108TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

H. R. 4993

To limit the liability of hospitals and emergency departments for noneconomic and punitive damages when providing uncompensated care, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

July 22, 2004

Mr. Shadegg (for himself, Mr. Flake, Mr. Norwood, and Mr. Thorn-Berry) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

- To limit the liability of hospitals and emergency departments for noneconomic and punitive damages when providing uncompensated care, and for other purposes.
 - 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
 - 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
 - 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
 - 4 This Act may be cited as the "Emergency Care Li-
 - 5 ability Relief Act".
 - 6 SEC. 2. CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY.
 - 7 The constitutional authority upon which this Act
 - 8 rests is the power of Congress to provide for the general
 - 9 welfare, to regulate commerce, and to make all laws which

1	shall be necessary and proper, as enumerated in section
2	8 of article I of the Constitution of the United States
3	SEC. 3. LIMITATIONS ON NONECONOMIC AND PUNITIVE
4	DAMAGES WHEN PROVIDING UNCOMPEN
5	SATED CARE.
6	(a) In General.—Whenever items or services are
7	furnished under section 1867 of the Social Security Act
8	(42 U.S.C. 1395dd) to an uninsured individual for pur-
9	poses of complying with such section, the liability of ar
10	emergency care provider for an injury arising out of the
11	furnishing of such items or services shall be subject to the
12	following limitations:
13	(1) Noneconomic damages.—With respect to
14	noneconomic damages, the aggregate such liability
15	for all such providers may not exceed \$250,000 or
16	two times the amount of economic damages, which-
17	ever is greater.
18	(2) Punitive damages.—With respect to puni-
19	tive damages, the aggregate such liability for all
20	such providers may not exceed \$250,000 or three
21	times the amount of economic damages, whichever is
22	greater.
23	(b) Definitions.—In this section:
24	(1) Emergency care provider.—The term

"emergency care provider" means an emergency care

25

1	entity or an officer, governing board member, em-
2	ployee, or contractor of such an entity.
3	(2) Emergency care entity.—The term
4	"emergency care entity" means—
5	(A) a hospital or an emergency department
6	to which section 1867 of the Social Security Act
7	(42 U.S.C. 1395dd) applies; and
8	(B) a physician or physician group that is
9	employed by, or under contract with, such hos-
10	pital or department to furnish items and serv-
11	ices to individuals under such section.
12	(3) Uninsured individual.—The term "unin-
13	sured individual" means an individual who, at the
14	time the items or services described in subsection (a)
15	are furnished—
16	(A) does not have coverage under—
17	(i) a group health plan (as defined in
18	section 2791(a)(1) of the Public Health
19	Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg-91(a)(1)));
20	(ii) part A (42 U.S.C. 1395c et seq.)
21	or B (42 U.S.C. $1395j$ et seq.) of title
22	XVIII of the Social Security Act; or
23	(iii) a State plan under title XIX (42
24	U.S.C. 1396 et seq.) of the Social Security
25	Act; and

1	(B) does not have health insurance cov-
2	erage (as defined in section 2791(b)(1) of the
3	Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg-
4	91(b)(1)) from any other source.
5	SEC. 4. AWARDS OF ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS IN AN AC-
6	TION INVOLVING UNCOMPENSATED CARE.
7	(a) In General.—In any action in any State or Fed-
8	eral court in which liability or damages described in sec-
9	tion 3(a) is contested, the court (or the jury, if the matter
10	is tried before a jury) may award to each prevailing party
11	a reasonable attorney's fee and other reasonable costs re-
12	lating to the prosecution of the action, subject to the other
13	provisions of this section.
14	(b) Persons Liable.—Liability for each award
15	under subsection (a) shall be borne by one or more of the
16	following persons, as allocated by the court or jury:
17	(1) A nonprevailing party personally.
18	(2) An attorney or law firm representing a non-
19	prevailing party, but only if such representation was
20	on a contingent-fee basis.
21	(e) Factors Considered.—In exercising its discre-
22	tion under subsections (a) and (b), the court or jury shall
23	consider, and may conduct a separate evidentiary hearing
24	on, the following factors:

- 1 (1) The validity or reasonableness, or both, of 2 the claim of the nonprevailing party.
 - (2) The reasonableness of the conduct of the litigation by the attorney or law firm representing the nonprevailing party, including consideration of any offer of settlement by the prevailing party.
 - (3) The reasonableness of the conduct of the litigation by the attorney or law firm representing the prevailing party, including consideration of any offer of settlement by the nonprevailing party.
 - (4) The financial resources of the nonprevailing party and the extent to which the nonprevailing party would have been unfairly discouraged from pursuing a reasonable and legitimate claim for injuries by such an award.

16 SEC. 5. JURY IN AN ACTION INVOLVING UNCOMPENSATED

17 CARE TO CONSIDER EFFECT OF DAMAGES ON

18 HEALTH CARE LIABILITY INSURANCE.

- In any action in any State or Federal court in which liability or damages described in section 3(a) is contested, the court shall instruct the jury that in considering the amount of damages (whether compensatory or punitive) to award against a defendant that has been found liable,
- 24 the jury must consider the effect of the amount awarded

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

- 1 on the price and availability of health care liability insur-
- 2 ance.

 \bigcirc