WEST virginia legislature

2021 regular session

Introduced

Senate Bill 240

By Senators Baldwin, Beach, Caputo, Ihlenfeld, Jeffries, Lindsay, Plymale, Romano, Stollings, Unger, Woelfel, and Hamilton

[Introduced February 11, 2021; referred

to the Committee on Banking and Insurance; and then to the Committee on Finance]

A BILL to amend and reenact §23-4-1f of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, relating to allowing workers’ compensation benefits for first responders diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder resulting from an event that occurred during their employment; providing for diagnosis; noting that treatment can be conducted by other licensed mental health professionals once the initial diagnosis has been made by a psychiatrist; providing that continuing benefits are contingent upon continued treatment; and requiring the Joint Committee on Volunteer Fire Departments and Emergency Medical Services to study the implementation of this provision and report to the Legislature with modifications or additions to this section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

ARTICLE 4. DISABILITY AND DEATH BENEFITS.

§23-4-1f. Certain psychiatric injuries and diseases not compensable.

(a) Except as provided by this section, for the purposes of this chapter, no alleged injury or disease ~~shall~~ may be recognized as a compensable injury or disease which was solely caused by nonphysical means and which did not result in any physical injury or disease to the person claiming benefits. Except as otherwise provided in this section, it is the purpose of this section to clarify that so-called mental-mental claims are not compensable under this chapter.

(b) For the purposes of this section:

“First responder” means a law-enforcement officer, firefighter, emergency medical technician, or paramedic; and

“Post-traumatic stress disorder” means a disorder that meets the diagnostic criteria for post-traumatic stress disorder specified by the American Psychiatric Association in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, fifth edition, or a later edition as adopted by rule of the insurance commissioner.

(b) The Legislature finds that post-traumatic stress disorder is a unique medical condition, although it may manifest itself as a psychiatric condition that would be otherwise precluded from workers’ compensation coverage, for first responders, post-traumatic stress disorder, similar to members of the military serving in combat, is an occupational hazard. The Legislature further finds that because first responders are required to expose themselves to post-traumatic stress disorder causing events during the course of their employment, and because of the severe nature and deliberative effect of post-traumatic stress disorder, it is the moral obligation of the state to provide coverage to this class of individuals for their work-related injury.

(c)(1) Post-traumatic stress disorder suffered by a first responder is a compensable injury under this chapter upon a diagnosis by a licensed psychiatrist that the first responder suffers from the disorder and upon a finding that the disorder occurred as the result of an event or events that occurred in the course and within the scope of the first responder’s employment duties: *Provided,* That while diagnosis must be made by a licensed psychiatrist, mental health treatment consistent with that diagnosis may be offered by a licensed psychologist or licensed counselor.

(2) The continued receipt of wage indemnity benefits, if any, by a claimant is contingent upon the claimant actively participating in the treatment ordered by the appropriate treating health care provider.

(d) The Joint Committee on Volunteer Fire Departments and Emergency Medical Services shall report back to the Legislature by December 31, 2021, on the implementation and effectiveness of the provisions added to this section, and with recommendations for modifications to this or other existing legislation and, if needed, any additional legislation on the topic of post-traumatic stress disorder and related issues affecting West Virginia’s first responders, including, but not limited to, firefighters, emergency medical services, paramedics, law enforcement, dispatchers, corrections and other classes of similarly situated persons.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to provide workers’ compensation to first responders diagnosed with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder by a psychiatrist from an event that occurred during their employment.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from a heading or the present law and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.