## SECOND REGULAR SESSION

## SENATE BILL NO. 897

## 100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR CIERPIOT.

Read 1st time January 16, 2020, and ordered printed.

4884S.01I

ADRIANE D. CROUSE, Secretary.

## AN ACT

To repeal sections 287.140, 287.141, 287.800, and 287.801, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof five new sections relating to reviews of workers' compensation claims, with existing penalty provisions.

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

Section A. Sections 287.140, 287.141, 287.800, and 287.801, RSMo, are

- 2 repealed and five new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections
- 3 287.140, 287.141, 287.201, 287.800, and 287.801, to read as follows:

287.140. 1. In addition to all other compensation paid to the employee

- 2 under this section, the employee shall receive and the employer shall provide
- 3 such medical, surgical, chiropractic, and hospital treatment, including nursing,
- 4 custodial, ambulance and medicines, as may reasonably be required after the
- 5 injury or disability, to cure and relieve from the effects of the injury. If the
- 6 employee desires, he shall have the right to select his own physician, surgeon, or
- 7 other such requirement at his own expense. Where the requirements are
- 8 furnished by a public hospital or other institution, payment therefor shall be
- 9 made to the proper authorities. Regardless of whether the health care provider
- 10 is selected by the employer or is selected by the employee at the employee's
- 11 expense, the health care provider shall have the affirmative duty to communicate
- 12 fully with the employee regarding the nature of the employee's injury and
- 13 recommended treatment exclusive of any evaluation for a permanent disability
- 14 rating. Failure to perform such duty to communicate shall constitute a
- 15 disciplinary violation by the provider subject to the provisions of chapter
- 16 620. When an employee is required to submit to medical examinations or
- 17 necessary medical treatment at a place outside of the local or metropolitan area

from the employee's principal place of employment, the employer or its insurer shall advance or reimburse the employee for all necessary and reasonable expenses; except that an injured employee who resides outside the state of Missouri and who is employed by an employer located in Missouri shall have the option of selecting the location of services provided in this section either at a location within one hundred miles of the injured employee's residence, place of injury or place of hire by the employer. The choice of provider within the location selected shall continue to be made by the employer. In case of a medical examination if a dispute arises as to what expenses shall be paid by the employer, the matter shall be presented to the legal advisor, the administrative law judge or the commission, who shall set the sum to be paid and same shall be paid by the employer prior to the medical examination. In no event[, however,] shall the employer or its insurer be required to pay transportation costs for a greater distance than two hundred fifty miles each way from place of treatment. 

- 2. If it be shown to the division or the commission that the requirements are being furnished in such manner that there is reasonable ground for believing that the life, health, or recovery of the employee is endangered thereby, the division or the commission may order a change in the physician, surgeon, hospital or other requirement.
- 3. All fees and charges under this chapter shall be fair and reasonable, shall be subject to regulation by the division or the commission, or the board of rehabilitation in rehabilitation cases. A health care provider shall not charge a fee for treatment and care which is governed by the provisions of this chapter greater than the usual and customary fee the provider receives for the same treatment or service when the payor for such treatment or service is a private individual or a private health insurance carrier. The division or the commission, or the board of rehabilitation in rehabilitation cases, shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine all disputes as to such charges. A health care provider is bound by the determination upon the reasonableness of health care bills.
- 4. The division shall, by regulation, establish methods to resolve disputes concerning the reasonableness of medical charges[, services, or aids]. This regulation shall govern resolution of disputes between employers and medical providers over fees charged, whether or not paid, and shall be in lieu of any other administrative procedure under this chapter. The employee shall not be a party to a dispute over medical charges, nor shall the employee's recovery in any way be jeopardized because of such dispute. Any application for payment of additional

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reimbursement, as such term is used in 8 CSR 50- 2.030, as amended, shall be filed not later than:

- 56 (1) Two years from the date the first notice of dispute of the medical charge was received by the health care provider if such services were rendered 58 before July 1, 2013; and
- 59 (2) One year from the date the first notice of dispute of the medical charge 60 was received by the health care provider if such services were rendered after July 61 1, 2013.
- 62 Notice shall be presumed to occur no later than five business days after 63 transmission by certified United States mail.
- 5. No compensation shall be payable for the death or disability of an employee, if and insofar as the death or disability may be caused, continued or aggravated by any unreasonable refusal to submit to any medical or surgical treatment or operation, the risk of which is, in the opinion of the division or the commission, inconsiderable in view of the seriousness of the injury. If the employee dies as a result of an operation made necessary by the injury, the death shall be deemed to be caused by the injury.
  - 6. The testimony of any physician or chiropractic physician who treated the employee shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings for compensation under this chapter, subject to all of the provisions of section 287.210.
  - 7. Every hospital or other person furnishing the employee with medical aid shall permit its record to be copied by and shall furnish full information to the division or the commission, the employer, the employee or his dependents and any other party to any proceedings for compensation under this chapter, and certified copies of the records shall be admissible in evidence in any such proceedings.
- 8. The employer may be required by the division or the commission to 80 furnish an injured employee with artificial legs, arms, hands, surgical orthopedic 81 82 joints, or eyes, or braces, as needed, for life whenever the division or the 83 commission shall find that the injured employee may be partially or wholly relieved of the effects of a permanent injury by the use thereof. The director of 84 85 the division shall establish a procedure whereby a claim for compensation may be reactivated after settlement of such claim is completed. The claim shall be 87 reactivated only after the claimant can show good cause for the reactivation of 88 this claim and the claim shall be made only for the payment of medical 89 procedures involving life-threatening surgical procedures or if the claimant

90 requires the use of a new, or the modification, alteration or exchange of an existing, prosthetic device. For the purpose of this subsection, "life threatening" shall mean a situation or condition which, if not treated immediately, will likely result in the death of the injured worker.

- 94 9. Nothing in this chapter shall prevent an employee being provided 95 treatment for his injuries by prayer or spiritual means if the employer does not 96 object to the treatment.
- 97 10. The employer shall have the right to select the licensed treating 98 physician, surgeon, chiropractic physician, or other health care provider; 99 provided, however, that such physicians, surgeons or other health care providers 100 shall offer only those services authorized within the scope of their licenses. For 101 the purpose of this subsection, subsection 2 of section 287.030 shall not apply.
  - 11. Any physician or other health care provider who orders, directs or refers a patient for treatment, testing, therapy or rehabilitation at any institution or facility shall, at or prior to the time of the referral, disclose in writing if such health care provider, any of his partners or his employer has a financial interest in the institution or facility to which the patient is being referred, to the following:
- 108 (1) The patient;

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- 109 (2) The employer of the patient with workers' compensation liability for 110 the injury or disease being treated;
- 111 (3) The workers' compensation insurer of such employer; and
- 112 (4) The workers' compensation adjusting company for such insurer.
- 113 12. Violation of subsection 11 of this section is a class A misdemeanor.
- 114 13. (1) No hospital, physician or other health care provider, other than a hospital, physician or health care provider selected by the employee at his own 115 expense pursuant to subsection 1 of this section, shall bill or attempt to collect 116 any fee or any portion of a fee for services rendered to an employee due to a 117 work-related injury or report to any credit reporting agency any failure of the 118 employee to make such payment, when an injury covered by this chapter has 119 occurred and such hospital, physician or health care provider has received actual 120 notice given in writing by the employee, the employer or the employer's 121 122 insurer. Actual notice shall be deemed received by the hospital, physician or 123 health care provider five days after mailing by certified mail by the employer or 124 insurer to the hospital, physician or health care provider.
  - (2) The notice shall include:

126 (a) The name of the employer;

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- 127 (b) The name of the insurer, if known;
- (c) The name of the employee receiving the services; 128
- 129 (d) The general nature of the injury, if known; and
- 130 (e) Where a claim has been filed, the claim number, if known.
- (3) When an injury is found to be noncompensable under this chapter, the hospital, physician or other health care provider shall be entitled to pursue the employee for any unpaid portion of the fee or other charges for authorized services provided to the employee. Any applicable statute of limitations for an action for such fees or other charges shall be tolled from the time notice is given 136 to the division by a hospital, physician or other health care provider pursuant to subdivision (6) of this subsection, until a determination of noncompensability in 138 regard to the injury which is the basis of such services is made, or in the event there is an appeal to the labor and industrial relations commission, until a decision is rendered by that commission.
  - (4) If a hospital, physician or other health care provider or a debt collector on behalf of such hospital, physician or other health care provider pursues any action to collect from an employee after such notice is properly given, the employee shall have a cause of action against the hospital, physician or other health care provider for actual damages sustained plus up to one thousand dollars in additional damages, costs and reasonable attorney's fees.
  - (5) If an employer or insurer fails to make payment for authorized services provided to the employee by a hospital, physician or other health care provider pursuant to this chapter, the hospital, physician or other health care provider may proceed pursuant to subsection 4 of this section with a dispute against the employer or insurer for any fees or other charges for services provided.
- 153 (6) A hospital, physician or other health care provider whose services have 154 been authorized in advance by the employer or insurer may give notice to the 155 division of any claim for fees or other charges for services provided for a work-related injury that is covered by this chapter, with copies of the notice to 156 157 the employee, employer and the employer's insurer. Where such notice has been 158 filed, the administrative law judge may order direct payment from the proceeds 159 of any settlement or award to the hospital, physician or other health care 160 provider for such fees as are determined by the division. The notice shall be on a form prescribed by the division. 161

14. The employer may allow or require an employee to use any of the employee's accumulated paid leave, personal leave, or medical or sick leave to attend to medical treatment, physical rehabilitation, or medical evaluations during work time. The intent of this subsection is to specifically supercede and abrogate any case law that contradicts the express language of this section.

287.141. 1. The purpose of this section is to restore the injured person as soon as possible and as nearly as possible to a condition of self-support and maintenance as an able-bodied worker by physical rehabilitation. The provisions of this chapter relating to physical rehabilitation shall be under the control of and administered by the director of the division of workers' compensation. The division of workers' compensation shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, subject to the approval of the labor and industrial relations commission of Missouri.

- 2. The division of workers' compensation shall continuously study the problems of physical rehabilitation and shall investigate all rehabilitation facilities, both private and public, and upon such investigation shall approve as qualified all such facilities, institutions and physicians as are capable of rendering competent physical rehabilitation service for seriously injured industrial workers. Rehabilitation facilities shall include medical, surgical, hospital and physical restoration services. No facility or institution shall be considered as qualified unless it is equipped to provide physical rehabilitation services for persons suffering either from some specialized type of disability or general type of disability within the field of industrial injury, and unless such facility or institution is operated under the supervision of a physician qualified to render physical rehabilitation service and is staffed with trained and qualified personnel and has received a certificate of qualification from the division of workers' compensation. No physician shall be considered as qualified unless he has had the experience prescribed by the division.
- 3. In any case of serious injury involving disability following the period of rendition of medical aid as provided by subsection 1 of section 287.140, where physical rehabilitation is necessary if the employer or insurer shall offer such physical rehabilitation to the injured employee and such physical rehabilitation is accepted by the employee, then in such case the director of the division of workers' compensation shall be immediately notified thereof and thereupon enter his approval to such effect, and the director of the division of workers' compensation shall requisition the payment of forty dollars per week benefit from

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the second injury fund in the state treasury to be paid to the employee while he is actually being rehabilitated, and shall immediately notify the state treasurer thereof by furnishing him with a copy of his order. But in no case shall the period of physical rehabilitation extend beyond twenty weeks except in unusual cases and then only by a special order of the division of workers' compensation for such additional period as the division may authorize.

- 4. In all cases where physical rehabilitation is offered and accepted or ordered by the division, the employer or insurer shall have the right to select any physician, facility, or institution that has been found qualified by the division of workers' compensation as above set forth.
- 5. [If the parties disagree as to such physical rehabilitation treatment, where such treatment appears necessary, then either the employee, the employer, or insurer may file a request with the division of workers' compensation for an order for physical rehabilitation and the director of the division shall hear the parties within ten days after the filing of the request. The director of the division shall forthwith notify the parties of the time and place of the hearing, and the hearing shall be held at a place to be designated at the discretion of the division. The director of the division may conduct such hearing or he may direct one of the administrative law judges to conduct same. Such hearing shall be informal in all respects. The director of the division shall, after considering all evidence at such hearing, within ten days make his order in the matter, either denying such request or ordering the employer or insurer within a reasonable time, to furnish physical rehabilitation, and ordering the employee to accept the same, at the expense of the employer or insurer. When the order requires physical rehabilitation, it shall also include an order to requisition the payment of forty dollars per week out of the second injury fund in the state treasury to the injured employee during such time as such employee is actually receiving physical rehabilitation.
- 60 6. In every case where physical rehabilitation shall be ordered, the 61 director of the division may, in his discretion, order the employer or insurer to 62 furnish transportation to the injured employee to such rehabilitation facility or 63 institution.
  - 7.] As used in this section, the term "physical rehabilitation" shall be deemed to include medical, surgical and hospital treatment in the same respect as required to be furnished under subsection 1 of section 287.140.
    - [8.] **6.** An appeal from any order of the division of workers' compensation

- 68 hereby created to the appellate court may be taken and governed in all respects
- 69 in the same manner as appeals in workers' compensation cases generally under
- 70 section 287.495.
- 287.201. 1. Any dispute regarding the modification, delay, or denial of health care service or aid received by an employee pursuant to this chapter shall be resolved through a system of binding independent medical review as described in this section. The director shall procure the services of up to three independent review organizations that meet all of the requirements in this section for the purpose of resolving any dispute regarding the modification, delay, or denial of health care service or aid received by an employee. Such services shall be procured by competitive bid consistent with chapter 34.
- 2. (1) An independent review organization whose services are procured pursuant to subsection 1 of this section shall employ, contract, or otherwise engage the services of health care professionals to review the employer's or the agent of the employer's proposed medical benefit and the employee's alternative treatment plan. Such health care professional assigned to review the dispute by the independent review organization shall hold a nonrestricted license to practice in a state of the United States and in the same or similar specialty as typically manages the medical condition, procedure, or treatment under review.
- 21 (2) An independent review organization, any experts it 22 designates to conduct a review, or any officer, director, or employee of 23 the independent review organization, shall not own or control, be a 24 subsidiary of, or in any way be owned or controlled by, or exercise 25 control with:
- 26 (a) A health carrier;
- 27 **(b)** A national, state, or local trade association of health carriers; 28 or
- 29 (c) A national, state, or local trade association of health care 30 providers.
- 31 (3) An independent review organization shall not have a 32 material, professional, familial, or financial conflict of interest, as 33 determined by the director, with any of the following:
- 34 (a) The health carrier that is the subject of the independent

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- 36 (b) The employee whose treatment is the subject of the independent medical review or the employee's authorized 3738 representative;
- 39 (c) Any officer, director, or management employee of the health 40 carrier that is the subject of the independent medical review;
- (d) The health care provider, the health care provider's medical group, or the independent practice association recommending the 4243 health care service or treatment that is the subject of the independent medical review;
- (e) The facility at which the recommended health care service or 45 aid would be provided, if known; or 46
  - (f) The developer or manufacturer of the principal drug, device, procedure, or other therapy being recommended for the employee whose treatment is the subject of the independent medical review.
  - (4) Any health care professional employed, contracted, or otherwise engaged by an independent review organization shall be knowledgeable in the treatment of the employee's medical condition, knowledgeable about the proposed treatment, and familiar with the guidelines and protocols in the area of treatment under review.
  - 3. Within twenty calendar days of the receipt of the request for independent medical review and all medical records relating to the dispute that are in the possession of the director, an independent review organization shall submit to the director its opinion of the issues reviewed. If the independent review organization requires additional time to complete its review, it may request in writing from the director an extension in the time to process the review, not to exceed five calendar days. Such a request shall include the reasons for the request and a specific time at which the review is expected to be complete.
  - 4. (1) Any decision as to a dispute filed pursuant to this section shall be based upon a review of the written record before the reviewing entity. The director shall certify the decision as binding within ten calendar days unless the director finds cause to require a further review of the dispute by an independent review organization.
- 70 (2) The director may, upon his or her own initiative or at the request of the employer or employee party to the decision, order

- 72further review by the independent review organization if the director finds the independent review organization's decision was: 73
- 74 (a) The result of a plainly erroneous express or implied finding of fact and not a matter that is subject to expert opinion; 75
- 76 (b) Made without the ability to consider any document, test, or image that was available at the time of the review but not provided as part of the review file to the independent review organization;
  - (c) The result of fraud; or

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- (d) The result of a violation of subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection 80 2 of this section. 81
  - 5. (1) Within ten calendar days of the director certifying the independent review organization's decision, the employer or employee party to the decision may request review by an administrative law judge if either party has evidence that the independent review organization's decision was:
- 87 (a) The result of a plainly erroneous express or implied finding of fact and not a matter that is subject to expert opinion; 88
- 89 (b) Made without the ability to consider any document, test, or image that was available at the time of review but not provided as part 90 91 of the review file to the independent review organization;
  - (c) The result of fraud; or
  - (d) The result of a violation of subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection 2 of this section.
- 95 (2) An administrative law judge shall have twenty-one calendar 96 days to review the decision submitted to it pursuant to this subsection.
- 97 (3) An administrative law judge shall remit a decision back to the director for a new independent medical review if it finds that the 98 decision of the independent medical organization was: 99
  - (a) The result of a plainly erroneous express or implied finding of fact and not a matter that is subject to expert opinion;
- 102 (b) Made without the ability to consider any document, test, or 103 image that was available at the time of the review but not provided as part of the review file to the independent review organization; 104
  - (c) The result of fraud; or
- 106 (d) The result of a violation of subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection 107 2 of this section.
- 108 (4) If the administrative law judge determines that the decision

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of the independent review organization did not violate the standards described in subdivision (3) of this subsection, the independent review organization's decision shall be binding.

- 6. For the purposes of this section, the following terms mean:
- 113 (1) "Director", the director of the division of workers' 114 compensation;
- 115 (2) "Dispute", a written complaint submitted by or on behalf of an 116 employee regarding the modification, delay, or denial of quality of 117 health care services pursuant to a medical review decision;
  - (3) "Health carrier", as defined in section 376.1350;
- 119 (4) "Medically necessary" and "medical necessity", medical 120 treatment that is reasonably required to cure or relieve the injured 121 employee of the effects of his or her injury;
- 122 (5) "Medical review decision", a decision to modify, delay, or 123 deny, based in whole or in part on medical necessity to cure or relieve, 124 a treatment recommendation or recommendations by a physician prior 125 to, retrospectively, or concurrent with the provision of medical 126 treatment.
  - 287.800. 1. Administrative law judges, associate administrative law judges, legal advisors, the labor and industrial relations commission, the division of workers' compensation, any independent review organization selected pursuant to section 287.201, and any reviewing courts shall construe the provisions of this chapter strictly.
  - 2. Administrative law judges, associate administrative law judges, legal advisors, the labor and industrial relations commission, any independent review organization selected pursuant to section 287.201, and the division of workers' compensation shall weigh the evidence impartially without giving the benefit of the doubt to any party when weighing evidence and resolving factual conflicts.
  - 287.801. Beginning January 1, 2006, only administrative law judges, the commission, and the appellate courts of this state shall have the power to review claims filed under this chapter, except as otherwise provided in section 4 287.201.

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