A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to medicine; amending s. 456.057, 3 F.S.; revising provisions relating to disclosure of 4 information provided to health care practitioners by 5 patients; amending s. 766.102, F.S.; providing that a 6 claimant has the burden of proving by clear and 7 convincing evidence that the alleged actions of a 8 health care provider represented a breach of the 9 prevailing professional standard of care in certain 10 actions; eliminating authorization for a specialist in a similar specialty to offer testimony under certain 11 12 circumstances; deleting language providing that the 13 section did not limit the ability of a trial court to disqualify or qualify an expert witness on grounds 14 other than the qualifications in this section; 15 16 amending s. 766.106, F.S.; providing that in informal 17 discovery, a prospective defendant or his or her legal 18 representative may interview the claimant's treating 19 health care providers without notice to or the 20 presence of the claimant or the claimant's legal representative; amending s. 766.1065, F.S.; revising a 21 22 form for release of health care information to 23 expressly permit certain persons to interview 24 specified health care providers without notice to or 25 the presence of the patient or the patient's legal representative; creating s. 706.109, F.S.; permitting 26 27 certain health care providers and prospective patients 28 to agree to arbitration of medical claims; providing

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29 for law governing such arbitrations; permitting limits 30 to the damages available in such arbitrations; 31 amending s. 768.0981, F.S.; providing that a hospital is not liable for the medical negligence of certain 32 33 health care providers; providing an effective date. 34 35 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 36 37 Section 1. Subsection (8) of section 456.057, Florida 38 Statutes, is amended to read: 39 456.057 Ownership and control of patient records; report 40 or copies of records to be furnished.-Information disclosed to a health care practitioner by 41 (8) 42 a patient in the course of the care and treatment of such 43 patient is confidential and may be disclosed only: 44 (a) To other health care practitioners and providers 45 involved in the care or treatment of the patient; 46 (b) Pursuant to s. 766.106(6)(b)5.; 47

- (c) As provided for in the Authorization For Release of Protected Health Information filed by a patient pursuant to s. 766.1065;
- (d) If permitted by written authorization from the patient; or
- (e) If compelled by subpoena at a deposition, evidentiary hearing, or trial for which proper notice has been given Except in a medical negligence action or administrative proceeding when a health care practitioner or provider is or reasonably expects to be named as a defendant, information disclosed to a health

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care practitioner by a patient in the course of the care and treatment of such patient is confidential and may be disclosed only to other health care practitioners and providers involved in the care or treatment of the patient, or if permitted by written authorization from the patient or compelled by subpoena at a deposition, evidentiary hearing, or trial for which proper notice has been given.

Section 2. Subsection (4), paragraph (a) of subsection (5), and subsection (14) of section 766.102, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

766.102 Medical negligence; standards of recovery; expert witness.—

- (4) (a) The Legislature is cognizant of the changing trends and techniques for the delivery of health care in this state and the discretion that is inherent in the diagnosis, care, and treatment of patients by different health care providers. The failure of a health care provider to order, perform, or administer supplemental diagnostic tests shall not be actionable if the health care provider acted in good faith and with due regard for the prevailing professional standard of care.
- (b) In an action for damages based on death or personal injury which alleges that such death or injury resulted from the failure of a health care provider to order, perform, or administer supplemental diagnostic tests, the claimant has the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the alleged actions of the health care provider represented a breach of the prevailing professional standard of care.
 - (5) A person may not give expert testimony concerning the

prevailing professional standard of care unless the person is a health care provider who holds an active and valid license and conducts a complete review of the pertinent medical records and meets the following criteria:

- (a) If the health care provider against whom or on whose behalf the testimony is offered is a specialist, the expert witness must:
- 1. Specialize in the same specialty as the health care provider against whom or on whose behalf the testimony is offered; or specialize in a similar specialty that includes the evaluation, diagnosis, or treatment of the medical condition that is the subject of the claim and have prior experience treating similar patients; and
- 2. Have devoted professional time during the 3 years immediately preceding the date of the occurrence that is the basis for the action to:
- a. The active clinical practice of, or consulting with respect to, the same or similar specialty that includes the evaluation, diagnosis, or treatment of the medical condition that is the subject of the claim and have prior experience treating similar patients;
- b. Instruction of students in an accredited health professional school or accredited residency or clinical research program in the same or similar specialty; or
- c. A clinical research program that is affiliated with an accredited health professional school or accredited residency or clinical research program in the same or similar specialty.
 - (14) This section does not limit the power of the trial

court to disqualify or qualify an expert witness on grounds other than the qualifications in this section.

Section 3. Paragraph (b) of subsection (6) of section 766.106, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

766.106 Notice before filing action for medical negligence; presuit screening period; offers for admission of liability and for arbitration; informal discovery; review.—

(6) INFORMAL DISCOVERY.-

- (b) Informal discovery may be used by a party to obtain unsworn statements, the production of documents or things, and physical and mental examinations, as follows:
- 1. Unsworn statements.—Any party may require other parties to appear for the taking of an unsworn statement. Such statements may be used only for the purpose of presuit screening and are not discoverable or admissible in any civil action for any purpose by any party. A party desiring to take the unsworn statement of any party must give reasonable notice in writing to all parties. The notice must state the time and place for taking the statement and the name and address of the party to be examined. Unless otherwise impractical, the examination of any party must be done at the same time by all other parties. Any party may be represented by counsel at the taking of an unsworn statement. An unsworn statement may be recorded electronically, stenographically, or on videotape. The taking of unsworn statements is subject to the provisions of the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and may be terminated for abuses.
- 2. Documents or things.—Any party may request discovery of documents or things. The documents or things must be produced,

at the expense of the requesting party, within 20 days after the date of receipt of the request. A party is required to produce discoverable documents or things within that party's possession or control. Medical records shall be produced as provided in s. 766.204.

- defendant may require an injured claimant to appear for examination by an appropriate health care provider. The prospective defendant shall give reasonable notice in writing to all parties as to the time and place for examination. Unless otherwise impractical, a claimant is required to submit to only one examination on behalf of all potential defendants. The practicality of a single examination must be determined by the nature of the claimant's condition, as it relates to the liability of each prospective defendant. Such examination report is available to the parties and their attorneys upon payment of the reasonable cost of reproduction and may be used only for the purpose of presuit screening. Otherwise, such examination report is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- 4. Written questions.—Any party may request answers to written questions, the number of which may not exceed 30, including subparts. A response must be made within 20 days after receipt of the questions.
- 5. Ex parte interviews of treating health care providers.A prospective defendant or his or her legal representative may
 interview the claimant's treating health care providers without
 notice to or the presence of the claimant or the claimant's

legal representative.

6.5. Unsworn statements of treating health care providers.—A prospective defendant or his or her legal representative may also take unsworn statements of the claimant's treating health care providers. The statements must be limited to those areas that are potentially relevant to the claim of personal injury or wrongful death. Subject to the procedural requirements of subparagraph 1., a prospective defendant may take unsworn statements from a claimant's treating physicians. Reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard must be given to the claimant or the claimant's legal representative before taking unsworn statements. The claimant or claimant's legal representative has the right to attend the taking of such unsworn statements.

Section 4. Subsection (3) of section 766.1065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

766.1065 Authorization for release of protected health information.—

(3) The authorization required by this section shall be in the following form and shall be construed in accordance with the "Standards for Privacy of Individually Identifiable Health Information" in 45 C.F.R. parts 160 and 164:

AUTHORIZATION FOR RELEASE OF PROTECTED HEALTH INFORMATION

A. I, (...Name of patient or authorized representative...)

[hereinafter "Patient"], authorize that (...Name of health care provider to whom the presuit notice is directed...)

and his/her/its insurer(s), self-insurer(s), and

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attorney(s), and the designated treating physicians(s)

listed below and their insurer(s), self-insurer(s), and

attorney(s), may obtain and disclose (within the parameters
set out below) the protected health information described
below for the following specific purposes:

- 1. Facilitating the investigation and evaluation of the medical negligence claim described in the accompanying presuit notice; $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$
- 2. Defending against any litigation arising out of the medical negligence claim made on the basis of the accompanying presuit notice; or
- 3. Obtaining legal advice or representation arising out of the medical negligence claim described in the accompanying presuit notice.
- B. The health information obtained, used, or disclosed extends to, and includes, the verbal as well as the written and is described as follows:
- 1. The health information in the custody of the following health care providers who have examined, evaluated, or treated the Patient in connection with injuries complained of after the alleged act of negligence: (List the name and current address of all health care providers). This authorization extends to any additional health care providers that may in the future evaluate, examine, or treat the Patient for the injuries complained of.
- 2. The health information in the custody of the following health care providers who have examined, evaluated, or treated the Patient during a period commencing 2 years

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before the incident that is the basis of the accompanying presuit notice.

(List the name and current address of such health care providers, if applicable.)

C. This authorization does not apply to the following list of health care providers possessing health care information about the Patient because the Patient certifies that such health care information is not potentially relevant to the claim of personal injury or wrongful death that is the basis of the accompanying presuit notice.

(List the name of each health care provider to whom this authorization does not apply and the inclusive dates of examination, evaluation, or treatment to be withheld from disclosure. If none, specify "none.")

- D. The persons or class of persons to whom the Patient authorizes such health information to be disclosed or by whom such health information is to be used:
- 1. Any health care provider providing care or treatment for the Patient.
- 2. Any liability insurer or self-insurer providing liability insurance coverage, self-insurance, or defense to any health care provider to whom presuit notice is given, or to any health care provider listed in B., above, regarding the care and treatment of the Patient.
- 3. Any consulting or testifying expert employed by or on behalf of (name of health care provider to whom presuit notice was given) and his/her/its insurer(s), self-insurer(s), or attorney(s) regarding the matter of the

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presuit notice accompanying this authorization.

- 4. Any attorney (including the attorney's secretarial, clerical, or paralegal staff) employed by or on behalf of (name of health care provider to whom presuit notice was given), or employed by or on behalf of any health care provider(s) listed in B., above, regarding the matter of the presuit notice accompanying this authorization or the care and treatment of the Patient.
- 5. Any trier of the law or facts relating to any suit filed seeking damages arising out of the medical care or treatment of the Patient.
- E. This authorization expressly permits the persons or class of persons listed in 2.-4., above, to interview the health care providers listed in B., above, without notice to or the presence of the Patient or the Patient's legal representative.
- F.E. This authorization expires upon resolution of the claim or at the conclusion of any litigation instituted in connection with the matter of the presuit notice accompanying this authorization, whichever occurs first.

 G.F. The Patient understands that, without exception, the Patient has the right to revoke this authorization in writing. The Patient further understands that the consequence of any such revocation is that the presuit notice under s. 766.106(2), Florida Statutes, is deemed retroactively void from the date of issuance, and any tolling effect that the presuit notice may have had on any applicable statute-of-limitations period is retroactively

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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          rendered void.
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          H.G. The Patient understands that signing this
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          authorization is not a condition for continued treatment,
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          payment, enrollment, or eligibility for health plan
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          benefits.
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          I.H. The Patient understands that information used or
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          disclosed under this authorization may be subject to
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          additional disclosure by the recipient and may not be
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          protected by federal HIPAA privacy regulations.
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     Signature of Patient/Representative: ....
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     Date: ....
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     Name of Patient/Representative: ....
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     Description of Representative's Authority: ....
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          Section 5. Section 706.109, Florida Statutes, is created
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     to read:
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          706.109 Voluntary binding arbitration; damages.-
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          (1) A health care provider licensed pursuant to chapter
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     458, chapter 459, or chapter 466; an entity owned in whole or in
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     part by a health care provider licensed pursuant to chapter 458,
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     chapter 459, or chapter 466; or a health care clinic licensed
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     pursuant to part X of chapter 400 and a patient or prospective
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     patient, may agree in writing to submit to arbitration any claim
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     for medical negligence that may currently exist or that may
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     accrue in the future that would otherwise be brought pursuant to
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     this chapter. Any arbitration agreement entered into under this
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     section is governed by chapter 682.
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          (2) Any arbitration agreement entered into under
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     subsection (1) may contain a provision that limits the available
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damages in any arbitration award.

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Section 6. Section 768.0981, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

768.0981 Limitation on actions against hospitals, insurers, prepaid limited health service organizations, health maintenance organizations, or prepaid health clinics.—An entity licensed or certified under chapter 395, chapter 624, chapter 636, or chapter 641 shall not be liable for the medical negligence of a health care provider with whom the licensed or certified entity has entered into a contract, other than an employee of such licensed or certified entity, unless the licensed or certified entity expressly directs or exercises actual control over the specific conduct that caused injury.

322 Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.