

STATE OF NEW YORK

1608

2025-2026 Regular Sessions

IN SENATE

January 10, 2025

Introduced by Sen. BORRELLO -- read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Judiciary

AN ACT to amend the civil practice law and rules and the judiciary law, in relation to dental, medical and podiatric malpractice actions and to establishing a limitation on noneconomic damages in personal injury actions

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

1 Section 1. Section 3012-a of the civil practice law and rules, as
2 amended by chapter 507 of the laws of 1987, is amended to read as
3 follows:
4 § 3012-a. Certificate of merit in medical, dental and podiatric malp-
5 ractice actions and actions against all other professionals. (a) In any
6 action for medical, dental or podiatric malpractice, or in any action
7 for damages, contribution or indemnity arising out of alleged negligence
8 of a professional subject to the provisions of title VIII of the educa-
9 tion law, the complaint shall be accompanied by a certificate, executed
10 by the attorney for the plaintiff, or other party asserting the cause
11 of action, declaring that:
12 (1) the attorney has reviewed the facts of the case and has consulted
13 with at least one physician in medical malpractice actions, at least one
14 dentist in dental malpractice actions [~~or~~], at least one podiatrist in
15 podiatric malpractice actions, or at least one professional in the same
16 profession as the person or persons defendant in the subject suit in
17 other professional malpractice or negligence actions and who is licensed
18 to practice in this state or any other state and who the attorney
19 reasonably believes is knowledgeable in the relevant issues involved in
20 the particular action, and who has signed an affidavit concluding that
21 there is a reasonable basis for the commencement of an action, such
22 affidavit shall accompany the certificate required by this section, and
23 that the attorney has concluded on the basis of such review [~~and~~],

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

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1 consultation and affidavit that there is a reasonable basis for the
2 commencement of such action; or

3 (2) the attorney was unable to obtain the consultation and affida-
4 vit required by paragraph one of this subdivision because a limitation
5 of time, established by article two of this chapter, would bar the
6 action and that the certificate required by paragraph one of this
7 subdivision could not reasonably be obtained before such time expired.
8 If a certificate is executed pursuant to this subdivision, the
9 certificate required by this section shall be filed within ninety
10 days after service of the complaint; or

11 (3) the attorney was unable to obtain the consultation and affidavit
12 required by paragraph one of this subdivision because the attorney had
13 made three separate good faith attempts with three separate physicians,
14 dentists [~~or~~], podiatrists or subject professionals, in accordance with
15 the provisions of paragraph one of this subdivision to obtain such
16 consultation and affidavit and none of those contacted would agree to
17 such a consultation and affidavit.

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

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

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

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

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

49 (g) The plaintiff may, in lieu of serving the certificate required by
50 this section, provide the defendant or defendants with the information
51 required by paragraph one of subdivision (d) of section thirty-one
52 hundred one of this chapter within the period of time prescribed by this
53 section.

54 (h) The subject professional or professionals consulted may not be a
55 party to the litigation.

1 (i) For purposes of this section, a complaint shall include a
2 complaint, third party complaint, an answer containing a counterclaim or
3 a cross claim.

4 § 2. Subparagraphs (i) and (ii) of paragraph 1 of subdivision (d) of
5 section 3101 of the civil practice law and rules, subparagraph (i) as
6 amended by chapter 184 of the laws of 1988 and subparagraph (ii) as
7 amended by chapter 165 of the laws of 1991, are amended to read as
8 follows:

9 (i) Upon request, each party shall identify each person whom the party
10 expects to call as an expert witness at trial and shall disclose in
11 reasonable detail the subject matter on which each expert is expected to
12 testify, the substance of the facts and opinions on which each expert is
13 expected to testify, the qualifications of each expert witness and a
14 summary of the grounds for each expert's opinion. However, where a party
15 for good cause shown retains an expert an insufficient period of time
16 before the commencement of trial to give appropriate notice thereof, the
17 party shall not thereupon be precluded from introducing the expert's
18 testimony at the trial solely on grounds of noncompliance with this
19 paragraph. In that instance, upon motion of any party, made before or at
20 trial, or on its own initiative, the court may make whatever order may
21 be just. [~~In an action for medical, dental or podiatric malpractice, a~~
22 ~~party, in responding to a request, may omit the names of medical, dental~~
23 ~~or podiatric experts but shall be required to disclose all other infor-~~
24 ~~mation concerning such experts otherwise required by this paragraph.~~]

25 (ii) In an action for medical, dental or podiatric malpractice, any
26 party may, by written offer made to and served upon all other parties
27 and filed with the court, [~~offer to disclose the name of, and to~~ make
28 available for examination upon oral deposition, any person the party
29 making the offer expects to call as an expert witness at trial. Within
30 twenty days of service of the offer, a party shall accept or reject the
31 offer by serving a written reply upon all parties and filing a copy
32 thereof with the court. Failure to serve a reply within twenty days of
33 service of the offer shall be deemed a rejection of the offer. If all
34 parties accept the offer, each party shall be required to produce [~~his~~
35 ~~or her~~] that party's expert witness for examination upon oral deposition
36 upon receipt of a notice to take oral deposition in accordance with rule
37 thirty-one hundred seven of this [~~chapter~~] article. If any party,
38 having made or accepted the offer, fails to make that party's expert
39 available for oral deposition, that party shall be precluded from offer-
40 ing expert testimony at the trial of the action.

41 § 3. Subdivisions (b) and (c) of section 5031 of the civil practice
42 law and rules, as added by chapter 86 of the laws of 2003, are amended
43 to read as follows:

44 (b) Awards for all past damages, all damages for future loss of
45 services, all damages for future loss of consortium, all damages in
46 wrongful death actions, and damages for future pain and suffering of
47 [~~five hundred~~] fifty thousand dollars or less shall be paid in a lump
48 sum. In any case in which all damages are to be paid in lump sums, the
49 judgment shall be entered on the total of the lump sums, without further
50 regard to this section.

51 (c) As to any award of damages for future pain and suffering in excess
52 of [~~five hundred~~] fifty thousand dollars, the court shall determine the
53 greater of thirty-five percent of such damages or [~~five hundred~~] fifty
54 thousand dollars and such amount shall be paid in a lump sum. The
55 remaining amount of the award for damages for future pain and suffering
56 shall be paid in a stream of payments over the period of time determined

1 by the trier of fact or eight years, whichever is less. The stream of
2 payments for future pain and suffering shall be calculated by dividing
3 the remaining amount of damages for future pain and suffering by the
4 number of years over which such payments shall be made to determine the
5 first year's payment and the payment due in each succeeding year shall
6 be computed by adding four percent to the previous year's payment. The
7 court shall determine the present value of the stream of payments by
8 applying a discount rate to the stream of payments.

9 § 4. Subdivisions (b) and (e) of section 5041 of the civil practice
10 law and rules, as added by chapter 682 of the laws of 1986, are amended
11 to read as follows:

12 (b) The court shall enter judgment in lump sum for past damages, for
13 future damages not in excess of [~~two hundred~~] fifty thousand dollars,
14 and for any damages, fees or costs payable in lump sum or otherwise
15 under subdivisions (c) and (d) of this section. For the purposes of this
16 section, any lump sum payment of a portion of future damages shall be
17 deemed to include the elements of future damages in the same proportion
18 as such elements comprise of the total award for future damages as
19 determined by the trier of fact.

20 (e) With respect to awards of future damages in excess of [~~two~~
21 ~~hundred~~] fifty thousand dollars in an action to recover damages for
22 personal injury, injury to property or wrongful death, the court shall
23 enter judgment as follows:

24 After making any adjustment prescribed by subdivisions (b), (c) and
25 (d) of this section, the court shall enter a judgment for the amount of
26 the present value of an annuity contract that will provide for the
27 payment of the remaining amounts of future damages in periodic install-
28 ments. The present value of such contract shall be determined in accord-
29 ance with generally accepted actuarial practices by applying the
30 discount rate in effect at the time of the award to the full amount of
31 the remaining future damages, as calculated pursuant to this subdivi-
32 sion. The period of time over which such periodic payments shall be made
33 and the period of time used to calculate the present value of the annui-
34 ty contract shall be the period of years determined by the trier of fact
35 in arriving at the itemized verdict; provided, however, that the period
36 of time over which such periodic payments shall be made and the period
37 of time used to calculate the present value for damages attributable to
38 pain and suffering shall be ten years or the period of time determined
39 by the trier of fact, whichever is less. The court, as part of its judg-
40 ment, shall direct that the defendants and their insurance carriers
41 shall be required to offer and to guarantee the purchase and payment of
42 such an annuity contract. Such annuity contract shall provide for the
43 payment of the annual payments of such remaining future damages over the
44 period of time determined pursuant to this subdivision. The annual
45 payment for the first year shall be calculated by dividing the remaining
46 amount of future damages by the number of years over which such payments
47 shall be made and the payment due in each succeeding year shall be
48 computed by adding four percent to the previous year's payment. The
49 addition of four percent to each of the previous year's payment shall be
50 the exclusive measure of interest, inflation, foregone investment oppor-
51 tunity and any other measure of damage. Where payment of a portion of
52 the future damages terminates in accordance with the provisions of this
53 article, the four percent added payment shall be based only upon that
54 portion of the damages that remains subject to continued payment.
55 Unless otherwise agreed, the annual sum so arrived at shall be paid in
56 equal monthly installments and in advance.

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

3 ARTICLE 50-C

4 LIMITATION ON NONECONOMIC DAMAGES

5 Section 5051. Definitions.

6 5052. Damage awards.

7 § 5051. Definitions. As used in this article:

8 1. "Noneconomic damages" means subjective, nonpecuniary damages aris-
9 ing from pain, suffering, inconvenience, physical impairment or disfig-
10 urement, mental anguish, emotional distress, loss of society and compan-
11 ionship, loss of consortium, injury to reputation, humiliation and other
12 nonpecuniary damages.

13 2. "Actual economic damages" means objectively verifiable pecuniary
14 damages arising from medical expenses and medical care, loss of earnings
15 and earning capacity, burial costs, loss of use of property, costs of
16 repair or replacement of property, costs of obtaining substitute domes-
17 tic services, loss of employment, loss of business or employment oppor-
18 tunities, rehabilitation services, custodial care and other pecuniary
19 damages.

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

24 4. "Compensation" means monetary awards.

25 § 5052. Damage awards. In any personal injury action, the prevailing
26 plaintiff may be awarded:

27 1. Compensation for actual economic damages suffered by the injured
28 plaintiff; and

29 2. Compensation for noneconomic damages suffered by the injured plain-
30 tiff, not to exceed two hundred fifty thousand dollars.

31 § 6. Section 474-a of the judiciary law, as amended by chapter 485 of
32 the laws of 1986, is amended to read as follows:

33 § 474-a. Contingent fees for attorneys in claims or actions for
34 medical, dental or podiatric malpractice, or in any claim or action for
35 property damage or personal injury, including death. 1. For the purpose
36 of this section, the term "contingent fee" shall mean any attorney's fee
37 in any claim or action for medical, dental or podiatric malpractice, or
38 in any claim or action for property damage or personal injury, including
39 death, whether determined by judgment or settlement, which is dependent
40 in whole or in part upon the success of the prosecution by the attorney
41 of such claim or action, or which is to consist of a percentage of any
42 recovery, or a sum equal to a percentage of any recovery, in such claim
43 or action.

44 2. Notwithstanding any inconsistent judicial rule, a contingent fee in
45 a medical, dental or podiatric malpractice action, or in any claim or
46 action for property damage or personal injury, including death, shall
47 not exceed the amount of compensation provided for in the following
48 schedule:

49 [~~30~~] 25 percent of the first \$250,000 of the sum recovered;

50 [~~25~~] 20 percent of the next \$250,000 of the sum recovered;

51 [~~20~~] 15 percent of the next \$500,000 of the sum recovered;

52 [~~15~~] 10 percent of the next \$250,000 of the sum recovered;

53 [~~10~~] 5 percent of any amount over \$1,250,000 of the sum recovered.

54 3. Such percentages shall be computed on the net sum recovered after
55 deducting from the amount recovered expenses and disbursements for
56 expert testimony and investigative or other services properly chargeable

1 to the enforcement of the claim or prosecution of the action. In comput-
2 ing the fee, the costs as taxed, including interest upon a judgment,
3 shall be deemed part of the amount recovered. For the following or simi-
4 lar items there shall be no deduction in computing such percentages:
5 liens, assignments or claims in favor of hospitals, for medical care,
6 dental care, podiatric care and treatment by doctors and nurses, or of
7 self-insurers or insurance carriers.

8 4. In the event that claimant's or plaintiff's attorney believes in
9 good faith that the fee schedule set forth in subdivision two of this
10 section, because of extraordinary circumstances, will not give [~~him~~]
11 such attorney adequate compensation, application for greater compen-
12 sation may be made upon affidavit with written notice and an opportunity
13 to be heard to the claimant or plaintiff and other persons holding liens
14 or assignments on the recovery. Such application shall be made to the
15 justice of the trial part to which the action had been sent for trial;
16 or, if it had not been sent to a part for trial, then to the justice
17 presiding at the trial term calendar part of the court in which the
18 action had been instituted; or, if no action had been instituted, then
19 to the justice presiding at the trial term calendar part of the Supreme
20 Court for the county in the judicial department in which the attorney
21 has an office. Upon such application, the justice, in [~~his~~] the
22 justice's discretion, if extraordinary circumstances are found to be
23 present, and without regard to the claimant's or plaintiff's consent,
24 may fix as reasonable compensation for legal services rendered an amount
25 greater than that specified in the schedule set forth in subdivision two
26 of this section, provided, however, that such greater amount shall not
27 exceed the fee fixed pursuant to the contractual arrangement, if any,
28 between the claimant or plaintiff and the attorney. If the application
29 is granted, the justice shall make a written order accordingly, briefly
30 stating the reasons for granting the greater compensation; and a copy of
31 such order shall be served on all persons entitled to receive notice of
32 the application.

33 5. Any contingent fee in a claim or action for medical, dental or
34 podiatric malpractice, or in any claim or action for property damage or
35 personal injury, including death, brought on behalf of an infant shall
36 continue to be subject to the provisions of section four hundred seven-
37 ty-four of this [~~chapter~~] article.

38 § 7. This act shall take effect immediately, provided, however, that:

39 (a) The amendments effected by the provisions of sections one and five
40 of this act shall apply to subject actions commenced on and after such
41 date; and

42 (b) The amendments effected by the provisions of section six of this
43 act shall apply to retainer agreements executed on or after such date.