

SESSION OF 2021

**SUPPLEMENTAL NOTE ON SENATE BILL NO. 290**

As Recommended by Senate Committee on  
Financial Institutions and Insurance

**Brief\***

SB 290 would amend coverage requirements specified in the Health Care Provider Insurance Availability Act (HCPIAA) for all new and renewal professional liability insurance policies for defined health care providers. Beginning January 1, 2022, the bill would increase the required minimum professional liability insurance coverage (termed “basic coverage”) maintained by a defined health care provider from \$200,000 per claim and \$600,000 per year aggregate to \$500,000 per claim and \$1,500,000 per year aggregate. The number of options for coverage levels limiting the liability of the Health Care Stabilization Fund (HCSF or Fund) would be reduced from three to two. The bill would also amend provisions concerning the membership on the HCSF Board of Governors (Board) and make amendments to criteria associated with the qualification of a medical care or health care facility as a self-insurer.

The bill would delete an expired provision and make technical amendments relating to form and style.

[*Note:* Professional liability insurance is medical malpractice or medical liability insurance and is defined in the HCPIAA (KSA 40-3401) as “insurance providing coverage for legal liability arising out of the performance of professional services rendered or that should have been rendered by a health care provider.”]

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\*Supplemental notes are prepared by the Legislative Research Department and do not express legislative intent. The supplemental note and fiscal note for this bill may be accessed on the Internet at <http://www.kslegislature.org>

***Required Health Care Provider Professional Liability  
Insurance Coverage (Section 1)***

The bill would clarify the current levels of professional liability insurance coverage required to be maintained by a health care provider under the HCPIAA would continue in effect through December 31, 2021. As a condition of active licensure or other statutory authorization to render professional service as a health care provider in Kansas on and after January 1, 2022, each resident health care provider would be required to maintain a policy of professional liability insurance approved by the Commissioner of Insurance (Commissioner) and issued by an insurer duly authorized to transact business in Kansas in which the limit of the insurer's liability would be no less than \$500,000 per claim and subject to an annual aggregate of not less than \$1,500,000 for all claims during the policy period. Self-insured health care providers and those health care providers to whom the current coverage requirements do not apply would be exempt from this coverage limit.

***HCSF Board of Governors Membership; HCSF Liability  
(Section 2)***

***Board Membership***

The bill would amend Board membership provisions to require at least two of the three members appointed by the Commissioner from a list of nominees submitted to the Commissioner by the Kansas Medical Society to be doctors of medicine who are licensed to practice medicine and surgery in Kansas. The bill would make technical updates to language designating the remaining Board member appointments.

### *Liability of the HCSF*

The bill would increase, from \$300,000 to \$500,000, the minimum amount of liability on the HCSF, if the Fund is liable, for the HCSF to pay a judgment or settlement by making installment payments of \$500,000 or 10.0 percent of the judgment, whichever is greater.

### *Coverage Options*

Each health care provider subject to the HCPIAA must choose among HCSF coverage options. The three current HCSF coverage options would remain available through December 31, 2021, and would limit the HCSF liability with respect to judgments or settlements relating to injury or death arising from the rendering of or failure to render professional services from July 1, 1989, and prior to January 1, 2022.

On and after January 1, 2022, every health care provider would be required to choose one of two HCSF coverage options limiting the HCSF liability for judgments or settlements relating to injury or death arising from the rendering of or failure to render professional services, as follows:

- \$500,000 for any one judgment or settlement against a health care provider, subject to an aggregate limit of \$1,500,000 for all judgments and settlements arising from all claims made in the fiscal year against such health care provider; or
- \$1,500,000 for any one judgment or settlement against a health care provider, subject to an aggregate limit of \$4,500,000 for all judgments and settlements arising from all claims made in the fiscal year against such health care provider.

**Captive insurers; qualification as self-insurer.** The bill would further specify a medical care facility or health care

facility deemed as a self-insurer may opt out of the coverage requirements, as long as such facility substantially meets the minimum coverage requirements created by the bill through coverage provided by the facility's captive insurance coverage.

**Excess coverage.** The bill would also specify the Board shall have the authority to adjust certain coverage amounts needed to effectuate provisions of the HCPIAA, provided such minimum coverage is not less than \$1.0 million per claim and \$3.0 million in the aggregate.

#### *Inactive Health Care Provider Tail Coverage*

The bill would delete a subsection that expired on July 1, 2014, limiting HCSF liability for inactive health care providers to those health care providers in compliance with HCSF requirements for not less than five years or those who remedy noncompliance as provided in statute. [Note: 2014 law authorized this "tail coverage" immediately upon the cancellation or inactivation of a Kansas license and that provider's professional liability insurance policy.]

#### ***Liability of Insurer for HCSF-Covered Provider or Self-Insurer (Section 3)***

The bill would update a provision limiting liability for a claim for personal injury or death arising out of the rendering of or failure to render professional services by such health care provider. The bill would provide for such claims, the insurer of a health care provider covered by the HCSF or self-insurer shall be liable only for the amount of basic coverage in effect on the date of the incident giving rise to the claim, which is subject to an annual aggregate amount of not less than three times the primary amount for all such claims against the health care provider.

***Notification; Actions Filed for Personal Injury or Death  
Arising out of the Rendering of or Failure to Render  
Professional Services (Section 4)***

The bill would update language regarding a plaintiff's service of a copy of a petition upon the Board to include certified mail, priority mail, commercial delivery service, or first-class mail and require such service within 30 calendar days from the filing of such petition.

***Certificate of Self-Insurance; Requirements on Certain  
Facilities (Section 5)***

The bill would modify provisions pertaining to requirements on medical care or health care facilities certified as self-insurers. Those modifications would:

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- Update criteria specified for the determination of the Board regarding qualification for a certificate of self-insurance to include any other factors the Board deems relevant and further specify:
  - Any applicant that owns and operates more than one medical care facility or more than one health care facility shall be deemed qualified by the Board, if such applicant is insured by a captive insurance company (as defined in KSA 2020 Supp. 40-4301) or under the laws of the state of domicile of any such captive insurance company.

***Claims Made for Incidents Occurring after January 1,  
2022 (Section 6)***

The bill would update language referencing claims made against a resident or nonresident health care provider on and after July 1, 2014, to specify the minimum professional

liability coverage policy limits associated with the HCSF liability would be the limits in effect on the date of the incident giving rise to a claim.

The bill would also specify for claims made for incidents occurring on or after January 1, 2022, the aggregate Fund liability for all judgments and settlements made in any fiscal year against a resident or nonresident inactive health care provider shall not exceed three times the basic coverage limit.

### **Background**

The bill was introduced by the Senate Committee on Ways and Means. [Note: The House Committee on Insurance and Pensions introduced 2021 HB 2380, which is substantially similar to SB 290, as recommended by Senate Committee.]

**History of the HCSF and coverage limits.** The HCPIAA (enacted in 1976) created the Health Care Stabilization Fund in an effort to stabilize the availability of medical professional liability coverage for health care providers. The law created a basic liability requirement for certain health care providers and established an availability plan in order to provide required basic professional liability insurance coverage for those providers of health care in Kansas unable to obtain such coverage from the commercial market. The HSCF receives revenue from professional liability coverage surcharge payments made by health care providers. Responding to a medical malpractice liability crisis, the 1988 Legislature conducted an interim study and authorized significant changes to the HCPIAA in 1989 SB 18. Among those changes, the bill created three different options for health care providers to supplement their basic \$200,000 per claim coverage purchased from a commercial insurer or the Health Care Provider Insurance Availability Plan: \$100,000, \$300,000, or \$800,000 per claim (with annual aggregate limits three times the per claim coverage).

### ***Senate Committee on Financial Institutions and Insurance***

In the Senate Committee hearing, representatives of the Kansas Medical Society provided **proponent** testimony, stating the bill is intended to address both current needs as well as anticipated market conditions in future years with new minimum coverage requirements, by increasing both the “basic coverage” and the Fund’s “excess coverage” limits. This update of both coverage limits (previously updated in 1984 and 1989 law) addresses a concern noted by the Kansas Supreme Court that the limits had not been adjusted. The bill also would permit the HCSF to offer a higher limit of excess coverage. The conferees’ testimony noted a concerning trend is developing with reinsurance markets significantly contracting and limiting their underwriting of higher limit policies. By increasing the excess coverage limits, the bill would help ensure the availability of such coverage. Written-only proponent testimony was submitted by representatives of the Kansas Chiropractic Association, Kansas Hospital Association, and Kansas Trial Lawyers Association.

The Executive Director of the HSCF submitted written-only neutral testimony, highlighting the history of the HCPIAA and the effort to provide affordable professional liability insurance for health care providers. The testimony indicated the HCSF currently provides coverage for more than 16,000 defined health care providers. During FY 2020, the Fund closed 524 claim files and paid nearly \$28 million in compensation to those who were injured. The testimony noted the Kansas Medical Society is working with the agency to ensure a smooth transition if this bill becomes law.

[*Note:* In its report to the 2021 Legislature, the Health Care Stabilization Fund Oversight Committee indicated support for a proposal to change the required coverage limits and number of offerings to be introduced by the Kansas Medical Society and Kansas Hospital Association in the 2021 Session.]

## **Fiscal Information**

According to the fiscal note prepared by the Division of the Budget, the HCSF indicates enactment of the bill would increase the current levels of coverage. The Fund would collect higher surcharge rates from providers. Expenditures would increase if the changes in the bill result in higher judgments and settlements. The cost of attorney and attorney-related expenses would likely also increase. The changes in the bill would, the agency notes, require an actuarial study to be conducted to determine the fiscal effect. The cost of the study would be approximately \$27,000. The bill would affect all defined health care providers licensed to practice in Kansas.

Any fiscal effect associated with the bill is not reflected in *The FY 2022 Governor's Budget Report*.

Health Care Stabilization Fund; professional liability insurance; health care providers; minimum coverage; Health Care Stabilization Fund Board of Governors