1	STATE OF OKLAHOMA
2	1st Session of the 53rd Legislature (2011)
3	SENATE BILL 863 By: Sykes
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6	AS INTRODUCED
7	An Act relating to compensation for noneconomic damages; amending Section 24, Chapter 228, O.S.L.
8	2009 (23 O.S. Supp. 2010, Section 61.2), which relates to economic and noneconomic loss
9	compensation; modifying limit to certain damage awards; modifying finding required to remove certain
10	limitation; modifying applicability to certain actions; modifying definitions; deleting requirements
11	related to certain Fund; repealing Section 25, Chapter 228, O.S.L. 2009 (36 O.S. Supp. 2010, Section
12	2211), which relates to the Health Care Indemnity Fund Task Force; and providing an effective date.
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16	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
17	SECTION 1. AMENDATORY Section 24, Chapter 228, O.S.L.
18	2009 (23 O.S. Supp. 2010, Section 61.2), is amended to read as
19	follows:
20	Section 61.2 A. In any civil action <u>not</u> arising from a claimed
21	bodily injury out of contract, the amount of compensation which the
22	trier of fact may award a plaintiff for economic loss shall not be
23	subject to any limitation.
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1 B. Except as provided in subsections subsection C and D of this section, in any civil action not arising from a claimed bodily 2 injury out of contract, the amount of compensation which a trier of 3 fact may award a plaintiff for noneconomic loss damages shall not 4 5 exceed Four Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$400,000.00) Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$250,000.00), regardless of the number of parties 6 against whom the action is brought or the number of actions brought. 7 C. Notwithstanding subsection B of this section, there shall be 8 9 no limit on the amount of noneconomic damages which the trier of 10 fact may award the plaintiff in a civil action arising from a claimed bodily injury resulting from professional negligence against 11 a physician if the judge and jury finds, by clear and convincing 12 13 evidence, that: 1. The plaintiff or injured person has suffered permanent and 14 substantial physical abnormality or disfigurement, loss of use of a 15 limb, or loss of, or substantial impairment to, a major body organ 16 or system; or 17 2. The plaintiff or injured person has suffered permanent 18 physical functional injury which prevents them from being able to 19 independently care for themselves and perform life sustaining 20 activities; or 21 3. The defendant's acts or failures to act were: 2.2 in reckless disregard for the rights of others, 23 a. b. grossly negligent, 24

1 c. fraudulent, or

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

1 jury, in a trial by jury, shall return a general verdict accompanied 2 by answers to interrogatories, which shall specify all of the 3 following:

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

7 3. That portion of the total compensatory damages representing8 the plaintiff's noneconomic loss; and

9 4. Whether the injuries for which the plaintiff has been
10 awarded compensation include damages for:

11	a. permanent and substantial physical abnormality or
12	disfigurement, loss of use of a limb, or loss of, or
13	substantial impairment to, a major body organ or
14	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

19 5. If alleged, whether the conduct of the defendant was or 20 amounted to:

- 21 a. reckless disregard for the rights of others,
- 22 b. gross negligence,
- 23 c. fraud, or
- 24 d.

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- b. intentional or malicious conduct.

2 F. In any civil action to recover damages arising from claimed bodily injury, after the trier of fact makes the findings required 3 by subsection E of this section, the court shall enter judgment in 4 5 favor of the plaintiff for economic damages in the amount determined pursuant to paragraph 2 of subsection E of this section, and subject 6 7 to paragraphs 4 and 5 of subsection E of this section, the court shall enter a judgment in favor of the plaintiff for noneconomic 8 9 damages. Except as provided in subsections C and D of this section, 10 in no event shall a judgment for noneconomic damages exceed the maximum recoverable amounts set forth in subsection B of this 11 12 section. Subsection B of this section shall be applied in a jury 13 trial only after the trier of fact has made its factual findings and determinations as to the amount of the plaintiff's damages. 14 G. In any civil action arising from claimed bodily injury which 15 is tried to a jury, the jury shall not be instructed with respect to 16 17 the limit on noneconomic damages set forth in subsection B of this section, nor shall counsel for any party nor any witness inform the 18 jury or potential jurors of such limitations. 19 H. D. If the jury finds by clear and convincing evidence that 20 the acts of the party which caused the damages were grossly 21 negligent or committed intentionally or with malice, and the court 22 finds, on the record and out of the presence of the jury, clear and 23

24 convincing evidence that the defendant was grossly negligent or

1	acted intentionally or with malice, the jury may award noneconomic
2	damages in an amount the jury deems appropriate without regard to
3	the limitation set forth in subsection B of this section.
4	<u>E.</u> This section shall not apply to actions brought under The
5	Governmental Tort Claims Act or actions for wrongful death.
6	$\frac{1}{1}$ F. As used in this section:
7	1. <i>"Bodily injury" means actual physical injury to the body of</i>
8	a person and sickness or disease resulting therefrom;
9	2. "Economic damages" means any type of pecuniary harm
10	including, but not limited to:
11	a. all wages, salaries or other compensation lost as a
12	result of a bodily injury that is the subject of a
13	civil action,
14	b. all costs incurred for medical care or treatment,
15	rehabilitation services, or other care, treatment,
16	services, products or accommodations as a result of a
17	bodily injury that is the subject of a civil action,
18	or
19	c. any other costs incurred as a result of a bodily
20	injury that is the subject of a civil action;
21	3. "Fraudulent" or "fraud" means "actual fraud" as defined
22	pursuant to Section 58 of Title 15 of the Oklahoma Statutes;
23	4. "Gross negligence" means the want of slight care and
24	diligence;

1	5. 2. "Malice" involves hatred, spite or ill will, or the doing
2	of a wrongful act intentionally without just cause or excuse; and
3	6. 3. "Noneconomic damages" means nonpecuniary harm that arises
4	from a bodily injury that is the subject of a civil action, all
5	subjective, nonmonetary losses including, but not limited to,
6	damages for pain and suffering, inconvenience, emotional distress,
7	injury to reputation and humiliation, loss of society, consortium,
8	companionship, care, assistance, attention, protection, advice,
9	guidance, counsel, instruction, training, education, disfigurement,
10	and mental anguish and any other intangible loss; provided, however,
11	noneconomic damages do not include exemplary damages as provided for
12	in Section 9.1 of this title.
13	7. "Physician" means a doctor of medicine and surgery, doctor
14	of osteopathic medicine and a doctor of allopathic medicine, each
15	duly licensed by this state; and
16	8. "Reckless disregard of another's rights" shall have the same
17	meaning as willful and wanton conduct and shall mean that the
18	defendant was either aware, or did not care, that there was a
19	substantial and unnecessary risk that his, her or its conduct would
20	cause serious injury to others. In order for the conduct to be in
21	reckless disregard of another's rights, it must have been
22	unreasonable under the circumstances and there must have been a high
23	probability that the conduct would cause serious harm to another
24	person.

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1	J. Upon establishment of a Health Care Indemnity Fund, any
2	damages awarded pursuant to subsection C of this section that exceed
3	the limitation established by subsection B of this section shall be
4	paid by such fund.

5	<u>G.</u> The provisions of this section shall not apply to any action
6	that accrues before the date of enactment of the Health Care
7	Indemnity Fund established pursuant to the recommendations of the
8	Task Force created in Section 25 of this act; provided, such fund
9	shall include professional liability insurance coverage requirements
10	in an amount of not less than One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00)
11	for physicians, and shall maintain availability of Twenty Million
12	Dollars (\$20,000,000.00) annually. It is the intent of the
13	Legislature that the state purchase reinsurance of up to Twenty
14	Million Dollars (\$20,000,000.00) to cover judgments through such
15	fund November 1, 2011.
16	SECTION 2. REPEALER Section 25, Chapter 228, O.S.L. 2009
17	(36 O.S. Supp. 2010, Section 2211), is hereby repealed.
18	SECTION 3. This act shall become effective November 1, 2011.
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