetary losses including, but not limited to,
24	damages for pain and suffering, inconvenience, emotional distress,

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injury to reputation and humiliation, loss of society, consortium, 1 2 companionship, care, assistance, attention, protection, advice, guidance, counsel, instruction, training, education, disfigurement, 3 and mental anguish and any other intangible loss; provided, however, 4 5 noneconomic damages do not include exemplary damages as provided for in Section 9.1 of this title. 6 7 7. "Physician" means a doctor of medicine and surgery, doctor of osteopathic medicine and a doctor of allopathic medicine, each 8 9 duly licensed by this state; and 10 8. "Reckless disregard of another's rights" shall have the same meaning as willful and wanton conduct and shall mean that the 11 defendant was either aware, or did not care, that there was a 12 13 substantial and unnecessary risk that his, her or its conduct would cause serious injury to others. In order for the conduct to be in 14 reckless disregard of another's rights, it must have been 15 unreasonable under the circumstances and there must have been a high 16 probability that the conduct would cause serious harm to another 17 18 person. J. Upon establishment of a Health Care Indemnity Fund, any 19 damages awarded pursuant to subsection C of this section that exceed 20 the limitation established by subsection B of this section shall be 21 paid by such fund. 22

23 <u>G.</u> The provisions of this section shall not apply to any action 24 that accrues before the date of enactment of the Health Care

1	Indemnity Fund established pursuant to the recommendations of the
2	Task Force created in Section 25 of this act; provided, such fund
3	shall include professional liability insurance coverage requirements
4	in an amount of not less than One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00)
5	for physicians, and shall maintain availability of Twenty Million
6	Dollars (\$20,000,000.00) annually. It is the intent of the
7	Legislature that the state purchase reinsurance of up to Twenty
8	Million Dollars (\$20,000,000.00) to cover judgments through such
9	fund November 1, 2011.
10	SECTION 2. REPEALER Section 25, Chapter 228, O.S.L. 2009
11	(36 O.S. Supp. 2010, Section 2211), is hereby repealed.
12	SECTION 3. This act shall become effective November 1, 2011.
13	Passed the Senate the 23rd day of February, 2011.
14	
15	Presiding Officer of the Senate
16	Presiding Officer of the Senate
17	Passed the House of Representatives the day of,
18	2011.
19	
20	Presiding Officer of the House
21	of Representatives
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