I MINA'TRENTAI SAIS NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2022 (SECOND) Regular Session

Bill No. 112-36 (COR)

As Substituted and further Amended by the Committee on Health, Land, Justice, and Culture

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AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER 10 OF DIVISION 1, TITLE 10, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED; TO ADD A NEW § 42A101(i)(20) TO CHAPTER 42A OF DIVISION 3, TITLE 7, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED; TO AMEND § 42A101(j) OF CHAPTER 42A, DIVISION 3, TITLE 7, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED; RELATIVE TO MEDICAL MALPRACTICE IN THE TERRITORY OF GUAM

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

- 2 Section 1. Chapter 10 of Division 1, Title 10, Guam Code Annotated, is
- 3 hereby *amended*, *to* read:

4

5 "CHAPTER 10

1	MEDICAL MALPRACTICE MANDATORY ARBITRATION <u>PRE-</u>
2	SCREENING ACT
3	§ 10100. Title.
4	§ 1010 <u>0.1 Legislative Statement</u> Definitions.
5	§ 10102. <u>Definitions Mandatory Arbitration</u> .
6	§ 10103. Initiation of Complaint and Pre-Screening Arbitration.
7	§ 10104. Response to Demand.
8	§ 10105. Applicability of Statute of Limitations.
9	§ 10106. Standard of Care.
0	§ 10107. Administration of Medical Malpractice Pre-Screening Arbitration.
1	§ 10108. <u>Authority to Enact Rules and Procedures</u> Selection of Arbitrators.
12	§ 10109. Mediation Challenge for Bias.
13	§ 10110. <u>Application of Guam International Arbitration Law; Decision shall</u>
4	be Final and Binding Rules of Arbitration.
15	§ 10111. Arbitration of Disputes Involving Sexual Assault and Sexual
16	Harassment. Multiple Petitioners and Multiple Respondents.
17	§ 10112. Offer of Reparation.
18	§ 10113. Appointment of Guardian Ad Litem.
19	§ 10114. Stay of Proceedings When Suit is Filed.
20	§ 10115. Failure to Arbitrate Pre-Screen under this Chapter.
21	§ 10116. Service of Documents upon Arbitrators; Ex Parte Contract.
22	§ 10117. Witnesses before Pre-Screening Judge Arbitrators.
23	§ 10118. Evidence and Testimony.
24	§ 10119. Identification of Expert Witnesses.
25	§ 10120. Identification of Witnesses and Documents.
26	§ 10121. Additional Discovery.
27	§ 10122. Time and Place of Pre-Screening Arbitration Hearing.

- 1 § 10123. <u>Pre-Screening Arbitration</u> Briefs.
- 2 § 10124. Representation by Counsel.
- § 10125. Attendance at Hearings.
- 4 § 10126. Oaths
- 5 § 10127. Arbitration Pre-Screening in the Absence of a Party.
- 6 § 10128. Adjournments.
- 7 § 10129. Waiver of Statutory Rights.
- 8 § 10130. Fees and Costs of Arbitration.
- 9 § 10131. Damages.
- 10 § 10132. Timely Award.
- § 10133. Award of <u>Pre-Screening Judge Arbitrators</u>.
- 12 § 10134. Delivery of Award to Parties.
- § 10135. Confirmation of Award.
- § 10136. Vacation of <u>Pre-Screening Arbitration</u> Award.
- 15 § 10137. Modification of Award.
- § 10138. Notice of Motion to Vacate or Modify.
- § 10139. Notice of Appeal and Request for Trial de Novo.
- 18 § 10140. Procedures at Trial de Novo
- 19 § 10141. Scheduling of the Trial de Novo.
- § 10142. The Prevailing Party in the Trial de Novo; Costs.
- § 10143. Sanction for Failing to Prevail in the Trial de Novo.
- § 10144. Applicability to Government of Guam and its Agencies.
- § 10145. Prospective Effect of Chapter.
- § 10146. This Chapter to Prevail.
- § 10147. Reporting Requirement Severability Clause.
- § 10148. Severability Clause.

1	§ 10100. Title. This Chapter may be cited as the Medical Malpractice Pre-
2	Screening Mandatory Arbitration Act.
3	§ 10100.1 Legislative Statement. I Liheslaturan Guåhan finds that P.L. 21-
4	43, also known as the Medical Malpractice Mandatory Arbitration Act, raises the
5	costs of medical malpractice claims to prohibitive amounts. Such financial barriers
6	can prevent those who have suffered medical malpractice injuries from seeking
7	justice and reparations.
8	However, I Liheslaturan Guåhan also recognizes the unique medical climate
9	on Guam, where there has always been a shortage of medical practitioners. It is not
10	our intent to drive these numbers lower, but to find a fair and balanced solution for
11	all parties involved which prioritize patients protection.
12	The history of medical malpractice legislation on Guam is lengthy, originating
13	with Bill No. 441 in 1975, also known as the Malpractice Claims Mandatory
14	Screening and Mandatory Arbitration Act. Bill No. 441 was found unconstitutional
15	and struck down in the 1984 court case Awa v. Guam Memorial Hospital Authority,
16	finding "it impossible to construe the Act so as to give effect to its contradictory and
17	incomplete provisions." In 1991, the Committee on Health, Ecology, and Welfare
18	found that the medical malpractice problem had reached crisis levels in recent years.
19	In an effort to lower prohibitive medical malpractice insurance premiums, Bill No.
20	325 was introduced by the 21st Guam Legislature, which then became the Medical
21	Malpractice Mandatory Arbitration Act that stands today.
22	It was determined in U.S. District Court cases, Nicholas v. Guam Healthcare
23	Dev. Inc. et al. Civil Case Nos. 1:20-cv-00004, ECF No.45; DelaRosa v. Arqfiles, et
24	al., 1:20-cv-00015, ECF No.33. by Chief Judge Mangloña that Guam's current
25	mandatory arbitration law does not explain what to do when an indigent plaintiff is
26	incapable of paying his or her half of the cost of arbitration. Judge Mangloña further
27	stated: "It would be manifestly unfair to enforce the statutory requirement against a

1	person financially incapable of arbitrating. Doing so would have the absurd result
2	of prohibiting the poor from recovering on a claim they might be otherwise entitled
3	to. It would likewise shield the healthcare industry from ever owing liability to the
4	underprivileged. There is no evidence to indicate that the Guam legislature enacted
5	the MMMAA with such a draconian purpose in mind."
6	The goal of any legislation addressing medical malpractice claims should be
7	as follows: (1) to prevent the filing in court of actions against healthcare providers
8	for liability in situations where the facts do not permit a reasonable judgement of
9	malpractice; and (2) to make fair and impartial the proceeding of such claims that
10	are, or reasonably may be, well-founded.
11	It is, therefore, the intent of <i>I Liheslaturan Guåhan</i> to enact such legislation.
12	§ 10101. Definitions. For the purposes of As used in this chapter:
13	(a) Arbitration means any arbitration pursuant to the Guam
14	International Arbitration Law (Chapter 42A, Division 3, Title 7, of the Guam
15	Code Annotated).
16	(b) Arbitral tribunal means a sole arbitrator, or a panel of arbitrators
17	selected pursuant to the Guam International Arbitration Law.
18	(c) Claimant or Patient means the person, his relatives, his heirs-at-
19	law or personal representative pursuing a claim, or any third party or other
20	party pursuing a claim against a health professional or healthcare provider.
21	(d) Defendant means the health professional or healthcare provider
22	defending a claim pursuant to this Chapter filed by a claimant.
23	(a) Association means the American Arbitration Association or other
24	entity organized to arbitrate disputes pursuant to this Chapter.
25	(eb) Health professional or healthcare provider means any person
26	licensed or certified to practice the healing arts within the territory of Guam.

1 (c) Health care institution means any health care facility, health
2 maintenance organization or independent practice association operated
3 primarily to provide medical services.
4 (fd) Malpractice means any tort or breach of contract based on health

- (<u>f</u>d) *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 a health care institution to a patient.
- (g) Informed Consent is defined pursuant to the provision of § 11104, § 11105, § 11106, and § 11107 of Chapter 11, Title 10, Guam Code Annotated.
- (e) Petitioner means the patient, his relatives, his heirs-at-law or personal representative pursuing a claim in arbitration, or any third party or other party pursuing a claim in arbitration, against a health professional or health care provider.
- (f) Respondent means the health professional or health care provider defending a claim in arbitration filed by a petitioner.
- (h) Judge means judge or magistrate of court of competent jurisdiction.

 § 10102. Mandatory Medical Malpractice Pre-Screening Arbitration.

 Any claim for damages for personal injury or death on account of alleged medical malpractice of a healthcare provider that accrues or is being pursued in the territory of Guam, whether in tort, contract, or otherwise, shall be submitted to mandatory Malpractice Pre-Screening arbitration pursuant to the terms of this Chapter if it is a controversy between the patient, his relatives, his heirs-at-law or personal representative or any third party or other party, and the health professional or health care institution, or their employees or agents, and is based on malpractice, tort, contract, strict liability, or any other alleged violation of a legal duty incident to the acts of the health professional or health care institution, or incident to services rendered or to be rendered by the health professional or health care institution.

§ 10103. Initiation of Complaint and Pre-Screening Arbitration. Arbitration A claim is initiated by a claimant or claimants petitioner or petitioners filing a Pre-Screening Complaint in the Court of competent jurisdiction and serving Pre-Screening Complaint a written demand for arbitration upon a respondent or respondents defendant or defendants in the same manner provided by law for the service of summons in the Superior Court of Guam; except that the claimant petitioner or his agent may serve the Pre-Screening Complaint demand without the necessity of it being served by a Marshal of the Superior Court of Guam. The demand for arbitration shall not be filed in the Superior Court of Guam, and arbitration shall not be filed in the Superior Court of Guam, unless the petitioner or petitioners require the appointment of a Guardian Ad Litem, as provided for in § 10113 of this Chapter. The demand for arbitration shall be filed with the Association. The Pre-Screening Complaint demand for arbitration shall state the name and address of the claimant or claimants petitioner or petitioners, identify the defendant or defendants respondent or respondents, and shall outline the factual basis of the claim and the alleged acts of negligence or wrongdoing of the defendant or defendants respondent or respondents.

(a) Prior to the filing for a Medical Malpractice Pre-Screening, a claimant shall provide no less than ninety (90) day notification in writing to a defendant, for whom a complaint of medical malpractice is claimed against, of his or her intent to file for a Pre-Screening, in the same manner provided by law for a service of summons in the Court; except that the claimant or his or her agent may serve the Pre-Screening Notification. The notification shall state the name and address of the claimant or claimants, identify the defendant or defendants, and shall outline the factual basis of the claim and the alleged acts of negligence or wrongdoing of the defendant or defendants. The applicable statute of limitation shall be tolled during the ninety (90) day period.

(b) Nothing herein shall prohibit a healthcare provider from exercising his or
 her right to expressions of sympathy or benevolence relating to the pain, suffering,
 or death of a patient involved in the incident with the health professional, to the
 patient or the family of the patient, which is inadmissible as evidence of an admission
 of liability in any civil action or any arbitration proceedings.

(c) Immediately following receipt of a Pre-Screening Complaint pursuant to this Chapter, the Court shall seal the case and refer the matter to a Judge for Pre-Screening.

(d) Pre-Dispute Arbitration Agreements. Should a claimant have a Pre-Dispute Arbitration Agreement to arbitrate a malpractice claim with a health professional or healthcare provider, the claimant may not pursue his remedies under the Medical Malpractice Pre-Screening Act.

§ 10104. Response to Demand. Within twenty (20) days after service of a Pre-Screening Complaint pursuant to this chapter demand for arbitration, the respondent or respondents defendant or defendants shall file an response Answer to the Pre-Screening Complaint pursuant to this chapter demand for arbitration and serve it upon the claimant or claimants petitioner or petitioners, or their attorney. The response shall identify any defenses then known to the defendant or defendants respondent or respondents. If a defendant respondent fails to timely file an answer a response, then the claimant or claimants petitioner or petitioners may proceed in default to Pre-Screening appoint an arbitration panel pursuant to § 10108 of this Chapter.

§ 10105. Applicability of Statute of Limitations. A claim shall be waived and forever barred as against a <u>defendant respondent</u> if on the date the Pre-Screening <u>Complaint demand</u> is <u>filed served</u> the applicable statute of limitations would bar the claim.

1 § 10106. Standard of Care. The prevailing standard of duty, practice, or care by a reasonable physician in the same field practicing medicine in the community at 2 3 the time of the alleged malpractice shall be the standard applied in the Pre-Screening, arbitration, and trial provided that it shall be an affirmative defense that can be 4 disputed for a physician who in good faith with the informed consent in writing of 5 the patient, provided care in another specialty because of the unavailability of a 6 practitioner on island who offers said specialty, when the failure to provide said care 7 8 would have adverse consequences for the patient. 9 10107. Administration of Medical Malpractice Pre-Screening 10 **Arbitration.** The Association shall administer a proceeding filed under this Chapter. 11 The administrative expense shall be as agreed to by the parties and the Association, 12 or as may be provided by the Association. The administrative costs shall be equally shared by the parties subject to an award of costs by the panel as provided in § 10130 13 14 herein 15 (a) A Pre-Screening shall be conducted promptly upon notice in writing to all parties and their counsel. Pre-Screening shall examine, but not be limited to the 16 17 following: 18 (1) Testimony of witnesses which may be taken remotely by telephone, videoconference, or any other electronic means. 19 20 (2) Any findings of fact and decisions made by Guam health licensing 21 boards on the same subject of the complaint. (3) Expert witness testimony or affidavits submitted by both claimant 22 and defendant from a medical professional in the same or similar field, 23 24 licensed to practice on Guam or any other U.S. jurisdictions, that attest 25 to whether or not there may be a breach of the standard of care pursuant to § 10106 of this chapter. 26

1	(4) Any records for examination to determine whether the defendant
2	acquired informed consent from the claimant prior to and during
3	treatment pursuant to the provisions of § 11104, § 11105, §11106, and
4	§ 11107 of Chapter 11, Title 10, Guam Code Annotated.
5	(b) Upon consideration of the above evidence, the Judge shall make a pre-
6	screening decision as to whether:
7	(1) The evidence supports the preliminary conclusion that the defendant
8	or defendants failed to comply with the appropriate standard of care;
9	(2) The evidence does not support the preliminary conclusion that the
10	defendant or defendants failed to meet the applicable standard of care; and
11	(3) The conduct complained of was or was not a factor in any resultant
12	damages.
13	(4) The evidence supports the preliminary conclusion that a claim or
14	defense may be frivolous in nature and impose sanctions, as appropriate
15	against a claimant or defendant in accordance with the standards set forth in
16	Guam Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 11 (b), in addition to any sanctions
17	imposed on counsel.
18	(c) If the Judge finds that the evidence supports the preliminary conclusion
19	that the defendant(s) failed to comply with the appropriate standard of care and that
20	the conduct complained of was a factor in causing damages to claimants(s), the
21	Judge shall proceed to set a preliminary monetary settlement value on the claim,
22	distinguishing between economic and noneconomic damages.
23	(d) The record of Pre-Screening proceedings and the Pre-Screening decision
24	reached by the Judge shall be sealed permanently if a trial is not pursued.
25	(e) Either party may pursue their right to a jury or a non-jury trial within 30
26	days after the Pre-Screening Judge renders its decision by notifying the court of the
27	party's intent to proceed to trial.

(f) <u>1</u>	The Pro	e-Sc ₁	reening I)eci	sion	of the Jud	lge s	hall b	e a	admissible	e as e	vider	<u>1ce</u>
in the per	nding	trial	brought	by	the	claimant,	but	such	a	decision	shall	not	be
conclusive	and c	an be	e refuted	by :	admi	issible evi	denc	<u>e.</u>					

(g) Pre-Screening Decision of the Judge shall not be considered a civil judgement or a court-ordered action, finding, admission, or statement of liability.

§ 10108. <u>Authority to Enact Rules and Procedures Selection for Arbitrators.</u>

The Supreme Court of Guam is authorized to enact rules and procedures implementing the Pre-Screening provisions of this Act.

An arbitration under this Chapter shall be heard by a panel of three (3) arbitrators. The chairperson shall be decided by the three (3) panel members and shall have jurisdiction over pre-hearing procedures. The three (3) panel members shall include an attorney, a physician, preferably but not necessarily from the respondent's medical specialty, and the third shall be a person who is neither a doctor, lawyer, or representative of a health care institution or insurance company. A minimum of two (2) of the three (3) panel members shall be residents of Guam.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (d), arbitrator candidates shall be selected pursuant to the rules and procedures of the Association from a pool of candidates generated by the Association. The rules and procedures of the Association pertaining to a selection of arbitrators under this chapter shall require that the Association send simultaneously to each party an identical list of five (5) arbitrator candidates in each of the three (3) categories together with a brief biographical statement on each candidate. A party may strike from the list any name which is unacceptable and shall number the remaining names in order of preference. When the lists are returned to the Association they shall be compared and the first mutually agreeable candidate in each category shall be invited to serve.

- (b) Where no mutually agreed upon arbitrator is selected for any category, a second list of that category shall be sent pursuant to subsection (a).
- (c) If a complete panel is not selected by mutual agreement of the parties pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) then under the applicable rules and procedures of the Association, the Association shall appoint the remainder of the panel on whom agreement has not been reached by the parties. The appointment by the Association shall be subject to challenge by any party for cause which challenge may allege facts to establish that unusual community or professional pressures will unreasonably influence the objectivity of the panelists. A request to strike an arbitrator for cause shall be determined by the regional director or comparable officer of the Association.
- (d) The parties shall not be restricted to the arbitrator candidates submitted for consideration. If all parties mutually agree upon a panelist within a designated category, the panelist shall be invited to serve.

§ 10109. Mediation Challenge for Bias.

Parties may, at any time make a motion to the Pre-Screening Judge to hold proceedings in abeyance upon mutual consent and pursuant to any agreed upon terms and conditions, while the parties submit their dispute to Mediation pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 43A, Title 7, of the Guam Code Annotated.

The Association shall make an initial screening for bias as may be appropriate and shall require a candidate for a particular case to complete a current personal disclosure statement under oath. In addition to other relevant information this statement shall disclose any personal acquaintance with any of the parties or their counsel and the nature of such acquaintance. If this statement reveals facts which suggest the possibility of partiality, the Association shall communicate those facts to the parties if the panelist is proposed by the arbitration association.

1	(a) Any party may propound reasonable questions to an arbitrator
2	candidate if such questions are propounded within ten (10) days of the receipt
3	of the candidate's name. Such questions shall be propounded through the
4	Association and the candidate shall respond to the Association promptly.
5	(b) A party shall not communicate with a candidate directly or
6	indirectly except through the Association at any time after the filing of the
7	demand for arbitration. Any candidate who is aware of such communication
8	shall immediately notify the Association.
9	§ 10110. Application of Guam International Arbitration Law;
10	Decision shall be Final and Binding Rules of Arbitration.
11	Parties may, at any time make a motion to the Pre-Screening Judge to hold
12	proceedings in abeyance upon mutual consent and pursuant to any agreed upon terms
13	and conditions, while the parties submit their dispute to arbitration pursuant to the
14	Guam International Arbitration Law provided for in Chapter 42A, Division 3, Title
15	7, of the Guam Code Annotated. The decision of an arbitral tribunal involving a
16	medical malpractice dispute submitted in accordance to the Guam International
17	Arbitration Law shall be final and binding.
18	The arbitration proceeding shall be subject to rules promulgated by the
19	Association in conformance with this chapter.
20	§ 10111. Arbitration of Disputes Involving Sexual Assault and Sexual
21	Harassment Multiple Petitioners and Multiple Respondents.
22	Pursuant to Public Law 36-120, at the election of the person alleging
23	conduct constituting a sexual assault dispute or sexual harassment dispute, or the
24	named representative of a class or in a collective action alleging such conduct, this
25	chapter shall not apply.

1	In cases involving a common question of law or fact, when there are multiple
2	petitioners and/or multiple respondents, the disputes, controversies, and issues shall
3	be consolidated into a single arbitration proceeding.
4	(a) A person who is not a party to the arbitration may join in the
5	arbitration at the request of any party with all the rights and
6	obligations of the original parties. Each party to an arbitration under
7	this chapter is deemed to be bound by the joinder of a new party.
8	§ 10112. Offer of Reparation. Prior to the institution of a proceeding or
9	claim, or Pre-Screening Complaint by a patient, any offer of reparations and all
10	communications incidental thereto made in writing to a patient by a health
11	professional or health care institution are privileged and may not be used by any
12	party to establish the liability or measure of damages attributable to the offeror.
13	(a) Such an offer shall provide that a patient has thirty (30) days to
14	accept or reject the offer, or such lesser period of time as may be necessitated
15	by the condition or health of the patient.
16	(b) After any rejection or the lapse of the applicable time, any party
17	may file a Pre-Screening Complaint pursuant to this chapter demand
18	arbitration.
19	(c) Any such offer to a patient shall include a statement that the patient
20	may consult legal counsel before rejecting or accepting the offer.
21	(d) In a case where a potential claim is identified by a health
22	professional or health care institution where reparations, in its judgment, are
23	not appropriate, the professional or institution may, at its option, file a demand
24	for arbitration file a Pre-Screening Complaint which demand shall identify the
25	potential claim and deny liability.
26	§ 10113. Appointment of Guardian Ad Litem.

(a) When a minor, or an insane or incompetent person is a <u>claimant</u> petitioner, he must appear either by general guardian or a Guardian Ad Litem appointed by a <u>Court of competent jurisdiction</u> the <u>Superior Court of Guam</u>. A Guardian Ad Litem may be appointed in a claim for arbitration under this ehapter when it is deemed by a judge of <u>such Court</u> the <u>Superior Court of Guam</u> to be expedient to represent the minor, insane, or incompetent person in the <u>arbitration</u> proceeding, notwithstanding he may have a general guardian and may have appeared by him. The general guardian or Guardian Ad Litem so appearing for an infant, insane or incompetent person in any <u>arbitration</u> proceeding shall have the power to compromise the same and to agree to any settlement or decision of the <u>arbitrators</u> to be entered therein against his ward, subject to the approval of <u>the Judge.</u> a <u>majority of the arbitrators</u>.

- (b) A Guardian Ad Litem appointed by the Superior Court of Guam to pursue a claim for arbitration shall be appointed pursuant to §373 of the Guam Code of Civil Procedure. Any petition to appoint a Guardian Ad Litem to pursue a claim for arbitration shall have a copy of the Pre-Screening Complaint demand for arbitration attached thereto.
- § 10114. Stay of Proceedings When Suit Is Filed. If any suit or proceeding is brought in the courts of Guam upon any issue referable to Pre-Screening arbitration under this chapter, the court in which said suit is pending, upon being satisfied that the issue involved in such suit or proceeding is referable to Pre-Screening arbitration under this chapter, shall upon application of one of the parties, stay all proceedings in the action until such Pre-Screening arbitration has been had in accordance with the terms of this chapter.
- § 10115. Failure to <u>Pre-Screen</u> Arbitrate Under This Chapter. The party aggrieved by the alleged failure, neglect, or refusal of another to <u>Pre-Screening</u> arbitrate under this chapter, may petition the <u>Superior</u> Court of Guam, for an order

directing that such <u>Pre-Screening</u> arbitration proceed in the manner provided for in this chapter. Five (5) days' notice in writing of such application shall be served upon the party in default. Service thereof shall be made in the manner provided by law for the service of summons in the <u>Superior</u> Court of <u>Guam</u>. The court shall hear the

5 parties, and the court shall then make an order directing the parties to proceed to <u>Pre-</u>

Screening arbitration in accordance with the terms of this chapter.

§ 10116. Service of Documents upon Arbitrators; Ex Parte Contract. Once the arbitration panel has been selected, each of the arbitrators shall be provided with a copy of the demand for arbitration and any responses thereto by the Association. Each of the arbitrators shall also be provided by the Association with the parties—notices to each other identifying experts, witnesses, documents and arbitration briefs as authorized in this chapter. Any motions or requests for additional discovery shall also be served upon each of the arbitrators through the Association.

§ 10117. Witnesses Before <u>Pre-Screening Judge</u> Arbitrators. The Pre-Screening <u>Judge</u> panel or its chairperson in the arbitration proceeding shall, upon application by a party to the proceeding, and may upon its own determination, issue a subpoena requiring a person to appear and be examined with reference to a matter within the scope of the proceeding, and to produce books, records, or papers pertinent to the proceeding. In case of disobedience to the subpoena, the <u>Judge in Pre-Screening may chairperson or a majority of the arbitration panel in the arbitration proceeding may petition the Superior Court of Guam to require the attendance and testimony of the witness and the production of books, papers, and documents. The <u>Superior Court of Guam</u>, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena, may issue an order requiring that person to appear and to produce books, records, and papers and give evidence touching the matter in question. Failure to obey the order of the Court may be punished by the Court as contempt. The fees for the attendance of any person to attend before the <u>Pre-Screening arbitration</u> panel as</u>

a witness shall be the same as the fees for witnesses subpoenaed before the Superior
Court of Guam. The Superior Court of Guam shall order a witness to pay the cost of
the aggrieved party, to include attorney's fees, if it is determined that the witness
wrongfully failed to appear during Pre-Screening before the arbitration panel.

- § 10118. Evidence and Testimony. A hearing shall be informal and the <u>Pre-Screening Judge arbitrators</u> shall be the sole judge of the relevancy and materiality of the evidence offered.
 - (a) The Pre-Screening <u>Judge</u> arbitrators may receive and consider evidence in the form of an affidavit but shall give appropriate weight to any objections made. All documents to be considered by the Pre-Screening <u>Judge</u> arbitrators shall be filed at the hearing.
 - (b) Testimony shall be taken under oath and a record of the proceedings shall be made by a tape recording. Any party, at the party's expense, may have transcriptions or copies of the recording made or may provide for a written transcript of the proceedings. The costs of any transcription ordered by the panel for its own use shall be deemed part of the costs of the proceedings.
 - (c) Expert testimony shall not be required but where expert testimony is used, it shall be admitted under the same circumstances as in a civil trial and be subject to cross-examination.
 - (d) The party with the burden of establishing a standard of care and breach thereof shall establish such standards whether by the introduction of expert testimony, or by other competent proof of the standard and the breach thereof, which may include the use of published works as provided in subsection (e).
 - (e) Authoritative, published works on the general and specific subjects in issue may be admitted and argued from, upon prior notice to all other parties.

(f) The Pre-Screening <u>Judge</u> panel shall accord such weight and probative worth to expert evidence as it deems appropriate. The Pre-Screening <u>Judge</u> panel may call a neutral expert on its own motion, which expert witness shall be subject to cross-examination by the parties. The costs of the expert will be deemed a cost of the proceeding.

§ 10119. Identification of Expert Witnesses. Within thirty (30) days after receipt of defendants answer the arbitrators have been selected, any claimant petitioner pursuing a claim against a defendant respondent shall identify the expert witnesses that the claimant petitioner—will call at the Pre-Screening arbitration hearing. When identifying such experts, the claimant petitioner shall provide the name of the expert, the address of the expert, and shall state the subject matter on which the expert is expected to testify and state the substance of the facts and opinions to which the expert is to testify and a summary of the grounds for each opinion. Within thirty (30) days after the claimant petitioner has identified his experts, the defendant respondent shall identify the expert witnesses that the defendant respondent will call to testify at the Pre-Screening arbitration hearing. The defendant respondent shall provide the name of the expert witness, the address of the expert witness, and state the subject matter on which the expert is expected to testify, and state the substance of the facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify and a summary of the grounds for each opinion.

§ 10120. Identification of Witnesses and Documents. Within thirty (30) days after the <u>defendant respondent</u> has identified <u>defendant's respondent's</u> expert witnesses, the parties shall exchange a list of witnesses that they expect to call to testify at the <u>Pre-Screening arbitration</u> hearing along with a summary of each witnesses' proposed testimony. The parties shall also provide each other with copies of all documents and material that they intend to introduce as evidence at the <u>Pre-Screening arbitration</u> hearing.

§ 10121. Additional Discovery. Additional discovery, not otherwise provided for in this chapter, such as depositions, interrogatories and requests to produce, shall not be permitted unless:

- (a) The parties stipulate to allow additional discovery; or,
- (b) A Pre-Screening Judge at Pre-Screening may A majority of the arbitrators at the pre- arbitration conference provided for in § 10122 of this chapter authorize additional discovery for good cause shown upon the application of a party to the Pre-Screening arbitration proceeding. The Pre-Screening Judge arbitrators shall liberally authorize additional discovery if it is necessary in order for a claimant or defendant petitioner or respondent to more adequately present or defend a claim.
- § 10122. Time and Place of <u>Pre-Screening Arbitration</u> Hearing. Within thirty (30) days after the parties have exchanged their lists of witnesses and provided each other with the documents that the parties intend to introduce as evidence at the <u>Pre-Screening arbitration hearing</u>, the arbitrators shall meet at a place designated by the chairperson and the <u>Pre-Screening Judge shall</u> conduct a pre-screening arbitration conference for the purpose of deciding upon a date and place for the <u>Pre-Screening arbitration</u> hearing, and for the purpose of deciding whether additional discovery should be permitted pursuant to § 10121 of this chapter. The arbitrators, or a majority of them, shall agree upon a date and place for the arbitration hearing. The <u>Pre-Screening arbitration</u> hearing shall be conducted within ninety (90) days after the pre-screening arbitration conference between the arbitrators and the parties unless agreed otherwise by the parties. Oral notice to the parties at the pre-screening arbitration hearing shall be deemed sufficient. On a motion of any party, a <u>Pre-Screening Judge</u> may enlarge any <u>Pre-Screening deadline</u> in this chapter on a showing of good cause.

1	§ 10123. Pre-Screening Arbitration Briefs. Any Pre-Screening arbitration
2	brief to be filed by a <u>claimant petitioner</u> must be filed at least ten (10) working days
3	before the Pre-screening arbitration hearing. Any Pre-Screening arbitration brief to
4	be filed by a <u>defendant</u> respondent must be filed at least five (5) working days before
5	the Pre-Screening arbitration hearing. A claimant petitioner may file a reply brief,
6	which shall respond only to matters discussed in the <u>defendant's</u> respondent's <u>Pre-</u>
7	Screening arbitration brief, no later than two (2) working days before the arbitration
8	hearing.

- (a) The <u>Pre-Screening Judge panel</u> may order submission of post-hearing briefs within ten (10) calendar days after the closing of hearings. In written briefs, each party may summarize the evidence in testimony and may propose a comprehensive award of remedial or compensatory elements.
- § 10124. Representation by Counsel. Any party may be represented in hearings before the arbitration panel by counsel. A party may appear without counsel, and shall be advised of such right and the right to retain counsel in a manner calculated to inform the person of the nature and complexity of a proceeding. by a simple concise form to be distributed by the Association administering the arbitration.
- § 10125. Attendance at Hearings. Parties to the arbitration and their counsel are entitled to attend all hearings. Non-party witnesses may be excluded by either party upon request.
- § 10126. Oaths. The <u>Pre-Screening Judge arbitrators</u> shall require all witnesses at the <u>Pre-Screening arbitration</u> hearing to testify under oath.
- § 10127. <u>Pre-Screening Arbitration</u> in the Absence of a Party. The <u>Pre-Screening arbitration</u> may proceed in the absence of any party who, after due notice, fails to be present. An award shall not be made solely on the default of a party. The Pre-Screening Judge arbitrators shall require the attending party to submit evidence.

§ 10128. Adjournments. Hearings may be adjourned by the Pre-Screening <u>Judge</u> a majority of the arbitrators only for good cause, and an appropriate fee will be charged if the arbitrators determine that a party has wrongfully caused an adjournment to take place.

§ 10129. Waiver of Statutory Rights. Any party who proceeds with arbitration after knowledge that any provision of this chapter has not been complied with and fails to state his objections thereto in writing shall be deemed to have waived his right to object.

§ 10130. Fees and Costs of <u>Pre-Screening</u> Arbitration. Except for the parties to the <u>Pre-Screening</u> arbitration and their agents, officers, and employees, all witnesses appearing pursuant to subpoena are entitled to receive fees and mileage in the same amount and under the same circumstances as prescribed by law for witnesses in civil actions in the <u>Superior</u> Court of <u>Guam</u>. The fee and mileage of a witness subpoenaed upon the application of a party to the <u>Pre-Screening</u> arbitration shall be paid by that party. The fee and mileage of a witness subpoenaed solely upon the determination of <u>the Pre-Screening Judge</u> the arbitrator or the majority of a panel of arbitrators shall be <u>divided</u> by the <u>Parties</u> or as decided by the <u>Pre-Screening Judge</u> paid in the manner provided for the payment of the arbitrators' expenses.

- (a) The costs of each arbitrator's fees and expenses, together with any administrative fee may be assessed against any party in the award or may be assessed among parties in such proportions as may be determined in the <u>Pre-Screening arbitration</u> award. Each party shall bear its own attorney's fees in the <u>Pre-Screening arbitration</u> proceeding.
- § 10131. Damages. Damages shall be monetary only and shall be without limitation as to nature or amount unless otherwise provided by law.
- § 10132. Timely Award. The award of the arbitrators shall be rendered promptly by the arbitrators and, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, not later than

twenty (20) business days from the date of the close of the hearing. However, if the arbitrators fail to render an award within twenty (20) business days from the date of the close of the hearing, the arbitrators' award shall not be vacated on this ground unless it can be proven that a party has been seriously prejudiced due to the fact that the arbitrators have not rendered an award within twenty (20) business days.

- § 10133. Award of <u>Pre-Screening Judge</u> Arbitrators. A <u>Pre-Screening</u> <u>Judge majority of the panel of arbitrators may grant monetary damages only deemed equitable and just.</u>
 - (a) The award in the <u>Pre-Screening arbitration</u> proceeding shall be in writing and shall be signed by the <u>Pre-Screening Judge arbitrators or a majority of the panel of arbitrators. An award cannot be rendered unless it is signed by a majority of the arbitrators. The award shall include a determination of all the questions submitted to <u>Pre-Screening arbitration</u> by each party, the resolution of which is necessary to determine the dispute, controversy, or issue.</u>
 - (b) The <u>Pre-Screening Judge panel</u> shall determine the degree to which each <u>defendant respondent</u> party, if more than one, was at fault for the total damages accruing to any other party to the <u>Pre-Screening arbitration</u>, considering all sources of damage involving parties to the <u>Pre-Screening arbitration</u>, but excluding the damages attributable to persons not parties to the <u>Pre-Screening arbitration</u>.
 - (c) The <u>Pre-Screening Judge</u> panel shall prepare a schedule of contributions according to the relative fault of each party which schedule shall be binding on those parties, but such determination shall not affect a claimant's right to recover jointly and severally from all parties where such right otherwise exists in the law.

§ 10134. Delivery of Award to Parties. The parties shall accept as legal delivery of the award the placing of the award or a true copy thereof in the mail by the arbitrators addressed to such party at its last known address or to the party's attorney, or personal service of the award on the party or the party's attorney.

§ 10135. Confirmation of Award. At any time within one (1) year after an Pre-Screening award is made, any party to the Pre-Screening arbitration may apply to the Superior Court of Guam for an order confirming the award and thereupon the court must grant such an order unless the award is vacated, modified, corrected, or appealed as prescribed in §§ 10136, 10137 and 10139 of this Chapter. Notice of the application shall be served upon the adverse party, and thereupon the court shall have jurisdiction of such party as though he had appeared generally in the proceeding. If the adverse party is a resident of Guam, service shall be made upon the adverse party as prescribed by law for the service of a civil action in the Superior Court of Guam. If the adverse party shall be a non-resident, then the notice of the application shall be served in like manner as other process of the Superior Court of Guam served upon non-residents.

§ 10136. Vacation of <u>Pre-Screening</u> Arbitration Award. In any of the following cases, the <u>Superior</u> Court of Guam may make an order vacating the <u>Pre-Screening</u> award upon the application of any party to the arbitration:

- (a) Where the <u>Pre-Screening</u> award was procured by corruption, fraud or undue means;
- (b) Where there was corruption in any of <u>Pre-Screening proceedings</u> the arbitrators;
- (c) Where the <u>Pre-Screening Judge</u> arbitrators exceeded <u>his or her their</u> powers and the award cannot be corrected without affecting the merits of the decision upon the controversy submitted; or

(d) Where the rights of such party were substantially prejudiced by the
refusal of the Pre-Screening Judge arbitrators to postpone the hearing upon
sufficient cause being shown therefore or by the refusal of the Pre-Screening
Judge arbitrators to hear evidence material to the controversy or by other
conduct of the Judge arbitrators contrary to the provisions of this chapter.
Where an award is vacated, the court shall direct a Pre-Screening re-hearing
by the arbitrators, or if the court deems it appropriate, shall direct the parties
to select <u>a</u> new <u>Judge</u> <u>arbitrators</u> for another <u>Pre-Screening</u> <u>arbitration</u>
proceeding.

§ 10137. Modification of Award. In any of the following cases, the Superior Court of Guam may make an order modifying or correcting the Pre-Screening award upon the application of any party to the Pre-Screening arbitration:

- (a) Where there was an evident material miscalculation of figures or an evident material mistake in the description of any person, thing, or property referred to in the award.
- (b) Where the <u>Pre-Screening Judge arbitrators have has awarded upon</u> a matter not submitted to them, unless it is a matter not effecting the merits of the decision upon the matter submitted.
- (c) Where the award is imperfect in matter or form not effecting the merits of the controversy. The court may modify and correct the award so as to effect the intent thereof and promote justice between the parties.
- § 10138. Notice of Motion to Vacate or Modify. Notice of a motion to vacate, modify, or correct an <u>Pre-Screening</u> award must be served upon the adverse party or his attorney within thirty (30) days after the award is served upon the party seeking to vacate, modify or correct the award.
 - § 10139. Notice of Appeal and Request for Trial De Novo.

- (a) Within thirty (30) days after the <u>Pre-Screening</u> award is served upon the parties, any party may file with the clerk of the <u>Superior</u> Court of <u>Guam</u> and serve on the other parties and the <u>Association</u> a written Notice of Appeal and Request for Trial De Novo of the action.
- (b) After the filing and service of the written Notice of Appeal and Request for Trial De Novo, the case shall be set for trial pursuant to applicable court rules.
- (c) If the action is triable by right to a jury, and a jury was not originally demanded but is demanded within ten (10) days of service of the Notice of Appeal and Request for Trial De Novo by a party having the right of trial by jury, the trial de novo shall include a jury, and a jury trial fee shall be paid as provided by law.

§ 10140. Procedures at Trial De Novo.

- (a) The clerk shall seal any arbitration award if a trial de novo is requested. The jury will not be informed of the arbitration proceeding, the award, or about any other aspect of the arbitration proceedings. The sealed arbitration award shall not be opened until after the verdict is received and filed in a jury trial, or until after the judge has rendered a decision in a court trial.
- (db) All discovery permitted during the course of the <u>Pre-Screening</u> arbitration proceedings shall be admissible in the trial de novo subject to all applicable rules of civil procedure and evidence. The court in the trial de novo shall insure that any reference to the arbitration proceeding is omitted from any discovery taken therein and sought to be introduced at the trial de novo.
- (c) No statements or testimony made in the course of the arbitration hearing shall be admissible in evidence for any purpose in the trial de novo.

§ 10141. Scheduling of the Trial De Novo. Every case transferred to the court shall maintain the approximate position on the civil trial docket as if the case had not been so transferred, unless at the discretion of the court, the docket position is modified.

§ 10142. The Prevailing Party in the Trial De Novo; Costs.

- (a) The Prevailing Party in a trial de novo is the party who has (1) appealed and improved upon the Pre-Screening arbitration award by forty percent (40%) or more, or (2) has not appealed and the opposing party has appealed and failed to improve upon the <u>Pre-Screening arbitration</u> award by forty percent (40%) or more. For the purpose of this rule, improve or improved means to increase the award for a plaintiff or to decrease the award for the defendant.
- (b) The Prevailing Party under these rules, as defined above, is deemed the prevailing party under any statute or rule of court, and as such is entitled to costs of <u>trial</u> and all other remedies as provided by law.

§ 10143. Sanction for Failing to Prevail in the Trial De Novo.

- (a) After the verdict is received and filed, or the court's decision rendered in a trial de novo, the trial court shall impose sanctions, as set forth below, against the non-prevailing party whose appeal resulted in the <u>trial trail</u> de novo.
- (b) The sanctions to be imposed by the court are as follows: (1) Reasonable costs and fees (other than attorneys' fees) actually incurred by the party but not otherwise taxable under the law; (2) Costs of jurors; (3) Reasonable attorneys' fees actually incurred by the prevailing party.
- (c) Sanctions imposed against a plaintiff will be deducted from any award rendered. Sanctions imposed against a defendant will be added to any award rendered.

(d) After the verdict is received and filed, or the court's decision rendered in a *trial de novo*, the trial court *sua sponte* shall issue findings of fact and conclusions of law announcing whether plaintiff filed a frivolous suit and if so, impose sanctions, as appropriate against plaintiff in accordance with the standards set forth in Guam Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 11 (b), in addition to any sanctions imposed on counsel.

§ 10144. Applicability to Claims.

- (A) Government of Guam and Its Agencies. Claims against the government of Guam and its agencies are governed by the Government Claims Act. Thus, this chapter does not apply to claims against the Guam Memorial Hospital Authority or other health care institutions established by the government of Guam.
- (B) Small Claims. Notwithstanding 7 GCA, Chapter 4, Article 2, §4202, a claim against any defendant for the small claims statutory limit or less, or any subsequently amended Small Claims Statutory limit, shall be exempt from this Chapter if filed with the Small Claims Division.
 - § 10145. Prospective Effect of Chapter. This chapter <u>may</u> shall not apply to any claim that accrues before the date that the chapter becomes law, at the election <u>of any party or agreement by both parties</u>.
 - § 10146. This Chapter to Prevail. The provisions of Title 5, Chapter 32, Guam Code Annotated, entitled, Deceptive Trade Practices Consumer Protection Act, shall not be applicable to this chapter and to the extent any of the provisions of this chapter are inconsistent or conflict with the provisions of the Deceptive Trade Practices Consumer Protection Act or any other provision of law, the terms of this chapter shall prevail and control.
 - § 10147. Reporting Requirement. The Judiciary of Guam shall submit an annual report of the number of medical malpractice claims filed, the number of cases that opted for mediation or arbitration, the number of cases resolved through the pre-

- 1 screening process, the number of cases found to be meritorious, and the number of
- 2 and outcomes of cases that proceeded to trial.
- § 101478. Severability Clause. If any section or sentence of this chapter is
- 4 deemed unconstitutional, then that section or sentence shall be severed from the
- 5 chapter and the remainder of the chapter shall remain and be of full force and effect.
- Section 2. A new § 42A101(i)(20) is added to Chapter 42A of Division 3,
- 7 Title 7, Guam Code Annotated, to read:
- 8 <u>"(20) Medical Malpractice."</u>
- 9 Section 3. § 42A101(j) of Chapter 42A, Division 3, Title 7, Guam Code
- 10 Annotated, is *amended* to read:
- 11 "(j) This Chapter 42A shall not affect any other law of Guam by virtue of
- which certain disputes may not be submitted to arbitration or may be submitted to
- arbitration only according to provisions other than those of this Chapter 42A
- 14 including, but not limited to, arbitrations conducted pursuant to 10 GCA §§ 10100-
- 15 10147."
- Section 4. This Act shall be effective one hundred and eighty (180) days after
- 17 enactment.