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(As Introduced)

Reps. Grendell, Faber, Hollister, Kearns, Aslanides, Hoops, Collier, Flowers, Jolivette, Clancy, Raga, Reinhard, Wolpert, Roman, Setzer, Schmidt, Lendrum, Schaffer, Young, G. Smith, Reidelbach, Blasdel, Carmichael, Latta, Peterson, Webster, Schneider, Schuring, White, Damschroder, Husted

BILL SUMMARY

- Enacts a new statute of limitations governing medical, dental, optometric, and chiropractic claims that includes a new requirement to provide notice to a defendant prior to bringing an action.
- Enacts procedures in civil actions upon a medical, dental, optometric, or chiropractic claim in which a court must determine, upon a defendant's motion, whether or not there is a reasonable good faith basis upon which the particular claim is asserted against that defendant, and the court must award the defendant certain court costs and attorneys' fees if no reasonable good faith basis is found.
- Limits the noneconomic damages that may be awarded in medical, dental, optometric, and chiropractic claims and in other tort actions as follows:
 - (1) For non-catastrophic injuries, the greater of \$250,000 or an amount equal to three times the economic damages, up to a maximum of \$500,000;
 - (2) For catastrophic injuries, the greater of \$1 million or \$35,000 times the number of years remaining in the plaintiff's expected life.
- Requires a court, in those claims and actions, to exercise its power to grant a remittitur and reduce any award for noneconomic damages that exceeds those limits to the applicable maximum amounts, and provides

that the plaintiff's nonacceptance of the remittitur are automatic grounds for a new trial.

- Regulates the award of future damages exceeding \$50,000 in medical, dental, optometric, and chiropractic actions, including, but not limited to, the use of periodic payments plans.
- Permits defendants in civil actions upon medical, dental, optometric, and chiropractic claims to introduce evidence of the plaintiff's receipt of collateral benefits.
- Revises the law governing arbitration agreements between a patient and a physician or hospital, by, among other things, expanding its scope to govern arbitration agreements with other healthcare providers.
- Limits attorney contingency fees specifically in connection with medical, dental, optometric, and chiropractic claims, subject to the trier of fact making a determination that the plaintiff's attorney is entitled to an additional fee in excess of the limits.

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CONTENT AND OPERATION

Commencement of medical, dental, optometric, and chiropractic claims; definitions; conforming changes

Chapter 2305. of the Revised Code contains statutes of limitations on civil actions. Claimants are required to commence a civil action within the periods set by statutes of limitations.

Currently, section 2305.11 of the Revised Code sets limitations upon the commencement of a number of actions, including, but not limited to, libel, false imprisonment, unlawful abortion, and medical, dental, optometric, and chiropractic claims. The bill repeals the provisions in section 2305.11 of the Revised Code relating to the commencement of medical, dental, optometric, and chiropractic actions and enacts section 2305.113 of the Revised Code to regulate the commencement of these actions. The bill also repeals related definitions currently in section 2305.11 of the Revised Code and enacts these definitions in section 2305.113 of the Revised Code.

Section 2305.11 of Revised Code currently requires an action upon a medical, dental, optometric, or chiropractic claim to be commenced within one year after the cause of action accrued. The bill retains the one-year limit for the commencement of these actions but places a new requirement on their commencement. The bill requires written notice of a claimant's intent to bring an action be provided to the person whose act or omission is the basis of the claim at least 90 days prior to the commencement of the action. The notice must state the legal basis of the claim, the type of loss sustained, and, with specificity, the nature of the injuries suffered.

Section 2305.11 of the Revised Code currently allows a person who is considering bringing an action upon a medical, dental, optometric, or chiropractic claim, if that person has given written notice to the person who is the subject of the claim prior to the expiration of the one-year statute of limitations stating that the claimant is considering bringing an action upon the claim, to commence the action at any time within 180 days after the notice is given. The bill permits a claimant that has provided written notice of the intent to commence an action within 90 days prior to the expiration of the one-year limit for the commencement of the action to commence an action up to 90 days from the date of the service of this notice. This appears to shorten the current time frame a person potentially has to bring such an action by 90 days. (R.C. 2305.11 and 2305.113.)

The bill also amends sections 2117.06 and 2305.15 of the Revised Code to reflect the bill's movement, by repeal and reenactment, of provisions on medical,

dental, optometric, and chiropractic claims from section 2305.11 to section 2305.113 of the Revised Code.

Section 2117.06 of the Revised Code, pertaining to creditors' claims against estates, states that its provisions are not to be construed to reduce the time periods allowed under the Revised Code for the commencement of specified civil actions, including the time periods set by section 2305.11 of the Revised Code. The bill adds a reference to section 2305.113 in the list of sections currently referenced by section 2117.06. Section 2305.15 of the Revised Code, pertaining to civil claims against prisoners, provides that the time of a person's imprisonment is not counted as part of the time periods allowed under sections of the Revised Code for the commencement of specified civil actions, including the time periods set by section 2305.11 of the Revised Code. The bill adds a reference to section 2305.113 in the list of sections currently referenced by section 2305.15.

Reasonable good faith basis for medical, dental, optometric, or chiropractic claims

Good faith motion

Upon the motion of any defendant in a civil action based upon a medical claim, dental claim, optometric claim, or chiropractic claim, the court must conduct a hearing regarding the existence or nonexistence of a reasonable good faith basis upon which the particular claim is asserted against the moving defendant. The defendant must file the motion not earlier than the close of discovery in the action and not later than 30 days after the court or jury renders any verdict or award in the action. After the motion is filed, the plaintiff has not less than 14 days to respond to the motion. Upon good cause shown by the plaintiff, the court must grant an extension of the time for the plaintiff to respond as necessary to obtain evidence demonstrating the existence of a reasonable good faith basis for the claim. (R.C. 2323.42(A).)

At the request of any party to the good faith motion described in the preceding paragraph, the court must order the motion to be heard at an oral hearing and must consider all evidence and arguments submitted by the parties. In determining whether a plaintiff has a reasonable good faith basis upon which to assert the claim in question against the moving defendant, the court must take into consideration, in addition to the facts of the underlying claim, whether the plaintiff did any of the following (R.C. 2323.42(B)):

- (1) Obtained a reasonably timely review of the merits of the particular claim by a qualified medical, dental, optometric, or chiropractic expert, as appropriate;

(2) Reasonably relied upon the results of that review in supporting the assertion of the particular claim;

(3) Had an opportunity to conduct a pre-suit investigation or was afforded by the defendant full and timely discovery during litigation;

(4) Reasonably relied upon evidence discovered during the course of litigation in support of the assertion of the claim;

(5) Took appropriate and reasonable steps to timely dismiss any defendant on behalf of whom it was alleged or determined that no reasonable good faith basis existed for continued assertion of the claim.

Prior to filing a good faith motion, any defendant that intends to file that type of motion must serve a "Notice of Demand for Dismissal and Intention to File a Good Faith Motion." If, within 14 days of service of that notice, the plaintiff dismisses the defendant from the action, the defendant after the dismissal is precluded from filing a good faith motion as to any attorneys' fees and other costs subsequent to the dismissal. (R.C. 2323.42(D).)

Award to defendant

If the court determines that there was no reasonable good faith basis upon which the plaintiff asserted the claim in question against the moving defendant or that, at some point during the litigation, the plaintiff lacked a good faith basis for continuing to assert that claim, the court must award all of the following in favor of the moving defendant (R.C. 2323.42(C)):

(1) All court costs incurred by the moving defendant;

(2) Reasonable attorneys' fees incurred by the moving defendant in defense of the claim after the time that the court determines that no reasonable good faith basis existed upon which to assert or continue to assert the claim;

(3) Reasonable attorneys' fees incurred in support of the good faith motion.

Limitation on noneconomic damages in medical, dental, optometric, and chiropractic civil actions

Monetary limits

The bill limits the compensatory damages for noneconomic loss that may be awarded in a civil action upon a medical, dental, optometric, or chiropractic claim for damages for injury, death, or loss to person or property.

The limits are as follows (R.C. 2323.43(A)):

(1) For injuries that are not covered by paragraph (2), below (hereafter referred to as *non-catastrophic injuries*), the amount of compensatory damages that represents damages for noneconomic loss that is recoverable in the civil action must not exceed the greater of \$250,000 or an amount that is equal to three times the plaintiff's economic loss, as determined by the trier of fact, to a maximum of \$500,000.

(2) If the noneconomic losses of the plaintiff are for either (a) permanent and substantial physical deformity, loss of use of a limb, or loss of a bodily organ system, or (b) permanent physical functional injury that permanently prevents the injured person from being able to independently care for the person's self and perform life sustaining activities (hereafter referred to as *catastrophic injuries*), the amount recoverable for noneconomic losses may exceed the amount described above in paragraph (1) but must not exceed the greater of \$1 million or \$35,000 times the number of years remaining in the plaintiff's expected life.

Procedure; remittitur

If a trial is conducted in the civil action and a plaintiff prevails with respect to any claim for relief, the court in a nonjury trial must make findings of fact, and the jury in a jury trial must return a general verdict accompanied by answers to interrogatories, that must specify all of the following (R.C. 2323.43(B)):

(1) The total compensatory damages recoverable by the plaintiff, subject to possible adjustment as described below;

(2) The portion of the total compensatory damages that represents damages for economic loss;

(3) The portion of the total compensatory damages that represents damages for noneconomic loss and that is subject to possible adjustment as described below.

After the trier of fact complies with the above requirements, the court must enter a judgment in favor of the plaintiff for compensatory damages for economic loss in the amount determined pursuant to (2), above, and a judgment in favor of the plaintiff for compensatory damages for noneconomic loss in the amount determined pursuant to (3), above, if that amount is *equal to or less* than the applicable maximum amount recoverable for noneconomic loss as described in "**Monetary limits**," above. If the amount determined is *greater* than the applicable maximum amount recoverable for noneconomic loss, the court must exercise its power to grant a remittitur and reduce the maximum amount recoverable for

noneconomic loss, as determined by the trier of fact, to the applicable maximum amount recoverable for noneconomic loss under "Monetary limits," above.¹ (R.C. 2323.43(C).)

In applying the above mandatory remittitur provision, any plaintiff to whom compensatory damages for noneconomic loss has been awarded has the right to accept or reject the remittitur prior to the rendering of the verdict to a judgment. If the plaintiff or plaintiffs do not accept the remittitur, the nonacceptance are automatic grounds for a new trial. Promptly upon the filing of a motion for a new trial by the defendant or defendants against whom the excessive award of compensatory damages for noneconomic loss has been awarded, the defendant or defendants are entitled to a new trial on the issue of those damages. That motion for a new trial must be made orally or in writing prior to entry of final judgment. If the retrial results in an award of compensatory damages for noneconomic loss in excess of the "Monetary limits," above, the bill's provisions apply to the retrial, and section 2321.18 of the Revised Code does not apply to the retrial.² The bill states that a court of common pleas has no jurisdiction to award compensatory damages for noneconomic loss in excess of the limits set forth in the bill. (R.C. 2323.43(D).)

Definitions and exceptions

For purposes of this section, an "economic loss" means any of the following types of pecuniary harm:

- (1) All lost wages, salaries, or other compensation;
- (2) All expenditures for medical care or treatment, rehabilitation services, and other care, treatment, services, products, or accommodations, resulting from injury, death, or loss to person or property, that is the subject of the civil action;
- (3) Any other expenditures incurred as a result of an injury, death, or loss to person or property that is the subject of the civil action, other than attorney's fees incurred in connection with the action.

¹ *Remittitur is the process by which a court reduces or proposes to reduce the damages awarded in a jury verdict. Black's Law Dictionary, 7th Ed. 1999. For a discussion of the power of remittitur, see Wightman v. Consolidated Rail Corp. (1999), 86 Ohio St.3d 431, and Chester Park Co. v. Schulte (1929), 120 Ohio St. 273.*

² *Sec. 2321.18 prohibits the same trial court from granting more than one new trial, or from granting more than one judgment of reversal, on the weight of the evidence against the same party in the same case.*

A "noneconomic loss" means any nonpecuniary harm incurred, including, but not limited to: pain and suffering; loss of society, consortium, companionship, care, assistance, attention, protection, advice, guidance, counsel, instruction, training, or education; disfigurement; mental anguish; and any other intangible loss.

This section does not apply to civil actions upon medical, dental, optometric, or chiropractic claims that are either: (1) brought against the state in the Court of Claims, including, but not limited to, actions in which a state university or college is a defendant, or (2) brought against political subdivisions, if the action is commenced under or subject to Chapter 2744. of the Revised Code (which regulates the liability of political subdivisions in tort actions).

Limitations on noneconomic damages in other tort actions

The bill limits the compensatory damages for noneconomic loss that are recoverable in a *tort action* (as defined below). The limits on the damages for noneconomic loss in a tort action for non-catastrophic and for catastrophic injuries are identical to the limits in a civil action upon a medical, dental, optometric, or chiropractic claim as described above in "**Monetary limits.**" As applicable in a tort action, the procedures regarding the specifications of the total award of compensatory damages, the portion of the total compensatory damage award that represents damages for economic loss, and the portion that represents damages for noneconomic loss; the court's entry of judgment and mandatory exercise of its power to grant a remittitur; and the procedures in the application of the mandatory remittitur provision are similar to the provisions applicable in a civil action upon a medical, dental, optometric, or chiropractic claim as described above in "**Procedure; remittitur.**" (R.C. 2323.54(B), (C), (D), and (E).)

Definitions; exceptions; other provisions

For purposes of the above limits on compensatory damages for noneconomic loss and related provisions, "tort action" means a civil action for damages for injury, death, or loss to person or property; "tort action" includes a product liability claim but does not include a civil action for damages for a breach of contract or another agreement between persons or a civil action upon a medical claim, dental claim, optometric claim, or chiropractic claim.

"Economic loss" means any of the following types of pecuniary harm:

(1) All wages, salaries, or other compensation lost as a result of an injury, death, or loss to person or property that is a subject of a tort action, including wages, salaries, or other compensation lost as of the date of a judgment and future expected lost earnings;

(2) All expenditures for medical care or treatment, rehabilitation services, or other care, treatment, services, products, or accommodations incurred as a result of an injury, death, or loss to person that is a subject of a tort action, including expenditures for those purposes that were incurred as of the date of a judgment and expenditures for those purposes that, in the determination of the trier of fact, will be incurred in the future because of the injury, whether paid by the injured person or by another person on behalf of the injured person;

(3) All expenditures of a person whose property was injured or destroyed or of another person on behalf of the person whose property was injured or destroyed in order to repair or replace the property;

(4) Any other expenditures incurred as a result of an injury, death, or loss to person or property that is a subject of a tort action, except expenditures of the injured person, the person whose property was injured or destroyed, or another person on behalf of the injured person or the person whose property was injured or destroyed in relation to the actual preparation or presentation of the claim involved.

"Noneconomic loss" means nonpecuniary harm that results from an injury, death, or loss to person that is a subject of a tort action, including, but not limited to, pain and suffering, loss of society, consortium, companionship, care, assistance, attention, protection, advice, guidance, counsel, instruction, training, or education, mental anguish, and any other intangible loss. (R.C. 2323.54(A).)

For purposes of the above provisions limiting damages for noneconomic loss in a tort action, the bill includes the same exceptions that are described above under "Definitions; exceptions" in "Limitations on noneconomic damages in medical, dental, optometric, and chiropractic civil actions" (R.C. 2323.54(H)). The bill states that nothing in those provisions may be construed to create a new right or cause of action for noneconomic loss or damages. Those provisions do not affect an award of court costs to a plaintiff pursuant to Civil Rule 54 or an award of reasonable attorney's fees to a plaintiff when authorized by a section of the Revised Code or the Rules of Civil Procedure. If the trier of fact is a jury, the court cannot instruct the jury with respect to the limit on compensatory damages for noneconomic loss, and neither counsel for any party nor a witness may inform the jury or potential jurors of that limit. (R.C. 2323.54(F), (G), (H), and (I).)

Future damages in medical, dental, optometric, and chiropractic civil actions; periodic payments

Current law, section 2323.57 of the Revised Code, which would be repealed by the bill, regulates the award of future damages in excess of \$200,000 in a medical, dental, optometric, or chiropractic action. The bill enacts section

2323.55 of the Revised Code to govern the award of future damages in these actions.³ The bill's provisions apply to future damages in excess of \$50,000.

Provisions in section 2323.57 of the Revised Code that are repealed and similar provisions enacted in section 2323.55 of the Revised Code require a trier of fact to return a general verdict upon the motion of the plaintiff or defendant in an action in which a plaintiff makes a good faith claim for future damages in excess of the statutory minimum. If that verdict is in favor of the plaintiff, the trier of fact must return interrogatories or findings of fact regarding the plaintiff's damages (see below).

Currently, section 2323.57 permits a plaintiff or defendant to file a motion with the court, at any time after the verdict or determination in favor of the plaintiff but prior to the entry of judgment, requesting the court to order future damages determined to be in excess of \$200,000 to be paid in periodic payments rather than a lump sum. If timely filed, the court is required to order that future damages in excess of \$200,000 be used to fund a series of periodic payments.

The bill permits a plaintiff or defendant to file a motion with the court within this same time period, when recoverable future damages exceeds \$50,000. The motion seeks a determination as to whether all or any part of the future damages recoverable by the plaintiff should be received as a series of periodic payments. If timely filed, the court is required to set a date for a hearing on the subject of the periodic payment of future damages and to provide notice of the date of the hearing to the parties involved and their counsel of record. At the hearing, the court is required to allow the parties involved to present relevant evidence. In determining whether all or any part of recoverable future damages should be received by the plaintiff in a series of periodic payments, the court must consider all of the following factors: the purposes for which future damages are awarded; the business or occupational experience of the plaintiff; the plaintiff's age; the physical and mental condition of the plaintiff; whether the plaintiff, or the parent, guardian, or custodian of the plaintiff, is able to competently manage the future damages; and any other circumstance that relates to whether the injury sustained by the plaintiff would be better compensated by the payment of the future damages in a lump sum or as a series of periodic payments. After this hearing and prior to the entry of judgment, the court is required to determine, in its

³ As in current law, the bill defines "future damages" as any damages resulting from an injury, death, or loss to person or property that is a subject of a civil action upon a medical, dental, optometric, or chiropractic claim and that will accrue after the verdict or determination of liability is rendered by the trier of fact. The bill specifies that "future damages" includes both economic and noneconomic loss. (R.C. 2323.55(A)(2).)

discretion, whether to order all or any part of the future damages in excess of \$50,000 to be paid in a series of periodic payments. (R.C. 2323.55(C) and (D).)

While current law, in determining the amount of future damages, requires the trier of fact to specify the portions of the future damages that represent noneconomic loss and each of three types of economic loss, the bill does not require the trier of fact to differentiate between types of future damages. Current law provides that no plaintiff who is the subject of an approved periodic payments plan may receive less than \$200,000, plus the plaintiff's cost of litigation, including attorney's fees, in a lump sum payment. Unlike current law, the bill does not address the inclusion of the cost of litigation in a periodic payments plan.

Both current law, section 2323.57 of the Revised Code, and the bill, enacted section 2323.55 of the Revised Code, require a plaintiff to submit a periodic payments plan to the court, either alone or jointly with the defendant. The time for filing a periodic payments plan, however, varies between current law and the bill. Current law requires periodic payments plans to be filed within 20 days after the motion requesting the payment of future damages in a series of periodic payments is filed with the court. The bill requires the periodic payments plans to be filed within 20 days after the court's determination in favor of paying future damages in a series of periodic payments.

If a joint periodic payments plan is not filed, both current law and the bill permit a defendant to submit its own plan within the same time given the plaintiff. Further, a defendant who has not submitted a plan either alone or jointly with the plaintiff may submit written comments to the court about the plaintiff's plan within ten days after the plaintiff files the plan; if a defendant submits a separate plan, the plaintiff may submit written comments on that plan to the court within ten days after its filing. All periodic payments plans, both currently and under the bill, may include, but are not limited to, a provision for a trust or an annuity. (R.C. 2323.55(E), (F), and (H).)

Both current law and the bill allow the court to modify, approve, or reject any submitted periodic payments plan. However, the bill requires the court to take into consideration interest on the judgment in accordance with section 1343.03 of the Commercial Transactions Law, Title XIII of the Revised Code. The bill also specifies that the court is not required to ensure that payments under the periodic payments plan are equal in amount or that the total amount paid each year under the periodic payments plan is equal in amount to the total amount paid in other years under the plan. The periodic payments plan may provide for irregular or varied payments, or graduated payments over the duration of the plan.

As in current law, the bill requires the court to include in any approved periodic payments plan adequate security to insure that the plaintiff will receive all



of the periodic payments. If the approved periodic payments plan includes a provision for an annuity, both current law and the bill require the defendant to purchase the annuity from either:

(1) An insurance company that the A.M. Best Company, in its most recently published rating guide of life insurance companies, has rated A or better and has rated XII or higher as to financial size or strength;

(2) An insurance company that the Superintendent of Insurance, under rules adopted pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, determines is licensed to do business in this state, is stable, and issues annuities that are both safe and desirable. In making this determination, the Superintendent is to consider a company's financial condition, general standing, operating results, profitability, leverage, liquidity, amount and soundness of reinsurance, adequacy of reserves, and management. The Superintendent may also consider ratings, grades, and classifications of any nationally recognized rating services of insurance companies and any other factors relevant to the making of such determinations.

The bill gives the court discretion, if an approved periodic payments plan provides payments over a period of five years or more, to include a provision in the plan that gives the court continuing jurisdiction over the plan, including jurisdiction to review and modify the plan. Current law does not explicitly permit the court to retain jurisdiction. (R.C. 2323.55(G).)

Current law provides rules governing the payment of future damages when a plaintiff dies prior to the receipt of all payments under a periodic payments plan. The bill also contains provisions on this topic, but there are differences from current law.

The bill provides that if a plaintiff dies prior to the receipt of all future damages, the liability for the unpaid portion of those damages that is not yet due at the time of the plaintiff's death continue, but the payments are paid to the plaintiff's heirs as scheduled in and otherwise in accordance with the approved periodic payments plan. If the plan does not contain a relevant provision, the court is to determine how payments are to be made. (R.C. 2323.55(I).)

Current law provides that liability for the future economic loss representing expenditures for medical care or treatment, rehabilitation service, or other care, treatment, services, products, or accommodations resulting from injury, death or loss to person or property, as well as future noneconomic loss, that is not due at the time of the plaintiff's death, ceases at the time of death. Under current law all other liability payments continue, and, as in the bill, the payments are paid to the plaintiff's heirs as scheduled in and otherwise in accordance with the approved

periodic payments plan, or, if the plan does not contain a relevant provision, as determined by the court.

Both current law and the bill state that nothing precludes a plaintiff and a defendant from mutually agreeing to a settlement of the action. Also, neither current law or the bill increase the time for filing any motion or notice of appeal or taking any other action relative to the civil action, alter the amount of any verdict or determination of damages by the trier of fact, or alter the liability of any party to pay or satisfy the verdict or determination. These provisions do not apply to tort actions brought against political subdivisions and commenced or subject to Chapter 2744. of the Revised Code (Sovereign Immunity Law), or to tort actions brought against the state in the Court of Claims. (R.C. 2323.55(J) and (K).)

Collateral benefits

The bill repeals section 2305.27 of the Revised Code, which currently contains language on collateral recovery and subrogation in connection with awards on medical claims. The bill enacts section 2323.41 of the Revised Code to govern collateral recovery and subrogation in connection with civil actions upon medical, dental, optometric, and chiropractic claims.

The bill permits a defendant to introduce evidence of any amount payable as a benefit to the plaintiff as a result of damages that result from an injury, death, or loss to person or property that is the subject of the claim, from any of the following sources:

- (1) The United States Social Security Act;
- (2) Any state or federal income disability or workers' compensation act;
- (3) Any health, sickness, or income-disability insurance, accident insurance that provides health benefits, or income-disability coverage;
- (4) Any contract or agreement of any group, organization, partnership, or corporation to provide, pay for, or reimburse the cost of medical, hospital, dental, or other health care services.

If a defendant introduces evidence of a plaintiff's right to receive collateral benefits, the plaintiff may introduce evidence of any amount the plaintiff has paid or contributed to secure any insurance benefit which the defendant has introduced into evidence. A source of collateral benefits, of which evidence is introduced by the defendant, is prohibited from recovering any amount against the plaintiff and may not be subrogated to the plaintiff's rights against a defendant. (R.C. 2323.41.)

Currently, section 2305.27 of the Revised Code provides that an award of damages in a medical claim is not to be reduced by insurance proceeds, payments, or other benefits paid under any insurance policy or contract paid for by the plaintiff, the plaintiff's employer, or both, but is to be reduced by any other collateral recovery for medical and hospital care, custodial care or rehabilitation services, and loss of earned income. This section also provides that a collateral source of indemnity is not to be subrogated to the claimant against a physician, podiatrist, or hospital, unless otherwise expressly provided by statute.

Arbitration of medical disputes

Currently, section 2711.22 of the Revised Code provides that a written contract between a patient and a hospital or physician to use binding arbitration to settle any dispute or controversy arising out of the diagnosis, treatment or care rendered, whether entered into prior to or subsequent to the diagnosis, treatment, or care, is valid, irrevocable, and enforceable, except upon such grounds as exist at law or in equity for the revocation of any contract.

The bill expands the scope of this section to include written contracts entered into with other groups of healthcare providers. For purposes of the bill's arbitration provisions, "healthcare provider" includes podiatrists, dentists, registered nurses, chiropractors, optometrists, and physical therapists, as well as physicians, as those professions are defined in section 2305.113 of the Revised Code. The contract agreeing to binding arbitration must be entered into prior to the diagnosis, treatment, or care of the patient. The contract is valid, irrevocable, and enforceable once the contract is signed by all parties, and remains valid, irrevocable, and enforceable until or unless the patient or the patient's legal representative rescinds the contract by written notice within 30 days of the signing of the contract. A guardian or other legal representative of the patient may give written notice of the rescission if the patient is incapacitated or a minor. (R.C. 2711.22.)

To be valid and enforceable, current law, section 2711.23 of the Revised Code, requires an arbitration agreement involving hospital or medical care, diagnosis, or treatment, that is entered into prior to care, diagnosis, or treatment, to provide that the medical or hospital care, diagnosis, or treatment will be provided whether or not the patient signs the agreement to arbitrate. The agreement must also provide that the patient, or in the event of the patient's death or incapacity, the patient's spouse, or the personal representative of the patient's estate, has the right to withdraw from the arbitration agreement by providing written notification to a physician or hospital within 60 days after the patient's discharge from a hospital or the termination of a physician-patient relationship for the condition involved.

The bill expands the scope of the application of this section to include arbitration agreements involving medical, dental, chiropractic, and optometric claims entered into prior to receiving care, diagnosis, or treatment. The bill shortens the time for withdrawal from an arbitration agreement, providing that the right to withdraw from an agreement must be exercised by a patient, the patient's spouse, or the representative of the patient's estate, within 30 days after the patient's signing of the agreement. As in current law, the filing of a claim within the period provided for withdrawal, 30 days under the bill, is deemed to be a withdrawal from the agreement. (R.C. 2711.23(A), (B), and (I).)

The bill's provisions amending the persons subject to the law on arbitration agreements and the maximum time for withdrawal from arbitration agreements are reflected in the bill's amendments to section 2323.24 of the Revised Code, which regulates the standard form for an arbitration agreement. The current references in the form to physicians and hospitals are changed to "healthcare providers."

Attorney's contingency fees

Current law regulates contingent fee agreements in connection with claims that are or may become the basis of a tort action. For this purpose, a contingent fee agreement is an agreement for the provision of legal services under which the attorney's compensation is contingent, in whole or part, upon a judgment being rendered in favor of or a settlement being obtained for the client; the compensation may be a fixed amount or may be formulized. (R.C. 4705.15(A)(1).)

The bill adds provisions to specifically and separately regulate attorney-client contracts for the provision of legal services in connection with a medical claim, dental claim, optometric claim, or chiropractic claim that may become the basis of a tort action, when the contract includes a contingent fee agreement. The bill places limits on the contingency fees permitted in these contracts, prohibiting an agreement for the payment of a fee, and an attorney's collection of a fee, exceeding: 35% of the first \$100,000 recovered, 25% of the next \$500,000 recovered, and 15% on any amounts recovered over \$600,000. These limits apply regardless of whether the recovery is by settlement, arbitration, or judgment or whether the person for whom the recovery is made is a responsible adult, infant, or a person of unsound mind. The trier of fact, by conducting a hearing after its initial determination awarding damages in the action, may determine whether the plaintiff's attorney is entitled to an additional fee in excess of the above limits. If the trier of fact makes that determination, it must award an amount of attorney's fees that is determined to be appropriate and is not in excess of 35% of the total amount of damages recovered on the claim. (R.C. 4705.15(C).)

As is currently the law with regard to other contingent fee agreements, at the time of or prior to receiving compensation under a contingent fee agreement

connected with a medical claim, dental claim, optometric claim, or chiropractic claim, an attorney must provide the client with a copy of a signed closing statement that specifies the manner in which the attorney's compensation was determined pursuant to the agreement, any costs and expenses deducted by the attorney from the judgment or settlement, any proposed division of the attorney's fees, costs, and expenses with referring or associated counsel, and any other information that the attorney considers appropriate (R.C. 4705.15(D)).

For purposes of this section, the bill defines "recovered" as the net sum recovered on a claim after deducting any disbursements, costs, and expenses incurred in connection with the prosecution or settlement of the claim. Costs of medical care incurred by the plaintiff and the attorney's office overhead costs or charges are not deductible disbursements or costs for this purpose. (R.C. 4705.15(A)(4).)

Miscellaneous

The bill amends various sections of the Revised Code to reflect the movement of the definitions of "hospital," "physician," "medical claim," "podiatrist," "dentist," "dental claim," "derivative claim for relief," "registered nurse," "chiropractic claim," "chiropractor," "optometric claim," "optometrist," and "physical therapist," from section 2305.11 to section 2305.113 of the Revised Code.⁴ References to the definitions currently found in section 2305.11 are amended to refer to section 2305.113 of the Revised Code. The definitions of "medical claim," "dental claim," "optometric claim," and "chiropractic claim" in section 2305.113 of the Revised Code are also referenced in the other sections enacted by the bill, sections 2323.41, 2323.42, 2323.43, 2323.54, and 2323.55 of the Revised Code.

The bill provides that this act's provisions are severable. If a codified or uncodified section of law contained in the act or a provision or application of such a section is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other codified or uncodified sections of law contained in the act, or related codified or uncodified sections, or provisions or applications of such sections, that can be given effect without the invalid section or provision or application. (Section 5.)

Legislative finding

The bill provides that the General Assembly has found that there is evidence that the application of mandatory remittitur by a court in civil actions

⁴ R.C. secs. 1751.67, 2305.234, 2317.02, 2317.54, 2323.56, 2711.21 to 2711.24, 2743.02, 2743.43, 2919.16, 3923.63, 3923.64, 3929.71, and 5111.018.

based upon medical claims is necessary to assure the availability of medical care, the availability of medical malpractice insurance, and an adequate supply of properly insured medical professionals to provide necessary medical care for the citizens of Ohio (Section 3).

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE	JOURNAL ENTRY
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