

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

2020 REGULAR SESSION

Introduced

Senate Bill 262

BY SENATORS IHLENFELD, LINDSAY, AND STOLLINGS

[Introduced January 10, 2020; referred
to the Committee on Banking and Insurance; and then
to the Committee on Finance]

1 A BILL to amend and reenact §23-4-1 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, relating
 2 to creating a rebuttable presumption, under the workers' compensation law, for a law-
 3 enforcement officer who has developed a cardiovascular or pulmonary disease or who
 4 has developed leukemia, lymphoma, or multiple myeloma and who has received the injury
 5 or contracted the disease during the course of his or her employment.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

ARTICLE 4. DISABILITY AND DEATH BENEFITS.

§23-4-1. To whom compensation fund disbursed; occupational pneumoconiosis and other occupational diseases included in "injury" and "personal injury"; definition of occupational pneumoconiosis and other occupational diseases; rebuttable presumption for cardiovascular injury and disease or pulmonary disease for firefighters and law-enforcement officers.

1 (a) Subject to the provisions and limitations elsewhere in this chapter, workers'
 2 compensation benefits shall be paid from the Workers' Compensation Fund, to the employees of
 3 employers subject to this chapter who have received personal injuries in the course of and
 4 resulting from their covered employment or to the dependents, if any, of the employees in case
 5 death has ensued, according to the provisions hereinafter made: *Provided*, That in the case of
 6 any employees of the state and its political subdivisions, including: Counties; municipalities; cities;
 7 towns; any separate corporation or instrumentality established by one or more counties, cities or
 8 towns as permitted by law; any corporation or instrumentality supported in most part by counties,
 9 cities, or towns; any public corporation charged by law with the performance of a governmental
 10 function and whose jurisdiction is coextensive with one or more counties, cities, or towns; any
 11 agency or organization established by the Department of Mental Health, or its successor
 12 agencies, for the provision of community health or intellectual and developmental disability
 13 services and which is supported, in whole or in part, by state, county, or municipal funds; board,
 14 agency, commission, department, or spending unit, including any agency created by rule of the

15 Supreme Court of Appeals, who have received personal injuries in the course of and resulting
16 from their covered employment, the employees are ineligible to receive compensation while the
17 employees are at the same time and for the same reason drawing sick leave benefits. The state
18 employees may only use sick leave for nonjob-related absences consistent with sick leave use
19 and may draw workers' compensation benefits only where there is a job-related injury. This
20 proviso does not apply to permanent benefits: *Provided, however,* That the employees may collect
21 sick leave benefits until receiving temporary total disability benefits. The Division of Personnel
22 shall propose rules for legislative approval pursuant to §29A-3-1 *et seq.* of this code relating to
23 use of sick leave benefits by employees receiving personal injuries in the course of and resulting
24 from covered employment: *Provided further,* That in the event an employee is injured in the course
25 of and resulting from covered employment and the injury results in lost time from work and the
26 employee for whatever reason uses or obtains sick leave benefits and subsequently receives
27 temporary total disability benefits for the same time period, the employee may be restored sick
28 leave time taken by him or her as a result of the compensable injury by paying to his or her
29 employer the temporary total disability benefits received or an amount equal to the temporary total
30 disability benefits received. The employee shall be restored sick leave time on a day-for-day basis
31 which corresponds to temporary total disability benefits paid to the employer: *And provided*
32 *further,* That since the intent of this subarticle is to prevent an employee of the state or any of its
33 political subdivisions from collecting both temporary total disability benefits and sick leave benefits
34 for the same time period, nothing in this subsection prevents an employee of the state or any of
35 its political subdivisions from electing to receive either sick leave benefits or temporary total
36 disability benefits, but not both.

37 (b) For the purposes of this chapter, the terms "injury" and "personal injury" include
38 occupational pneumoconiosis and any other occupational disease, as hereinafter defined, and
39 workers' compensation benefits shall be paid to the employees of the employers in whose
40 employment the employees have been exposed to the hazards of occupational pneumoconiosis

41 or other occupational disease and have contracted occupational pneumoconiosis or other
42 occupational disease, or have suffered a perceptible aggravation of an existing pneumoconiosis
43 or other occupational disease, or to the dependents, if any, of the employees, in case death has
44 ensued, according to the provisions hereinafter made: *Provided*, That compensation is not
45 payable for the disease of occupational pneumoconiosis, or death resulting from the disease,
46 unless the employee has been exposed to the hazards of occupational pneumoconiosis in the
47 State of West Virginia over a continuous period of not less than two years during the 10 years
48 immediately preceding the date of his or her last exposure to such hazards, or for any five of the
49 15 years immediately preceding the date of his or her last exposure. An application for benefits
50 on account of occupational pneumoconiosis shall set forth the name of the employer or employers
51 and the time worked for each. The commission may allocate to and divide any charges resulting
52 from such claim among the employers by whom the claimant was employed for as much as 60
53 days during the period of three years immediately preceding the date of last exposure to the
54 hazards of occupational pneumoconiosis. The allocation shall be based upon the time and degree
55 of exposure with each employer.

56 (c) For the purposes of this chapter, disability or death resulting from occupational
57 pneumoconiosis, as defined in subsection (d) of this section, shall be treated and compensated
58 as an injury by accident.

59 (d) Occupational pneumoconiosis is a disease of the lungs caused by the inhalation of
60 minute particles of dust over a period of time due to causes and conditions arising out of and in
61 the course of the employment. The term "occupational pneumoconiosis" includes, but is not
62 limited to, such diseases as silicosis, anthracosilicosis, coal worker's pneumoconiosis, commonly
63 known as black lung or miner's asthma, silicotuberculosis (silicosis accompanied by active
64 tuberculosis of the lungs), coal worker's pneumoconiosis accompanied by active tuberculosis of
65 the lungs, asbestosis, siderosis, anthrax, and any and all other dust diseases of the lungs and
66 conditions and diseases caused by occupational pneumoconiosis which are not specifically

67 designated in this section meeting the definition of occupational pneumoconiosis set forth in this
68 subsection.

69 (e) In determining the presence of occupational pneumoconiosis, x-ray evidence may be
70 considered, but may not be accorded greater weight than any other type of evidence
71 demonstrating occupational pneumoconiosis.

72 (f) For the purposes of this chapter, occupational disease means a disease incurred in the
73 course of and resulting from employment. No ordinary disease of life to which the general public
74 is exposed outside of the employment is compensable except when it follows as an incident of
75 occupational disease as defined in this chapter. Except in the case of occupational
76 pneumoconiosis, a disease is considered to have been incurred in the course of or to have
77 resulted from the employment only if it is apparent to the rational mind, upon consideration of all
78 the circumstances: (1) That there is a direct causal connection between the conditions under
79 which work is performed and the occupational disease; (2) that it can be seen to have followed
80 as a natural incident of the work as a result of the exposure occasioned by the nature of the
81 employment; (3) that it can be fairly traced to the employment as the proximate cause; (4) that it
82 does not come from a hazard to which workmen would have been equally exposed outside of the
83 employment; (5) that it is incidental to the character of the business and not independent of the
84 relation of employer and employee; and (6) that it appears to have had its origin in a risk
85 connected with the employment and to have flowed from that source as a natural consequence,
86 though it need not have been foreseen or expected before its contraction: *Provided*, That
87 compensation is not payable for an occupational disease or death resulting from the disease
88 unless the employee has been exposed to the hazards of the disease in the State of West Virginia
89 over a continuous period that is determined to be sufficient, by rule of the board of managers, for
90 the disease to have occurred in the course of and resulting from the employee's employment. An
91 application for benefits on account of an occupational disease shall set forth the name of the
92 employer or employers and the time worked for each. The commission may allocate to and divide

93 any charges resulting from the claim among the employers by whom the claimant was employed.

94 The allocation shall be based upon the time and degree of exposure with each employer.

95 (g) No award may be made under the provisions of this chapter for any occupational
96 disease contracted prior to July 1, 1949. An employee has contracted an occupational disease
97 within the meaning of this subsection if the disease or condition has developed to such an extent
98 that it can be diagnosed as an occupational disease.

99 (h) (1) For purposes of this chapter, a rebuttable presumption that a professional firefighter
100 who has developed a cardiovascular or pulmonary disease or sustained a cardiovascular injury
101 or who has developed leukemia, lymphoma, or multiple myeloma arising out of and in the course
102 of employment as a firefighter has received an injury or contracted a disease arising out of and in
103 the course of his or her employment exists if: (A) The person has been actively employed by a
104 fire department as a professional firefighter for a minimum of two years prior to the cardiovascular
105 injury or onset of a cardiovascular or pulmonary disease or death; (B) the injury or onset of the
106 disease or death occurred within six months of having participated in firefighting or a training or
107 drill exercise which actually involved firefighting; and (C) in the case of the development of
108 leukemia, lymphoma, or multiple myeloma the person has been actively employed by a fire
109 department as a professional firefighter for a minimum of five years in the state prior to the
110 development of leukemia, lymphoma, or multiple myeloma, has not used tobacco products for at
111 least 10 years, and is not over the age of 65 years. When the above conditions are met, it shall
112 be presumed that sufficient notice of the injury, disease, or death has been given and that the
113 injury, disease, or death was not self inflicted.

114 (2) The amendments made to this section during the 2018 regular session of the
115 Legislature to include leukemia, lymphoma, or multiple myeloma arising out of and in the course
116 of employment as a firefighter as a rebuttable presumption shall expire on July 1, 2023, unless
117 extended by the Legislature.

118 (i) Claims for occupational disease as defined in subsection (f) of this section, except

119 occupational pneumoconiosis for all workers and pulmonary disease and cardiovascular injury
120 and disease for professional firefighters, shall be processed in like manner as claims for all other
121 personal injuries.

122 (j) (1) For purposes of this chapter, a rebuttable presumption that a law-enforcement
123 officer who has developed a cardiovascular or pulmonary disease or sustained a cardiovascular
124 injury or who has developed leukemia, lymphoma, or multiple myeloma arising out of and in the
125 course of employment as a law-enforcement officer has received an injury or contracted a disease
126 arising out of and in the course of his or her employment exists if: (A) The person has been
127 actively employed by a law-enforcement agency as a law-enforcement officer for a minimum of
128 two years prior to the cardiovascular injury or onset of a cardiovascular or pulmonary disease or
129 death; (B) the injury or onset of the disease or death occurred within six months of having
130 participated in law-enforcement activities or a training or drill exercise which actually involved
131 enforcing the laws of the state or any county or municipality; and (C) in the case of the
132 development of leukemia, lymphoma, or multiple myeloma the person has been actively
133 employed by a law-enforcement agency as a law-enforcement officer for a minimum of five years
134 in the state prior to the development of leukemia, lymphoma, or multiple myeloma, has not used
135 tobacco products for at least 10 years, and is not over the age of 65 years. When the above
136 conditions are met, it shall be presumed that sufficient notice of the injury, disease, or death has
137 been given and that the injury, disease, or death was not self-inflicted.

138 (2) The amendments made to this section during the 2020 regular session of the
139 Legislature to include leukemia, lymphoma, or multiple myeloma arising out of and in the course
140 of employment as a law-enforcement officer as a rebuttable presumption expire on July 1, 2025,
141 unless extended by the Legislature.

142 (3) For the purposes of this subsection:

143 (A) "Law-enforcement agency" means any duly authorized state, county, or municipal
144 organization employing one or more persons whose responsibility is the enforcement of laws of

145 the state or any county or municipality thereof.

146 (B) “Law-enforcement officer” means any duly authorized member of a law-enforcement
147 agency who is authorized to maintain public peace and order, prevent and detect crime, make
148 arrests and enforce the laws of the state or any county or municipality thereof, other than parking
149 ordinances.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to create a rebuttable presumption, under the workers' compensation law, that a law-enforcement officer who has developed a cardiovascular or pulmonary disease has received the injury or contracted the disease during the course of his or her 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.