SENATE BILL No. 152

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 34-18.

Synopsis: Medical malpractice. Increases the maximum amount recoverable for an injury or a death of a patient in a medical malpractice action from \$1,250,000 to \$1,650,000 after December 31, 2016. Increases the maximum amount recoverable from a health care provider in a medical malpractice action from \$250,000 to \$450,000 after December 31, 2016. Requires the insurance commissioner to increase these maximum amounts based on percentage increases of the Consumer Price Index (CPI): (1) beginning January 1, 2019, if there was an overall CPI percentage increase for calendar years 2016, 2017, and 2018; and (2) on January 1 every four calendar years thereafter based on an overall CPI percentage increase for the preceding four calendar years, if there was an overall percentage increase in the CPI during the preceding four calendar years. Allows a patient to commence a medical malpractice action without submitting a complaint to a medical review panel if the patient seeks damages in an amount not greater than \$75,000. (Current law states the amount must be not greater than \$15,000.) Provides that the cost of a periodic payments agreement expended by a health care provider must exceed: (1) \$187,000 for an occurrence of medical malpractice that occurs before January 1, 2017; and (2) 75% of the maximum amount a health care provider is responsible for for an occurrence of medical malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016. Provides that a party, attorney, or panelist who fails to act as required under the medical malpractice law is subject to mandate and appropriate sanctions, including: (1) entry of a default judgment as to liability; and (2) allowing a case to be commenced in a court without presenting the case (Continued next page)

Effective: July 1, 2016.

2016

Steele, Charbonneau

January 5, 2016, read first time and referred to Committee on Judiciary.



Digest Continued

to a medical review panel. Amends the amount of attorney's fees a plaintiff's attorney may recover in a medical malpractice action. Makes conforming amendments.



Introduced

Second Regular Session 119th General Assembly (2016)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2015 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

SENATE BILL No. 152

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning civil law and procedure.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

1	SECTION 1. IC 34-18-8-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
2	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 5. Notwithstanding
3	section 4 of this chapter, a claimant may commence an action in court
4	for malpractice without the presentation of the claim to a medical
5	review panel:
6	(1) under a court ordered sanction issued under
7	IC 34-18-10-14 or IC 34-18-11; or
8	(2) if the claimant and all parties named as defendants in the
9	action agree that the claim is not to be presented to a medical
10	review panel.
11	The agreement under subdivision (2) must be in writing and must be
12	signed by each party or an authorized agent of the party. The claimant
13	must attach a copy of the court order under subdivision (1) or
14	agreement under subdivision (2) to the complaint filed with the court
15	in which the action is commenced.



SECTION 2. IC 34-18-8-6 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 6. (a) Notwithstanding section 4 of this chapter, a patient may commence an action against a health care provider for malpractice without submitting a proposed complaint to a medical review panel if the patient's pleadings include a declaration that the patient seeks damages from the health care provider in an amount not greater than fifteen seventy-five thousand dollars (\$15,000). (\$75,000). In an action commenced under this subsection (or IC 27-12-8-6(a) before its repeal), the patient is barred from recovering any amount greater than fifteen seventy-five thousand dollars (\$15,000); (\$75,000), except as provided in subsection (b).

(b) A patient who:

- (1) commences an action under subsection (a) (or IC 27-12-8-6(a) before its repeal) in the reasonable belief that damages in an amount not greater than fifteen seventy-five thousand dollars (\$15,000) (\$75,000) are adequate compensation for the bodily injury allegedly caused by the health care provider's malpractice; and
- (2) later learns, during the pendency of the action, that the bodily injury is more serious than previously believed and that fifteen seventy-five thousand dollars (\$15,000) (\$75,000) is insufficient compensation for the bodily injury;

may move that the action be dismissed without prejudice and, upon dismissal of the action, may file a proposed complaint subject to section 4 of this chapter based upon the same allegations of malpractice as were asserted in the action dismissed under this subsection. In a second action commenced in court following the medical review panel's proceeding on the proposed complaint, the patient may recover an amount greater than fifteen seventy-five thousand dollars (\$15,000). (\$75,000). However, a patient may move for dismissal without prejudice and, if dismissal without prejudice is granted, may commence a second action under this subsection only if the patient's motion for dismissal is filed within two (2) years after commencement of the original action under subsection (a) (or IC 27-12-8-6(a) before its repeal).

(c) If a patient:

- (1) commences an action under subsection (a) (or IC 27-12-8-6(a) before its repeal);
- (2) moves under subsection (b) (or IC 27-12-8-6(b) before its repeal) for dismissal of that action;
- (3) files a proposed complaint subject to section 4 of this chapter based upon the same allegations of malpractice as were asserted



1	in the action dismissed under subsection (b) (or IC 27-12-8-6(b)
2	before its repeal); and
3	(4) commences a second action in court following the medical
4	review panel proceeding on the proposed complaint;
5	the timeliness of the second action is governed by IC 34-18-7-1(c).
6	(d) A medical liability insurer of a health care provider against
7	whom an action has been filed under subsection (a) (or IC 27-12-8-6(a)
8	before its repeal) shall provide written notice to the state health
9	commissioner as required under IC 34-18-9-2.
10	SECTION 3. IC 34-18-10-14 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
11	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 14. A party, attorney,
12	or panelist who fails to act as required by this chapter article without
13	good cause shown is subject to mandate or and appropriate sanctions
14	upon application to the court designated in the proposed complaint as
15	having jurisdiction. The appropriate sanctions that may be imposed
16	against the party, attorney, or panelist under this section include,
17	but are not limited to, the following:
18	(1) Entry of a default judgment as to liability.
19	(2) Allowing the case to be commenced in a court without
20	presenting the case to a medical review panel as otherwise
21	required under IC 34-18-8-4.
22	SECTION 4. IC 34-18-11-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
23	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 1. (a) A court having
24	jurisdiction over the subject matter and the parties to a proposed
25	complaint filed with the commissioner under this article may, upon the
26	filing of a copy of the proposed complaint and a written motion under
27	this chapter, do one (1) or both of the following:
28	(1) Preliminarily determine an affirmative defense or issue of law
29	or fact that may be preliminarily determined under the Indiana
30	Rules of Procedure. or
31	(2) Compel discovery in accordance with the Indiana Rules of
32	Procedure.
33	(3) Impose sanctions allowed under IC 34-18-10-14 on a party,
34	an attorney, or a panelist who fails to act as required by this
35	article without good cause shown.
36	(b) The court has no jurisdiction to rule preliminarily upon any
37	affirmative defense or issue of law or fact reserved for written opinion
38	by the medical review panel under IC 34-18-10-22(b)(1),
39	IC 34-18-10-22(b)(2), and IC 34-18-10-22(b)(4).
40	(c) The court has jurisdiction to entertain a motion filed under this
41	chapter only during that time after a proposed complaint is filed with
42	the commissioner under this article but before the medical review panel



gives the panel's written opinion under IC 34-18-10-22. (d) The failure of any party to move for a preliminary determination or to compel discovery under this chapter before the medical review panel gives the panel's written opinion under IC 34-18-10-22 does not constitute the waiver of any affirmative defense or issue of law or fact. SECTION 5. IC 34-18-14-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 3. (a) The total amount recoverable for an injury or death of a patient may not exceed the following: (1) Five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs before January 1, 1990. (2) Seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after December 31, 1989; and (B) before July 1, 1999. (3) One million two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,250,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017. (4) One million six hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,650,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter. (b) A health care provider qualified under this article (or IC 27-12 before its repeal) is not liable for an amount in excess of: (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017; and (C) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter. (c) Any amount due from a judgment or settlement that is in excess		
(d) The failure of any party to move for a preliminary determination or to compel discovery under this chapter before the medical review panel gives the panel's written opinion under IC 34-18-10-22 does not constitute the waiver of any affirmative defense or issue of law or fact. SECTION 5. IC 34-18-14-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 3. (a) The total amount recoverable for an injury or death of a patient may not exceed the following: (1) Five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs before January 1, 1990. (2) Seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after December 31, 1989; and (B) before July 1, 1999. (3) One million two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,250,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017. (4) One million six hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,650,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter. (b) A health care provider qualified under this article (or IC 27-12 before its repeal) is not liable for an amount in excess of: (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017; and (C) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.	1	gives the panel's written opinion under IC 34-18-10-22.
or to compel discovery under this chapter before the medical review panel gives the panel's written opinion under IC 34-18-10-22 does not constitute the waiver of any affirmative defense or issue of law or fact. SECTION 5. IC 34-18-14-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 3. (a) The total amount recoverable for an injury or death of a patient may not exceed the following: (1) Five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs before January 1, 1990. (2) Seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after December 31, 1989; and (B) before July 1, 1999. (3) One million two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,250,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017. (4) One million six hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,650,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under this article (or IC 27-12 before its repeal) is not liable for an amount in excess of: (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017; and (C) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.	2	•
panel gives the panel's written opinion under IC 34-18-10-22 does not constitute the waiver of any affirmative defense or issue of law or fact. SECTION 5. IC 34-18-14-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 3. (a) The total amount recoverable for an injury or death of a patient may not exceed the following: (1) Five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs before January 1, 1990. (2) Seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after December 31, 1989; and (B) before July 1, 1999. (3) One million two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,250,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017. (4) One million six hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,650,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter. (b) A health care provider qualified under this article (or IC 27-12 before its repeal) is not liable for an amount in excess of: (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017; and (C) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.	3	
constitute the waiver of any affirmative defense or issue of law or fact. SECTION 5. IC 34-18-14-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 3. (a) The total amount recoverable for an injury or death of a patient may not exceed the following: (1) Five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs before January 1, 1990. (2) Seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after December 31, 1989; and (B) before July 1, 1999. (3) One million two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,250,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017. (4) One million six hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,650,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter. (b) A health care provider qualified under this article (or IC 27-12 before its repeal) is not liable for an amount in excess of: (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017; and (C) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.	4	* *
SECTION 5. IC 34-18-14-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 3. (a) The total amount recoverable for an injury or death of a patient may not exceed the following: (1) Five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs before January 1, 1990. (2) Seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after December 31, 1989; and (B) before July 1, 1999. (3) One million two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,250,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017. (4) One million sk hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,650,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter. (b) A health care provider qualified under this article (or IC 27-12 before its repeal) is not liable for an amount in excess of: (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017; and (2) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.	5	
FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 3. (a) The total amount recoverable for an injury or death of a patient may not exceed the following: (1) Five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs before January 1, 1990. (2) Seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after December 31, 1989; and (B) before July 1, 1999. (3) One million two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,250,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017. (4) One million six hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,650,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter. (b) A health care provider qualified under this article (or IC 27-12 before its repeal) is not liable for an amount in excess of: (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017; and (2) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.		
recoverable for an injury or death of a patient may not exceed the following: (1) Five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs before January 1, 1990. (2) Seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after December 31, 1989; and (B) before July 1, 1999. (3) One million two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,250,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017. (4) One million six hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,650,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter. (b) A health care provider qualified under this article (or IC 27-12 before its repeal) is not liable for an amount in excess of: (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017; and (2) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.		
following: (1) Five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs before January 1, 1990. (2) Seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after December 31, 1989; and (B) before July 1, 1999. (3) One million two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,250,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017. (4) One million six hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,650,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter. (b) A health care provider qualified under this article (or IC 27-12 before its repeal) is not liable for an amount in excess of: (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017; and (2) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.		
(1) Five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs before January 1, 1990. (2) Seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after December 31, 1989; and (B) before July 1, 1999. (3) One million two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,250,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017. (4) One million six hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,650,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter. (b) A health care provider qualified under this article (or IC 27-12 before its repeal) is not liable for an amount in excess of: (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017; and (C) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.		
malpractice that occurs before January 1, 1990. (2) Seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after December 31, 1989; and (B) before July 1, 1999. (3) One million two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,250,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017. (4) One million six hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,650,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter. (b) A health care provider qualified under this article (or IC 27-12 before its repeal) is not liable for an amount in excess of: (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017; and (C) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.		
(2) Seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after December 31, 1989; and (B) before July 1, 1999. (3) One million two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,250,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017. (4) One million six hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,650,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter. (b) A health care provider qualified under this article (or IC 27-12 before its repeal) is not liable for an amount in excess of: (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017; and (C) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.		
malpractice that occurs: (A) after December 31, 1989; and (B) before July 1, 1999. (3) One million two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,250,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017. (4) One million six hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,650,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter. (b) A health care provider qualified under this article (or IC 27-12 before its repeal) is not liable for an amount in excess of: (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017; and (2) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.		*
(A) after December 31, 1989; and (B) before July 1, 1999. (3) One million two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,250,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017. (4) One million six hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,650,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter. (b) A health care provider qualified under this article (or IC 27-12 before its repeal) is not liable for an amount in excess of: (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017; and (2) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.		
(B) before July 1, 1999. (3) One million two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,250,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017. (4) One million six hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,650,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter. (b) A health care provider qualified under this article (or IC 27-12 before its repeal) is not liable for an amount in excess of: (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017; and (C) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.		*
16 (3) One million two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,250,000) 17 for an act of malpractice that occurs: 18 (A) after June 30, 1999; and 19 (B) before January 1, 2017. 20 (4) One million six hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,650,000) 21 for an act of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, 22 subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this 23 chapter. 24 (b) A health care provider qualified under this article (or IC 27-12 25 before its repeal) is not liable for an amount in excess of: 26 (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an 27 occurrence of malpractice that occurs: 28 (A) after June 30, 1999; and 29 (B) before January 1, 2017; and 30 (2) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an 31 occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 32 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this 33 chapter.		
for an act of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017. (4) One million six hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,650,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter. (b) A health care provider qualified under this article (or IC 27-12 before its repeal) is not liable for an amount in excess of: (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017; and (2) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.		· ·
(A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017. (4) One million six hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,650,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter. (b) A health care provider qualified under this article (or IC 27-12 before its repeal) is not liable for an amount in excess of: (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017; and (2) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
(B) before January 1, 2017. (4) One million six hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,650,000) for an act of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter. (b) A health care provider qualified under this article (or IC 27-12 before its repeal) is not liable for an amount in excess of: (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017; and (2) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.		•
20 (4) One million six hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,650,000) 21 for an act of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, 22 subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this 23 chapter. 24 (b) A health care provider qualified under this article (or IC 27-12 25 before its repeal) is not liable for an amount in excess of: 26 (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an 27 occurrence of malpractice that occurs: 28 (A) after June 30, 1999; and 29 (B) before January 1, 2017; and 30 (2) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an 31 occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 32 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this 33 chapter.		
for an act of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter. (b) A health care provider qualified under this article (or IC 27-12 before its repeal) is not liable for an amount in excess of: (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017; and (2) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.		• ,
subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter. (b) A health care provider qualified under this article (or IC 27-12 before its repeal) is not liable for an amount in excess of: (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017; and (2) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.		
chapter. (b) A health care provider qualified under this article (or IC 27-12 before its repeal) is not liable for an amount in excess of: (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017; and (2) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.		•
24 (b) A health care provider qualified under this article (or IC 27-12 25 before its repeal) is not liable for an amount in excess of: 26 (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an 27 occurrence of malpractice that occurs: 28 (A) after June 30, 1999; and 29 (B) before January 1, 2017; and 30 (2) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an 31 occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 32 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
before its repeal) is not liable for an amount in excess of: (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017; and (2) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.		
26 (1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs: 28 (A) after June 30, 1999; and 29 (B) before January 1, 2017; and 30 (2) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.		
occurrence of malpractice that occurs: (A) after June 30, 1999; and (B) before January 1, 2017; and (2) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.		
28 (A) after June 30, 1999; and 29 (B) before January 1, 2017; and 30 (2) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an 31 occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 32 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this 33 chapter.		•
29 (B) before January 1, 2017; and 30 (2) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an 31 occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 32 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this 33 chapter.		•
30 (2) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.		
31 occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 32 2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
32 2016 , subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this chapter.		
33 chapter.		
•		
		<u>-</u>
	35	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	36	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1	37	
*	38	•
	39	1 1
reason of the conduct of another health care provider who is an officer,		
41 agent, or employee of the health care provider acting in the course and		

scope of employment and qualified under this article (or IC 27-12



42

1	before its repeal), the total amount that shall be paid to the claimant on
2	behalf of the officer, agent, or employee and the health care provider
3	by the health care provider or its insurer is:
4	(1) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for an
5	occurrence of malpractice that occurs:
6	(A) after June 30, 1999; and
7	(B) before January 1, 2017; and
8	(2) four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000) for an
9	occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31,
10	2016, subject to adjustments required under section 3.5 of this
11	chapter.
12	The balance of an adjudicated amount to which the claimant is entitled
13	shall be paid by other liable health care providers or the patient's
14	compensation fund, or both.
15	SECTION 6. IC 34-18-14-3.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
16	CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
17	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 3.5. (a) As used in this section,
18	"CPI" means the Consumer Price Index published by the United
19	$States\ Bureau\ of\ Labor\ Statistics, or\ any\ successor\ index\ published$
20	by the United States, commencing January 1, 2016.
21	(b) The total amount recoverable for an injury or a death of a
22	patient set forth in section 3(a)(4) of this chapter and the maximum
23	amount for which a health care provider is responsible under
24 25	section 3(b)(2) and 3(d)(2) of this chapter shall be increased by the
25	commissioner based on a percentage equal to a percentage increase
26	in the CPI as follows:
27	(1) The amounts set forth in section 3(a)(4), 3(b)(2), and
28	3(d)(2) of this chapter shall be increased by the percentage
29	determined and established by the commissioner:
30	(A) on January 1, 2019, that is equal to the overall
31	percentage increase in the CPI for calendar years 2016,
32	2017, and 2018, if there was an overall percentage increase
33	in the CPI during those calendar years; and
34	(B) on January 1 every four (4) calendar years thereafter
35	that is equal to the overall percentage increase in the CPI
36	for the preceding four (4) calendar years, if there was an
37	overall percentage increase in the CPI during the
38	preceding four (4) calendar years.
39	(2) The commissioner shall use mathematical rounding to
10	establish any percentage increase to amounts:
1 1	(A) recoverable for an injury or a death of a patient set
12	forth in section 3(a)(4) of this chapter; and



(B) concerning the maximum amount for which a health care provider is responsible under section 3(b)(2) and 3(d)(2) of this chapter;
rounded up in increments to the next five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

SECTION 7. IC 34-18-14-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 4. (a) If the possible liability of the health care provider to the patient is discharged solely through an immediate payment, the limitations on recovery from a health care provider stated in section 3(b) and 3(d) of this chapter apply. without adjustment.

(b) If the health care provider agrees to discharge its possible liability to the patient through a periodic payments agreement, the amount of the patient's recovery from a health care provider in a case under this subsection is the amount of any immediate payment made by

- (b) If the health care provider agrees to discharge its possible liability to the patient through a periodic payments agreement, the amount of the patient's recovery from a health care provider in a case under this subsection is the amount of any immediate payment made by the health care provider or the health care provider's insurer to the patient, plus the cost of the periodic payments agreement to the health care provider or the health care provider's insurer. For the purpose of determining the limitations on recovery stated in section 3(b) and 3(d) of this chapter and for the purpose of determining the question under IC 34-18-15-3 of whether the health care provider or the health care provider's insurer has agreed to settle its liability by payment of its policy limits, the sum of (1) the present payment of money to the patient (or the patient's estate) by the health care provider (or the health care provider's insurer) plus (2) the cost of the periodic payments agreement expended by the health care provider (or the health care provider's insurer) must exceed:
 - (1) one hundred eighty-seven thousand dollars (\$187,000) for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs:
 - (A) after June 30, 1999; and
 - (B) before January 1, 2017; and
 - (2) seventy-five percent (75%) of the maximum amount a health care provider is responsible for under section 3(b)(2) and 3(d)(2) of this chapter for an occurrence of malpractice that occurs after December 31, 2016.
- (c) More than one (1) health care provider may contribute to the cost of a periodic payments agreement, and in such an instance the sum of the amounts expended by each health care provider for immediate payments and for the cost of the periodic payments agreement shall be used to determine whether the one hundred eighty-seven thousand dollar (\$187,000) requirement in subsection (b) has been satisfied. However, one (1) health care provider or its insurer must be liable for



at least fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

SECTION 8. IC 34-18-15-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 3. If a health care provider or its insurer has agreed to settle its liability on a claim by payment of its policy limits of two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), established in IC 34-18-14-3(b) and IC 34-18-14-3(d), and the claimant is demanding an amount in excess of that amount, the following procedure must be followed:

- (1) A petition shall be filed by the claimant in the court named in the proposed complaint, or in the circuit or superior court of Marion County, at the claimant's election, seeking:
 - (A) approval of an agreed settlement, if any; or
 - (B) demanding payment of damages from the patient's compensation fund.
- (2) A copy of the petition with summons shall be served on the commissioner, the health care provider, and the health care provider's insurer, and must contain sufficient information to inform the other parties about the nature of the claim and the additional amount demanded.
- (3) The commissioner and either the health care provider or the insurer of the health care provider may agree to a settlement with the claimant from the patient's compensation fund, or the commissioner, the health care provider, or the insurer of the health care provider may file written objections to the payment of the amount demanded. The agreement or objections to the payment demanded shall be filed within twenty (20) days after service of summons with copy of the petition attached to the summons.
- (4) The judge of the court in which the petition is filed shall set the petition for approval or, if objections have been filed, for hearing, as soon as practicable. The court shall give notice of the hearing to the claimant, the health care provider, the insurer of the health care provider, and the commissioner.
- (5) At the hearing, the commissioner, the claimant, the health care provider, and the insurer of the health care provider may introduce relevant evidence to enable the court to determine whether or not the petition should be approved if the evidence is submitted on agreement without objections. If the commissioner, the health care provider, the insurer of the health care provider, and the claimant cannot agree on the amount, if any, to be paid out of the patient's compensation fund, the court shall, after hearing any relevant evidence on the issue of claimant's damage



submitted by any of the parties described in this section, determine the amount of claimant's damages, if any, in excess of the two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) health care provider's policy limits established in IC 34-18-14-3(b) and IC 34-18-14-3(d) already paid by the insurer of the health care provider. The court shall determine the amount for which the fund is liable and make a finding and judgment accordingly. In approving a settlement or determining the amount, if any, to be paid from the patient's compensation fund, the court shall consider the liability of the health care provider as admitted and established.

- (6) A settlement approved by the court may not be appealed. A judgment of the court fixing damages recoverable in a contested proceeding is appealable pursuant to the rules governing appeals in any other civil case tried by the court.
- (7) A release executed between the parties does not bar access to the patient's compensation fund unless the release specifically provides otherwise.

SECTION 9. IC 34-18-18-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 1. When a plaintiff is represented by an attorney in the prosecution of the plaintiff's claim subject to IC 34-18-8-4, the plaintiff's attorney's fees from any award made from the patient's compensation fund may not exceed fifteen thirty-one percent (15%) (31%) of any recovery from the fund. under IC 34-18-14-3.

