# THIRTEENTH GUAM LEGISLATURE 1975 (FIRST) Regular Session

# CERTIFICATION OF PASSAGE OF AN ACT TO THE GOVERNOR

This is to certify that Substitute Bill No. 442, "An Act to add a new Chapter XVI to Title X of the Government Code of Guam to provide for a Medical Malpractice Reform Act for Guam and for other purposes", was on the 26th day of November, 1975, duly and regularly passed.

JOSEPH F. ADA
Speaker

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ATTESTED :	
Conseguire Cua Barrett	
CONCEDCION CRUZ BARRETT Legislative Secretary	
This Act was received by the Govern	or this day ofM.
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at proceedings of the control of the	RUTH F. WON PAT
	Assistant Staff Office Governor's Office
APPROVED:	
RICARDO J. BORDALLO Governor of Guam	
DATED:	

P.L. 13-116

### THIRTEENTH GUAM LEGISLATURE 1975 (FIRST) Regular Session

the department of the state of

Bill No. 442
As Substituted by the Committee on Health,
Welfare & Ecology

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Introduced	by				
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AN ACT TO ADD A NEW CHAPTER XVI TO TITLE X OF THE GOVERNMENT CODE OF GUAM TO PROVIDE FOR A MEDICAL MALPRACTICE REFORM ACT FOR GUAM AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORY OF GUAM:

Section 1. A new Chapter XVI is hereby added to Title X of the Government Code of Guam to read as follows:

#### "CHAPTER XVI

Medical Malpractice Reform Act of 1975

Section 9995. Title. This Act may be cited as the 'Medical Malpractice Reform Act of 1975'.

Section 9995.1. Definitions. As used in this Chapter:

- (a) 'Health Professional' means any person licensed or certified to practice the healing of arts within the Territory of Guam, to include podiatry, pharmacy, nursing, as defined in Section 27000 of the Government Code of Guam.
- (b) 'Health Care Institution' means any health care facility or health maintenance organization operated primarily to provide the service of health professionals.
- (c) 'Malpractice' means any tort or breach of contract based on health care or professional services rendered or which should have been rendered, by a health professional or health care institution to a patient.

Section 9995.2. Report and Recommendation. Within thirty (30) days after the effective date of this Act, the Governor of Guam, in cooperation and consultation with appropriate local, state and federal agencies and representatives of the general public, shall prepare and submit to the Legislature a report of his recommendations along the following goals:

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- (a) A medical liability insurance which can be operated at reasonable cost for the purpose of providing prompt, equitable compensation to those sustaining injuries from improper medical care.
- (b) Primary consideration shall be given, but not limited to establish an insurance system which can be underwritten by private insurers on a self-supporting basis using actuarially sound rates.
- (c) If the Governor finds that no insurance system bearing the goal of the plan can be underwritten by private insurers on a self-supporting basis using actuarially sound rates, he shall specify the needed changes in the statutes to create a viable market for medical liability insurance, or self-insurance.
- (d) The comprehensive report shall include recommendations to the Legislature for:
  - (1) Reducing the incidents of medical injuries, including establishing standards of care and procedures for peer review;
  - (2) Reducing the cost of prosecuting and defending claims and administering the insurance mechanism:

- (3) Changes in existing law governing the eligibility of injured persons for compensation and the amount of compensation, including limitations on the time within which compensation may be recovered, and redefinition of the doctrine of 'informed consent';
- (4) Possible changes in existing law to establish a procedure for deferring payment of malpractice claims in case of permanent disability;
- (5) Possible changes in existing law to create a physician's privilege to comment on the work of other physicians in nonjudicial proceedings to assist in excluding inadequate practitioners from hospital staffs; and
- (6) Any other matters or procedures which the Governor considers relevant to the problem of medical malpractice reform in the Territory of Guam.
- (e) The Governor is authorized and encouraged to make interim reports to the Speaker of the Legislature concerning specific legislative proposals which need immediate consideration.
- (f) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes of the foregoing Section.

Section 9995.3. Consent to Surgical or medical procedures. The written consent to a surgical or medical procedure, where the conditions set out in Subsections (a), (b) and (c) below are met, on a course

of procedures, shall be presumed to be valid and effective, in the absence of proof by a preponderance of the evidence that the person who sought such consent was not acting in good faith, or that the execution of the consent was induced by fraudulent misrepresentations of material facts, or that the person executing said consent was unable to communicate effectively in the English language or any other language in which the consent is written.

- (a) The consent sets forth in general terms the nature and purpose of the procedures, together with the known risks, if any, of death, brain damage, quadriplegia, paralegia, the loss of function of any organ or limb, or disfiguring scars associated with such procedure or procedures, with the probability of each such risk if reasonably determinable.
- (b) The person making the consent acknowledges that such disclosure of information has been made and that all questions asked about the procedure or procedures have been answered in a satisfactory manner.
- (c) The consent is signed by the patient for whom the procedure is to be performed, or, if the patient for any reason including, but not limited to, competence, infancy, or the fact that, at the latest time that the consent is needed, the patient is under the influence of alcohol, hallucinogens, or drugs, lacks legal capacity to consent, by a person who has legal authority to consent on behalf of such patient in such circumstances.

Except as herein provided, no evidence shall be

admissible to impeach, modify, or limit the authorization for performance of the procedure or procedures set forth in such written consent. This Section shall not effect a physician's right to obtain the oral or implied consent of a patient to a medical procedure.

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Section 9995.4. Persons who may consent to surgical or medical treatment. In addition to such other persons as may be authorized and empowered, any one of the following persons is authorized and empowered to consent, either orally or otherwise, to any surgical or medical treatment or procedures including autopsy not prohibited by law which may be suggested, recommended, prescribed or directed by a duly licensed physician:

(a) Any adult, for himself;

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- (b) Any parent, whether an adult or a minor, for his minor child;
- (c) Any married person, whether an adult or a minor, for himself, and for his spouse;
- (d) Any person temporarily standing in loco parentis whether formally serving or not, for the minor under his care and any guardian, for his ward;
- (e) Any female regardless of age or marital status, for herself when given in connection with pregnancy or childbirth;
- (f) In the absence of a parent, any adult, for his minor brother or sister; or
- (g) In the absence of a parent, any grandparent for his minor grandchild.

Section 9995.5. Emergencies. In addition to any

other instance in which a consent is excused or implied at law, a consent to surgical or medical treatment or procedures, suggested, recommended, prescribed or directed by a duly licensed physician, will be implied where an emergency exists. For the purposes hereof, an emergency is defined as a situation wherein, (a) in competent medical judgment, the proposed surgical or medical treatment or procedures are reasonably necessary, and (b) a person authorized to consent under this Section is not readily available, and any delay in treatment could reasonably be expected to jeopardize the life or health of the person effected, or could reasonably result in disfigurement or impair faculties.

Section 9995.6. Construction of part. The provisions of this Section shall be liberally construed, and all relationships set forth herein shall include the marital, adoptive, foster and step-relations as well as the natural whole blood. A consent by one person so authorized and empowered shall be sufficient. Any person acting in good faith shall be justified in relying on the representations of any person purporting to give such a consent, including, but not limited to, his identity, his age, his marital status, his emancipation, and his relationship to any other person from whom the consent is purportedly given.

Section 9995.7. Right of adult to refuse treatment as to his own person not abridged. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to abridge any right of a person eighteen (13) years of age or over to refuse to

consent to medical or surgical treatment as to his own person.

Section 9995.8. Act not applicable to care and treatment of mentally ill. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to the care and treatment of the mentally ill, which subject shall continue to be governed by existing law independently of the terms and provisions of this Act.

## Section 9995.9. Disciplinary Proceedings:

- (a) Investigations. The Commission on Licensure to Practice the Healing Art in Guam, hereinafter referred to as the Licensure Commission, shall employ such qualified investigators and attorneys as are necessary to fully implement their authority to revoke, suspend, limit or otherwise regulate the licenses of physicians; issue reprimands, fines, require refresher educational courses, or require licensees to submit to medical treatment.
- (b) Hearings. (1) The Licensure Commission shall appoint, with the approval of the Governor, such hearing examiners as shall be necessary to conduct hearings in accordance with Section 9995.9 part (a) of this Act.
  - (2) The Licensure Commission shall have the power to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations setting forth the functions, powers, standards and duties to be followed by any hearing examiners appointed under the provisions of this Section.

power to conduct hearings in accordance with the regulations of the Licensure Commission and its Boards of Examiners, and to issue subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of individuals or the production of pertinent books, records, documents and papers by persons whom they believe to have information relevant to any matter pending before the examiner. Such examiner shall also have the power to administer oaths.

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- (c) Hearing Examiners Decisions. The hearing examiner shall hear evidence submitted and arguments of counsel, if any, with reasonable dispatch, and shall promptly record his decision, supported by findings of fact, and a copy thereof shall immediately be sent to the Licensure Commission and to counsel of record, or the parties, if not represented.
- made by oral testimony or by deposition or interrogatories. Such depositions shall be taken in the
  manner and upon the notice required by the rules for
  taking depositions in civil cases and may be
  introduced into evidence without regard to the
  availability of the witness to testify at the time
  of trial. Any witness, however, may be subpoensed
  by any party to the controversy to testify pursuant
  to the rules appropriate to civil actions and shall
  be considered to be witness of the party who

- (e) Review of the Licensure Commission.
- (1) If application for review is made to the Licensure Commission within 20 days from the date of any decision made as a result of a hearing held by a hearing examiner, the Licensure Commission shall review the evidence, and if deemed advisable by the board, hear argument and additional evidence.
- (2) As soon as practicable, the Licensure Commission shall make a decision and shall file the same with its finding of the facts on which it is based and send a copy thereof to each of the parties in dispute.
- (f) Appeals. Decision by the Licensure Commission shall be conclusive and binding as to all questions of fact, but any medical practitioner may, within 30 days from the date of such decision appeal to the Superior Court of Guam alleging certain error of law under the same terms and conditions as cover appeals in actions involving licensing agencies.

Section 9995.10. General Provisions. (a) There shall be no liability on the part of and no cause of action for libel or slander shall arise against any member of the Licensure Commission, its administrator or any commissioners' representatives for any action taken by any of them in the performance of their respective powers and duties under this Act."

Section 2. Section 1021 of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

"Section 1021. Compensation of Attorneys. Cost to

parties.

(a) In any action for damages for personal injury or death, whether based on tort or contract law, or otherwise, no attorney representing any party to such action shall contract for, charge or collect on a contingent fee basis any fee for his services to such party in excess of the following limits:

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- (1) Fifty percent (50%) on the first One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) recovered;
- (2) Forty percent (40%) on the next Two
  Thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00) recovered;
- (3) Thirty-three and one-third percent (33 1/3%) on the next Forty-Seven Thousand Dollars (\$47,000.00) recovered;
- (4) Twenty percent (20%) on the next Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00) recovered;
- (5) Ten percent (10%) on any amount recovered over One Hundred Thousand Dollars
  (\$100,000.00); and
- (6) Where the amount recovered is for the benefit of an infant or incompetent and the action is settled without trial the foregoing limits shall apply, except that the fee on any amount recovered up to Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00) shall not exceed twenty-five percent (25%).
- (b) No attorney shall enter into such contingent fee arrangement with his client without first advising the client of his right and affording the client an opportunity to retain the attorney under an arrangement whereby the attorney would be compensated on the basis of the reasonable value of his services.
- (c) Such contingent legal fee shall be computed on the net sum recovered by the client after deducting

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disbursements made in connection with the institution and prosecution of the client's claim and litigation.

- (d) The contingent legal fee within the permissible maximum limits shall include legal services rendered on any appeal or review or on any retrial, but this shall not be deemed to require an attorney to take an appeal.
- (e) If, at the conclusion of any such action for damages, an attorney considers that the contingent fee within such maximum limits to be insufficient he may apply to the court, with written notice to the client, for an increase in the fee, which the court after a hearing may grant in such amount, if any, as is deemed reasonable in all of the circumstances.
- of Subsection (a) of this Section alone, the measure and mode of compensation of attorneys and counselors at law is left to the agreement, express or implied, of the parties.
- (g) Parties to actions or proceedings are entitled to costs and disbursements, as hereinafter provided."
- Section 3. Subsection (3) of Section 340 of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby amended to read as follows:
  - "(3). An action for libel, slander, assault, battery, false imprisonment, seduction, or for injury to, or for the death of, one caused by the wrongful act or neglect of another, except as specifically provided for in Section 349, or by a depositor against a bank for the

payment of a forged or raised check, or a check that bears a forged or unauthorized endorsement.

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Section 4. A new Section 349 is hereby added to the Code of Civil Procedure to read as follows:

"Section 349. Action to recover damages for injuries.

An action to recover damages for injuries to the person arising from any medical, surgical or dental treatment, omission or operation shall be commenced within one (1) year from the date when the injury is first discovered; provided, that such action shall be commenced within four (4) years from the date of treatment, omission or operation upon which the action is based."

Section 5. A new Section 390 is hereby added to the Code of Civil Procedure to read as follows:

"Section 390. Exemplary damages in malpractice cases. Any damages awarded to a client in a tort suit based on health care or professional services rendered or which should have been rendered by a health professional or health care institution to a patient shall be placed in a special fund that may be expanded at the discretion of the Administrator, Guam Memorial Hospital, for the improvement of medical services within the Territory of Guam."

Section 6. Section 6500.10 of the Government Code of Guam is hereby repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

"Section 6500.10. Exclusive Remedy. The remedies provided by this Chapter shall be exclusive as against the Government of Guam, its officers, agents and employees who are acting within the scope of their authority. No

further or additional proceedings against the employee or employees, officer or officers, agent or agents, whose acts or omissions gave rise to the claim may be heard by any court once a claim has been filed pursuant to this Chapter. No claimant may collect a judgment against an employee, agent or officer of the government and, because of the same act or acts, omission or omissions, a judgment against the government. Satisfaction of a settlement with judgment against an employee, agent, or officer of the government shall constitute a forfsiture by the claimant of all rights against the government by reason of the same subject matter.

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Section 7. A new Subsection (7) is hereby added to Section 1973 of the Code of Civil Procedure to read as follows:

"(7) An agreement, promise, contract or warranty of cure relating to medical treatment, or the results of a service to be rendered by a person licensed by the Territory of Guam to practice a 'Healing Art'."

Section 8. Section 6500.13 of the Government Code of Guam is hereby repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

"Section 6500.13. Limitation on Tort Liability;

- (a) Government Health Professional means any person who is licensed or certified to practice a 'healing art' in Guam and is practicing that art within a Government of Guam facility as an agent of the Government of Guam.
- (b) The Government of Guam shall be liable in tort for damages arising from the negligent acts of Government Sealth Professionals performed within Government of Guam

facilities as an agent of the Government of Guam at the request of the government. Government Health Professionals shall be considered as an agent of the Government of Guam within the meaning of Section 6500.20 of the Government Code.

- (c) For all claims, the Government of Guam shall not be liable for more than Thirty-Five Thousand Dollars (\$35,000) in an action for wrongful death, nor for more than One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000) in any other tort action.
- (d) The Government of Guam shall not be liable for interest prior to the date of judgment, nor for punitive damages."
- Section 9. The provisions of Section 8 shall expire one (1) year after the effective date of this Act.

Section 10. Repealer. All Acts and parts of Acts are repealed insofar as they are inconsistent with this Act.

Section 11. Severability. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held to be invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of the provision to other persons of similarly situated or to different circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

Section 12. Effective Date. This Act shall take effect immediately upon enactment.