

STATE OF NEW YORK

4913

2017-2018 Regular Sessions

IN ASSEMBLY

February 6, 2017

Introduced by M. of A. SCHIMMINGER, MAGEE, KOLB -- Multi-Sponsored by --
M. of A. BARCLAY, CROUCH, GALEF, HAWLEY, PALMESANO -- read once and
referred to the Committee on Judiciary

AN ACT to amend the civil practice law and rules, in relation to enacting the "medical liability reform act"; and to repeal subparagraph (ii) of paragraph 1 of subdivision (d) of section 3101 of such law and rules relating to disclosure of expert witnesses in medical, dental and podiatric medical malpractice actions

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1 Section 1. Short title. This act shall be known and may be cited as
2 the "medical liability reform act".

3 § 2. Section 3012-a of the civil practice law and rules, as amended by
4 chapter 507 of the laws of 1987, is amended to read as follows:

5 § 3012-a. Certificate of merit in medical, dental and podiatric malpractice actions. (a) In any action for medical, dental or podiatric
6 malpractice, the complaint shall be accompanied by a certificate,
7 executed by the attorney for the plaintiff, declaring that:

8 (1) the attorney has reviewed the facts of the case and has consulted
9 with at least one physician in medical malpractice actions, at least one
10 dentist in dental malpractice actions or at least one podiatrist in
11 podiatric malpractice actions who is licensed to practice in this state
12 [~~or any other state~~] and who the attorney reasonably believes is knowledgeable in the relevant issues involved in the particular action, and
13 who has signed an affidavit concluding that there is a reasonable basis
14 for the commencement of an action, with such affidavit to accompany the
15 certificate required by this section, and that the attorney has
16 concluded on the basis of such review [~~and~~], consultation and affidavit
17 that there is a reasonable basis for the commencement of such action; or
18 (2) the attorney was unable to obtain the consultation and affidavit
19 required by paragraph one of this subdivision because a limitation of
20
21

EXPLANATION--Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets
[-] is old law to be omitted.

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1 time, established by article two of this chapter, would bar the action
2 and that the certificate required by paragraph one of this subdivision
3 could not reasonably be obtained before such time expired. If a certifi-
4 cate is executed pursuant to this subdivision, the certificate required
5 by this section shall be filed within ninety days after service of the
6 complaint; or

7 (3) the attorney was unable to obtain the consultation and affidavit
8 required by paragraph one of this subdivision because the attorney had
9 made three separate good faith attempts with three separate physicians,
10 dentists or podiatrists, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph
11 one of this subdivision to obtain such consultation and none of those
12 contacted would agree to such a consultation.

13 (b) Where a certificate is required pursuant to this section, a single
14 certificate shall be filed for each action, even if more than one
15 defendant has been named in the complaint or is subsequently named.

16 (c) Where the attorney intends to rely solely on the doctrine of "res
17 ipsa loquitur", this section shall be inapplicable. In such cases, the
18 complaint shall be accompanied by a certificate, executed by the attor-
19 ney, declaring that the attorney is solely relying on such doctrine and,
20 for that reason, is not filing a certificate required by this section.

21 (d) If a request by the plaintiff for the records of the plaintiff's
22 medical or dental treatment by the defendants has been made and such
23 records have not been produced, the plaintiff shall not be required to
24 serve the certificate required by this section until ninety days after
25 such records have been produced.

26 (e) ~~[For purposes of this section, and subject to the provisions of~~
27 ~~section thirty one hundred one of this chapter, an attorney who submits~~
28 ~~a certificate as required by paragraph one or two of subdivision (a) of~~
29 ~~this section and the physician, dentist or podiatrist with whom the~~
30 ~~attorney consulted shall not be required to disclose the identity of the~~
31 ~~physician, dentist or podiatrist consulted and the contents of such~~
32 ~~consultation; provided, however, that when the]~~ When an attorney makes a
33 claim under paragraph three of subdivision (a) of this section that he
34 or she was unable to obtain the required consultation and affidavit with
35 the physician, dentist or podiatrist, the court may, upon the request of
36 a defendant made prior to compliance by the plaintiff with the
37 provisions of ~~[section thirty one hundred]~~ article thirty-one of this
38 chapter, require the attorney to divulge to the court the names of
39 physicians, dentists or podiatrists refusing such consultation.

40 (f) The provisions of this section shall not be applicable to a plain-
41 tiff who is not represented by an attorney.

42 (g) The plaintiff may, in lieu of serving the certificate and affida-
43 vit required by this section, provide the defendant or defendants with
44 the information required by paragraph one of subdivision (d) of section
45 thirty-one hundred one of this chapter within the period of time
46 prescribed by this section.

47 (h) Where a certificate and affidavit is required pursuant to this
48 section, the failure to timely file such certificate and affidavit shall
49 require that the action be deemed a dismissal of the complaint for
50 neglect to file the action for the purposes of section two hundred five
51 of this chapter.

52 § 3. Section 1600 of the civil practice law and rules, as added by
53 chapter 682 of the laws of 1986, is amended to read as follows:

54 § 1600. Definitions. As used in this article ~~[the term "non-economic~~
55 ~~loss" includes but is not limited to pain and suffering, mental anguish,~~
56 ~~loss of consortium or other damages for non-economic loss]:~~

1 1. "Noneconomic damages" means nonpecuniary damages arising from pain,
2 suffering, inconvenience, physical impairment or disfigurement, mental
3 anguish, emotional distress, loss of society and companionship, loss of
4 consortium, injury to reputation, humiliation and all other nonpecuniary
5 damages.

6 2. "Actual economic damages" means objectively verifiable pecuniary
7 damages arising from medical expenses and medical care, loss of earnings
8 and earning capacity, burial costs, loss of use of property, loss of
9 guidance, costs of repair or replacement of property, costs of obtaining
10 substitute domestic services, loss of employment, loss of business or
11 employment opportunities, rehabilitation services, custodial care and
12 all other pecuniary damages.

13 § 4. Section 1601 of the civil practice law and rules, as added by
14 chapter 682 of the laws of 1986 and subdivision 1 as amended by chapter
15 635 of the laws of 1996, is amended to read as follows:

16 § 1601. Limited liability of persons jointly liable. 1. Notwith-
17 standing any other provision of law, when a verdict or decision in an
18 action or claim for personal injury is determined in favor of a claimant
19 in an action involving two or more tortfeasors jointly liable or in a
20 claim against the state [~~and the liability of a defendant is found to be~~
21 ~~fifty percent or less of the total liability assigned to all persons~~
22 ~~liable~~], the liability of [~~such~~] a defendant to the claimant for [~~non-e-~~
23 ~~conomic loss~~] the claimant's actual economic damages and noneconomic
24 damages shall not exceed that defendant's equitable share determined in
25 accordance with the relative culpability of each person causing or
26 contributing to the total liability for [~~non-economic loss~~] the claim-
27 ant's actual economic damages and noneconomic damages; provided, however
28 that the culpable conduct of any person not a party to the action shall
29 not be considered in determining any equitable share herein if the
30 claimant proves that with due diligence he or she was unable to obtain
31 jurisdiction over such person in said action (or in a claim against the
32 state, in a court of this state); and further provided that the culpable
33 conduct of any person shall not be considered in determining any equita-
34 ble share herein to the extent that action against such person is barred
35 because the claimant has not sustained a "grave injury" as defined in
36 section eleven of the workers' compensation law.

37 2. Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect or impair any
38 right of a tortfeasor under section 15-108 of the general obligations
39 law.

40 § 5. The civil practice law and rules is amended by adding a new arti-
41 cle 50-C to read as follows:

42 ARTICLE 50-C
43 LIMITATION ON NONECONOMIC
44 DAMAGES

45 Section 5051. Definitions.

46 5052. Damage awards.

47 § 5051. Definitions. As used in this article:

48 1. "Noneconomic damages" means nonpecuniary damages arising from pain,
49 suffering, inconvenience, physical impairment or disfigurement, mental
50 anguish, emotional distress, loss of society and companionship, loss of
51 consortium, injury to reputation, humiliation and all other nonpecuniary
52 damages.

53 2. "Actual economic damages" means objectively verifiable pecuniary
54 damages arising from medical expenses and medical care, loss of earnings
55 and earning capacity, burial costs, loss of use of property, loss of
56 guidance, costs of repair or replacement of property, costs of obtaining

1 substitute domestic services, loss of employment, loss of business or
2 employment opportunities, rehabilitation services, custodial care and
3 all other pecuniary damages.

4 3. "Personal injury action" means any action, including but in no
5 manner limited to medical, dental and podiatric malpractice actions,
6 whether in tort, contract or otherwise, in which the plaintiff seeks
7 damages for injury to the person or wrongful death.

8 4. "Compensation" means monetary awards.

9 § 5052. Damage awards. 1. In any personal injury action, the prevail-
10 ing plaintiff or person who claims injury by or through such injured
11 plaintiff may be awarded:

12 (a) compensation for actual economic damages suffered by the injured
13 plaintiff or other person who claims injury by or through such injured
14 plaintiff; and

15 (b) compensation for noneconomic damages suffered by the injured
16 plaintiff or other person who claims injury through such injured plain-
17 tiff, or as a consequence of injury to such injured plaintiff, not to
18 exceed two hundred fifty thousand dollars.

19 2. The damage award recoverable for a personal injury action shall not
20 exceed the amount permitted to be awarded pursuant to subdivision one of
21 this section regardless of the number of defendants to such action. If a
22 jury awards an amount for noneconomic damages that exceeds the limita-
23 tion under subdivision one of this section, the court shall reduce the
24 amount to conform to the limitation.

25 3. No other personal injury action may be brought by the prevailing
26 plaintiff or other person who claims injury through such injured plain-
27 tiff, or as a consequence of injury to such injured plaintiff, to
28 recover amounts for the injury or occurrence that gives rise to such
29 personal injury action.

30 4. Where a defendant has successfully pleaded and proved contributory
31 negligence on the part of the prevailing plaintiff pursuant to article
32 fourteen-A of this chapter, the damage award to the prevailing plaintiff
33 shall be diminished from the amounts awarded pursuant to subdivision one
34 of this section by the proportion which the culpable conduct attribut-
35 able to the prevailing plaintiff bears to the culpable conduct which
36 caused the damages.

37 5. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the applica-
38 tion of section forty-five hundred forty-five of this chapter to a
39 damage award for a personal injury action made pursuant to subdivision
40 one of this section.

41 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the jury shall not be
42 instructed of the limitation on noneconomic damages as set forth in this
43 article.

44 § 6. Subparagraph (i) of paragraph 1 of subdivision (d) of section
45 3101 of the civil practice law and rules, as amended by chapter 184 of
46 the laws of 1988, is amended to read as follows:

47 (i) Upon request, each party shall identify each person whom the party
48 expects to call as an expert witness at trial and shall disclose in
49 reasonable detail the subject matter on which each expert is expected to
50 testify, the substance of the facts and opinions on which each expert is
51 expected to testify, the qualifications of each expert witness and a
52 summary of the grounds for each expert's opinion. However, where a party
53 for good cause shown retains an expert an insufficient period of time
54 before the commencement of trial to give appropriate notice thereof, the
55 party shall not thereupon be precluded from introducing the expert's
56 testimony at the trial solely on grounds of noncompliance with this

1 paragraph. In that instance, upon motion of any party, made before or at
2 trial, or on its own initiative, the court may make whatever order may
3 be just. [~~In an action for medical, dental or podiatric malpractice, a~~
4 ~~party, in responding to a request, may omit the names of medical, dental~~
5 ~~or podiatric experts but shall be required to disclose all other infor-~~
6 ~~mation concerning such experts otherwise required by this paragraph.]~~

7 § 7. Subparagraph (ii) of paragraph 1 of subdivision (d) of section
8 3101 of the civil practice law and rules is REPEALED and a new subpara-
9 graph (ii) is added to read as follows:

10 (ii) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article or of article
11 thirty-two of this chapter, in an action for medical, dental or podia-
12 tric malpractice, at the times and in the sequence directed by the
13 court, such times to be prior to the service and filing of a note of
14 issue unless the court directs otherwise and preserves the right of
15 every party to depose a person whose disclosure occurs subsequent to the
16 filing of a note of issue, each party shall disclose to the other
17 parties the identity of any person who may be used at trial to provide
18 expert testimony in the case and each such disclosure shall be accompa-
19 nied by a written report prepared and signed by such person. The report
20 shall contain a complete statement of all opinions to be expressed and
21 the basis and reasons therefor; the data or other information considered
22 by such person in forming the opinions; any exhibits to be used as a
23 summary of or support for the opinions; the qualifications of the
24 person, including a list of all publications authored by the person
25 during the preceding ten years; the compensation to be paid for the
26 person's consideration of data or other information and for his or her
27 testimony; and a listing of any other cases in which the person has
28 testified as an expert at trial or by oral deposition within the preced-
29 ing four years. Each party shall be required to produce each person so
30 identified by such party as an expert witness, for examination upon oral
31 deposition upon receipt of a notice to take oral deposition in accord-
32 ance with rule thirty-one hundred seven of this article. Unless manifest
33 injustice would result, the court shall require that the party noticing
34 an oral deposition of such an expert witness pay such witness a reason-
35 able fee for time spent in attending such oral deposition. If any party
36 fails to identify a person as an expert witness in accordance with the
37 provisions of this clause, or if any party fails to make any person
38 identified by the party as an expert witness available for oral deposi-
39 tion in accordance with the provisions of this clause, that party shall
40 be precluded from offering such expert's testimony at the trial of the
41 action.

42 § 8. This act shall take effect immediately; except that sections two,
43 three, six and seven of this act shall take effect on the ninetieth day
44 after this act shall have become a law and shall apply to actions
45 commenced and claims filed on or after the effective date of such
46 sections. The provisions of sections four and five of this act shall
47 apply to causes of action and claims accruing on or after the effective
48 date of this act.