SECOND REGULAR SESSION

SENATE BILL NO. 901

94TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY SENATORS LOUDON AND NODLER.

Pre-filed December 27, 2007, and ordered printed.

3608S.01I

TERRY L. SPIELER, Secretary.

AN ACT

To repeal sections 287.020, 287.200, and 287.230, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections relating to workers' compensation, with an emergency clause.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 287.020, 287.200, and 287.230, RSMo, are repealed

- 2 and three new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 287.020,
- 3 287.200, and 287.230, to read as follows:

287.020. 1. The word "employee" as used in this chapter shall be

- 2 construed to mean every person in the service of any employer, as defined in this
- 3 chapter, under any contract of hire, express or implied, oral or written, or under
- 4 any appointment or election, including executive officers of corporations. Except
- 5 as otherwise provided in section 287.200, any reference to any employee who
- 6 has been injured shall, when the employee is dead, also include his dependents,
- 7 and other persons to whom compensation may be payable. The word "employee"
- 8 shall also include all minors who work for an employer, whether or not such
- 9 minors are employed in violation of law, and all such minors are hereby made of
- 10 full age for all purposes under, in connection with, or arising out of this
- 11 chapter. The word "employee" shall not include an individual who is the owner,
- 12 as defined in subsection 43 of section 301.010, RSMo, and operator of a motor
- 13 vehicle which is leased or contracted with a driver to a for-hire motor carrier
- 14 operating within a commercial zone as defined in section 390.020 or 390.041,
- 15 RSMo, or operating under a certificate issued by the Missouri department of
- 16 transportation or by the United States Department of Transportation, or any of
- 17 its subagencies.

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- 18 2. The word "accident" as used in this chapter shall mean an unexpected 19 traumatic event or unusual strain identifiable by time and place of occurrence and producing at the time objective symptoms of an injury caused by a specific 20 21event during a single work shift. An injury is not compensable because work was 22 a triggering or precipitating factor.
 - 3. (1) In this chapter the term "injury" is hereby defined to be an injury which has arisen out of and in the course of employment. An injury by accident is compensable only if the accident was the prevailing factor in causing both the resulting medical condition and disability. "The prevailing factor" is defined to be the primary factor, in relation to any other factor, causing both the resulting medical condition and disability.
 - (2) An injury shall be deemed to arise out of and in the course of the employment only if:
- 31 (a) It is reasonably apparent, upon consideration of all the circumstances, that the accident is the prevailing factor in causing the injury; and 32
- 33 (b) It does not come from a hazard or risk unrelated to the employment to which workers would have been equally exposed outside of and unrelated to the 34 employment in normal nonemployment life. 35
- 36 (3) An injury resulting directly or indirectly from idiopathic causes is not 37 compensable.
 - (4) A cardiovascular, pulmonary, respiratory, or other disease, or cerebrovascular accident or myocardial infarction suffered by a worker is an injury only if the accident is the prevailing factor in causing the resulting medical condition.
- (5) The terms "injury" and "personal injuries" shall mean violence to the physical structure of the body and to the personal property which is used to make up the physical structure of the body, such as artificial dentures, artificial limbs, 45 glass eyes, eyeglasses, and other prostheses which are placed in or on the body to replace the physical structure and such disease or infection as naturally results 46 therefrom. These terms shall in no case except as specifically provided in this 47 chapter be construed to include occupational disease in any form, nor shall they be construed to include any contagious or infectious disease contracted during the course of the employment, nor shall they include death due to natural causes occurring while the worker is at work.
- 52 4. "Death" when mentioned as a basis for the right to compensation means only death resulting from such violence and its resultant effects occurring within 53

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three hundred weeks after the accident; except that in cases of occupational 54 55 disease, the limitation of three hundred weeks shall not be applicable.

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- 5. Injuries sustained in company-owned or subsidized automobiles in accidents that occur while traveling from the employee's home to the employer's principal place of business or from the employer's principal place of business to the employee's home are not compensable. The extension of premises doctrine is abrogated to the extent it extends liability for accidents that occur on property not owned or controlled by the employer even if the accident occurs on customary, approved, permitted, usual or accepted routes used by the employee to get to and from their place of employment.
- 6. The term "total disability" as used in this chapter shall mean inability to return to any employment and not merely mean inability to return to the employment in which the employee was engaged at the time of the accident.
- 7. As used in this chapter and all acts amendatory thereof, the term "commission" shall hereafter be construed as meaning and referring exclusively to the labor and industrial relations commission of Missouri, and the term "director" shall hereafter be construed as meaning the director of the department of insurance of the state of Missouri or such agency of government as shall exercise the powers and duties now conferred and imposed upon the department 7273of insurance of the state of Missouri.
- 748. The term "division" as used in this chapter means the division of workers' compensation of the department of labor and industrial relations of the state of Missouri.
- 77 9. For the purposes of this chapter, the term "minor" means a person who 78 has not attained the age of eighteen years; except that, for the purpose of computing the compensation provided for in this chapter, the provisions of section 79 80 287.250 shall control.
- 10. In applying the provisions of this chapter, it is the intent of the 81 82 legislature to reject and abrogate earlier case law interpretations on the meaning of or definition of "accident", "occupational disease", "arising out of", and "in the 83 84 course of the employment" to include, but not be limited to, holdings in: Bennett 85 v. Columbia Health Care and Rehabilitation, 80 S.W.3d 524 (Mo.App. W.D. 2002); Kasl v. Bristol Care, Inc., 984 S.W.2d 852 (Mo.banc 1999); and Drewes v. TWA, 86 984 S.W.2d 512 (Mo.banc 1999) and all cases citing, interpreting, applying, or 87 following those cases. 88

287.200. 1. Compensation for permanent total disability shall be paid

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during the continuance of such disability for the lifetime of the employee at the weekly rate of compensation in effect under this subsection on the date of the injury for which compensation is being made. The word "employee" as used in this section shall not include the injured worker's dependents, estate, or other persons to whom compensation may be payable as provided in subsection 1 of section 287.020. The amount of such 8 compensation shall be computed as follows:

- (1) For all injuries occurring on or after September 28, 1983, but before September 28, 1986, the weekly compensation shall be an amount equal to sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the injured employee's average weekly earnings during the year immediately preceding the injury, as of the date of the injury; provided that the weekly compensation paid under this subdivision shall not exceed an amount equal to seventy percent of the state average weekly wage, as such wage is determined by the division of employment security, as of the July first immediately preceding the date of injury;
- 17 (2) For all injuries occurring on or after September 28, 1986, but before 18 August 28, 1990, the weekly compensation shall be an amount equal to sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the injured employee's average weekly earnings during 19 20 the year immediately preceding the injury, as of the date of the injury; provided 21that the weekly compensation paid under this subdivision shall not exceed an 22amount equal to seventy-five percent of the state average weekly wage, as such 23 wage is determined by the division of employment security, as of the July first immediately preceding the date of injury;
 - (3) For all injuries occurring on or after August 28, 1990, but before August 28, 1991, the weekly compensation shall be an amount equal to sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the injured employee's average weekly earnings as of the date of the injury; provided that the weekly compensation paid under this subdivision shall not exceed an amount equal to one hundred percent of the state average weekly wage;
- 31 (4) For all injuries occurring on or after August 28, 1991, the weekly 32compensation shall be an amount equal to sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the injured employee's average weekly earnings as of the date of the injury; provided 33 34 that the weekly compensation paid under this subdivision shall not exceed an 35 amount equal to one hundred five percent of the state average weekly wage;
- 36 (5) For all injuries occurring on or after September 28, 1981, the weekly 37 compensation shall in no event be less than forty dollars per week.

2. Permanent total disability benefits that have accrued through the date of the injured employee's death are the only permanent total disability benefits that are to be paid in accordance with section 287.230. The right to unaccrued compensation for permanent total disability of an injured employee terminates on the date of the injured employee's death in accordance with section 287.230, and does not survive to the injured worker's dependents, estate, or other persons to whom compensation might otherwise be payable.

- 3. All claims for permanent total disability shall be determined in accordance with the facts. When an injured employee receives an award for permanent total disability but by the use of glasses, prosthetic appliances, or physical rehabilitation the employee is restored to his regular work or its equivalent, the life payment mentioned in subsection 1 of this section shall be suspended during the time in which the employee is restored to his regular work or its equivalent. The employer and the division shall keep the file open in the case during the lifetime of any injured employee who has received an award of permanent total disability. In any case where the life payment is suspended under this subsection, the commission may at reasonable times review the case and either the employee or the employer may request an informal conference with the commission relative to the resumption of the employee's weekly life payment in the case.
- 287.230. 1. The death of the injured employee shall not affect the liability of the employer to furnish compensation as in this chapter provided, so far as the liability has accrued and become payable at the time of the death, and any accrued and unpaid compensation due the employee shall be paid to his dependents without administration, or if there are no dependents, to his personal representative or other persons entitled thereto, but the death shall be deemed to be the termination of the disability.
- 2. Where an employee is entitled to compensation under this chapter,
 9 exclusive of compensation as provided for in section 287.200, for an
 10 injury received and death ensues for any cause not resulting from the injury for
 11 which [he] the employee was entitled to compensation, [payments of the unpaid
 12 accrued compensation shall be paid, but] payments of the unpaid unaccrued
 13 [balance] compensation under section 287.190 and no other
 14 compensation for the injury shall [cease and all liability therefor shall
 15 terminate unless there are] be paid to the surviving dependents at the time of

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- 16 death.
- 3. In applying the provisions of this chapter, it is the intent of
- 18 the legislature to reject and abrogate the holding in Schoemehl v.
- 19 Treasurer of the State of Missouri, 217 S.W.3d 900 (Mo. 2007), and all
- 20 cases citing, interpreting, applying, or following this case.

Section B. Because of the need to clarify workers' compensation laws and

- 2 preserve the solvency of the workers' compensation system, section A of this act
- 3 is deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, welfare,
- 4 peace and safety, and is hereby declared to be an emergency act within the
- 5 meaning of the constitution, and section A of this act shall be in full force and
- 6 effect upon its passage and approval.

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Bill

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