

Senate Study Bill 1054 - Introduced

SENATE/HOUSE FILE _____
BY (PROPOSED GOVERNOR'S BILL)

A BILL FOR

1 An Act relating to certificate of merit affidavits and
2 noneconomic damages in medical malpractice actions.
3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA:

1 Section 1. NEW SECTION. 147.140 Expert certificate of merit
2 affidavit — health care providers — requirements.

3 1. For purposes of this section and section 147.141, “*health*
4 *care provider*” means a physician and surgeon, osteopathic
5 physician and surgeon, dentist, podiatric physician,
6 optometrist, pharmacist, chiropractor, physician assistant, or
7 nurse licensed pursuant to this chapter, a hospital licensed
8 pursuant to chapter 135B, or a health care facility licensed
9 pursuant to chapter 135C.

10 2. a. In any action for personal injury or wrongful
11 death against any health care provider based upon the alleged
12 negligence of the licensee in the practice of that profession
13 or occupation, or upon the alleged negligence of the hospital
14 or health care facility in patient care, which includes a cause
15 of action for which expert testimony is necessary to establish
16 a prima facie case, the plaintiff shall, within one hundred
17 eighty days of the defendant’s answer, serve upon the defendant
18 an expert’s certificate of merit affidavit for each expert
19 listed pursuant to section 668.11 who will testify with respect
20 to the issues of breach of standard of care or causation.

21 b. A certificate of merit affidavit must be signed by the
22 expert. The affidavit must certify the purpose for calling the
23 expert by providing under the oath of the expert all of the
24 following:

25 (1) The expert’s statement of familiarity with the
26 applicable standard of care.

27 (2) The expert’s statement that the standard of care was
28 breached by the health care provider named in the petition.

29 (3) The expert’s statement of the actions that the health
30 care provider failed to take or should have taken to comply
31 with the standard of care.

32 (4) The expert’s statement of the manner by which the breach
33 of the standard of care was the cause of the injury alleged in
34 the petition.

35 c. A plaintiff shall serve a separate affidavit on each

1 defendant named in the petition.

2 *d.* Answers to interrogatories may serve as an expert's
3 certificate of merit affidavit in lieu of a separately executed
4 affidavit if the interrogatories satisfy the requirements of
5 this subsection and are signed by the plaintiff's attorney and
6 by each expert listed in the answers to interrogatories and
7 served upon the defendant within one hundred eighty days of the
8 defendant's answer.

9 3. The expert's certificate of merit affidavit does not
10 preclude additional discovery and supplementation of the
11 expert's opinions in accordance with the rules of civil
12 procedure.

13 4. The parties by agreement or the court for good cause
14 shown and in response to a motion filed prior to the expiration
15 of the time limits specified in subsection 2 may provide
16 for extensions of the time limits specified in subsection
17 2. Good cause shall include the inability to timely obtain
18 a plaintiff's medical records from medical providers when
19 requested prior to filing the petition and not produced.

20 5. If the plaintiff is acting pro se, the plaintiff shall
21 sign the affidavit or answers to interrogatories referred to
22 in this section and shall be bound by those provisions as if
23 represented by an attorney.

24 6. *a.* Failure to comply with subsection 2 shall result,
25 upon motion, in dismissal with prejudice of each cause of
26 action as to which expert testimony is necessary to establish a
27 prima facie case.

28 *b.* A written notice of deficiency may be served upon the
29 plaintiff for failure to comply with subsection 2 because of
30 deficiencies in the affidavit or answers to interrogatories.
31 The notice shall state with particularity each deficiency of
32 the affidavit or answers to interrogatories. The plaintiff
33 shall have twenty days to cure the deficiency. Failure to
34 comply within the twenty days shall result, upon motion, in
35 mandatory dismissal with prejudice of each action as to which

1 expert testimony is necessary to establish a prima facie case.
2 A party resisting a motion for mandatory dismissal pursuant to
3 this section shall have the right to request a hearing on the
4 motion.

5 Sec. 2. NEW SECTION. 147.141 **Limitation on noneconomic**
6 **damages.**

7 1. In any action for personal injury or wrongful death
8 against any health care provider as defined in section 147.140,
9 based upon the alleged negligence of the licensee in the
10 practice of that profession or occupation, or upon the alleged
11 negligence of the hospital or health care facility in patient
12 care, in which liability is admitted or established, an award
13 of noneconomic damages shall not exceed one million dollars.

14 2. For purposes of this section, "noneconomic damages"
15 means nonpecuniary losses that would not have occurred but
16 for the injury or death giving rise to the cause of action,
17 including pain and suffering, inconvenience, physical
18 impairment, mental anguish, loss of capacity for enjoyment of
19 life, and any other nonpecuniary losses.

20 EXPLANATION

21 This bill relates to certificate of merit affidavits and
22 noneconomic damages in medical malpractice actions.

23 CERTIFICATE OF MERIT AFFIDAVIT. The bill provides that
24 in any action for personal injury or wrongful death against
25 any health care provider (defined in the bill) based upon
26 negligence, which includes a cause of action for which expert
27 testimony is necessary to establish a prima facie case, the
28 plaintiff is required, within 180 days of the defendant's
29 answer, to serve the defendant with an expert's certificate
30 of merit affidavit for each expert listed who is expected to
31 testify with respect to the issues of breach of standard of
32 care or causation.

33 The bill provides that each certificate of merit affidavit
34 must be signed by the expert and include the expert's statement
35 of familiarity with the applicable standard of care, the

1 expert's statement that the standard of care was breached by
2 the health care provider named in the petition, the expert's
3 statement of the actions that the health care provider should
4 have taken or failed to take to have complied with the standard
5 of care, and the expert's statement of the manner by which the
6 breach of the standard of care was the cause of the injury
7 alleged in the petition.

8 The bill provides that a plaintiff shall serve a separate
9 affidavit on each defendant named in the petition and that
10 answers to interrogatories may serve as an expert's certificate
11 of merit affidavit in lieu of a separately executed affidavit
12 if the interrogatories satisfy the requirements previously
13 noted and are signed by the plaintiff's attorney and by each
14 expert listed in the answers to interrogatories and served upon
15 the defendant within 180 days of the defendant's answer.

16 The bill provides that a certificate of merit affidavit
17 does not preclude additional discovery and that the parties by
18 agreement or the court for good cause shown may provide for
19 extensions of the time limits provided in the bill. If the
20 plaintiff is acting pro se, the plaintiff is required to sign
21 the affidavit or answers to interrogatories and shall be bound
22 by those provisions as if represented by an attorney.

23 The bill provides that failure to comply with the
24 requirements of the bill shall result, upon motion, in
25 dismissal with prejudice of each cause of action as to which
26 expert testimony is necessary to establish a prima facie case.
27 A written notice of deficiency may be served upon the plaintiff
28 for failure to comply with the requirements of the bill because
29 of deficiencies in the affidavit or answers to interrogatories.
30 The plaintiff shall have 20 days to cure the deficiency and
31 failure to comply within the 20 days shall result, upon motion,
32 in mandatory dismissal with prejudice of each action as to
33 which expert testimony is necessary to establish a prima facie
34 case. A party resisting a motion for mandatory dismissal under
35 the bill has the right to request a hearing on the motion.

1 NONECONOMIC DAMAGES. The bill provides that an award of
2 noneconomic damages in any action for personal injury or
3 wrongful death against any health care provider (defined in
4 the bill) based upon the alleged negligence of the licensee
5 in the practice of that profession or occupation, or upon the
6 alleged negligence of the hospital or health care facility in
7 patient care, in which liability is admitted or established,
8 shall not exceed \$1 million. "Noneconomic damages" is defined
9 as nonpecuniary losses that would not have occurred but for the
10 injury or death giving rise to the cause of action, including
11 pain and suffering, inconvenience, physical impairment, mental
12 anguish, loss of capacity for enjoyment of life, and any other
13 nonpecuniary losses.

14 For purposes of the bill, "health care provider" means a
15 physician and surgeon, osteopathic physician and surgeon,
16 dentist, podiatric physician, optometrist, pharmacist,
17 chiropractor, physician assistant, or nurse licensed pursuant
18 to Code chapter 147, a hospital licensed pursuant to Code
19 chapter 135B, or a health care facility licensed pursuant to
20 Code chapter 135C.