## CHAMBER ACTION Senate House Representative Murman offered the following:

## Amendment (with title amendment)

Between lines 2510 and 2511, and insert:

Section 55. (1) The Legislature finds that access to quality, affordable health care for all Floridians is a necessary goal for this state and that public teaching hospitals play an essential role in providing access to comprehensive health care services. The Legislature finds that access to quality health care at public teaching hospitals is enhanced when public teaching hospitals affiliate and coordinate their common endeavors with medical schools. These affiliations have proved to be an integral part of the delivery of more efficient and economical health care services to patients of teaching hospitals by offering quality graduate medical education programs to resident physicians who provide patient services at public teaching hospitals and clinics owned by such hospitals.

28 These affiliations ensure continued access to quality 29 comprehensive health care services for Floridians and, 30 therefore, should be encouraged in order to maintain and expand such services. The Legislature finds that when teaching 31 32 hospitals affiliate or enter into contracts with medical schools 33 to provide comprehensive health care services to patients of teaching hospitals, public teaching hospitals greatly increase 34 35 their exposure to claims arising out of alleged medical 36 malpractice and other allegedly negligent acts because some 37 public teaching hospital employees and agents do not have the 38 same level of protection against liability claims as colleges 39 and universities with medical schools and their employees providing the same patient services to the same public teaching 40 41 hospital patients. The Legislature finds that the high cost of 42 litigation, unequal liability exposure, and increased medical 43 malpractice insurance premiums have adversely impacted the 44 ability of some public teaching hospitals to permit their 45 employees to provide patient services to patients of public teaching hospitals. This finding is consistent with the report 46 47 issued in April 2002 by the American Medical Association 48 declaring Florida to be one of 12 states in the midst of a 49 medical liability insurance crisis. The crisis in the 50 availability and affordability of medical malpractice insurance is a contributing factor in the reduction of access to quality 51 52 health care in this state and has declined significantly. If no 53 corrective action is taken, this health care crisis will lead to 54 a continued reduction of patient services in public teaching 55 hospitals. The Legislature finds that the state's 6 public 56 teaching hospitals provide 70 percent of the state's graduate

57 medical education as reported in the 2001-2002 Report on 58 Graduate Medical Education in Florida: Findings and Recommendations and that the public teaching hospitals ensure 59 the state's future medical manpower. The Legislature finds that 60 the public is better served and will benefit from corrective 61 62 action to address the foregoing concerns. It is imperative that the Legislature further the public benefit by conferring 63 64 sovereign immunity upon public teaching hospitals and their 65 employees and agents when public teaching hospitals elect to be 66 agents of the Department of Health as providers of the state's 67 graduate medical education. It is also the intent of the 68 Legislature that employees of public teaching hospitals providing patient services to patients of a public teaching 69 70 hospital be immune from lawsuits in the same manner and to the same extent as employees and agents of the state, its agencies, 71 and political subdivisions, and further, that they shall not be 72 73 held personally liable in tort or named as a party defendant in 74 an action while performing patient services except as provided 75 in s. 768.28(9)(a).

Section 56. Paragraph (b) of subsection (9) of section 768.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

768.28 Waiver of sovereign immunity in tort actions; recovery limits; limitation on attorney fees; statute of limitations; exclusions; indemnification; risk management programs.--

(9)

- (b) As used in this subsection, the term:
- 1. "Employee" includes any volunteer firefighter.

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- 2. "Officer, employee, or agent" includes, but is not limited to  $\underline{\cdot}_{\tau}$
- a. Any receiving facility designated under chapter 394 and any persons operating as employees or agents of the receiving facility when providing emergency treatment to a person who presented himself or herself for examination and treatment in accordance with chapter 394.
- <u>b.</u> Any health care provider when providing services pursuant to s. 766.1115, any member of the Florida Health Services Corps, as defined in s. 381.0302, who provides uncompensated care to medically indigent persons referred by the Department of Health, and any public defender or her or his employee or agent, including, among others, an assistant public defender and an investigator.
- c. Any public teaching hospital, as defined in s. 408.07, and any employee or agent of a public teaching hospital who provides patient services to patients at such facility or at a clinic or other facility owned and operated by the public teaching hospital, that elects to be considered as an agent of the Department of Health and indemnifies the state for the reasonable costs of defense and indemnity payments, if any, up to the liability limits set forth in this chapter.

Remove line 215, and insert:

1, 2004; providing legislative findings and intent; amending s.

768.28, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "officer,

employee, or agent" to include certain receiving facilities and

113 employees or agents of such facilities and certain public

## HOUSE AMENDMENT

Bill No.HB 63B

Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

114 teaching hospitals for purposes of limitation of liability in

tort under certain circumstances; providing severability;

116 providing for

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