FIRST REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE BILL NO. 1227

99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE DEGROOT.

D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

2341H.01I

AN ACT

To repeal sections 287.020, 287.063, 287.067, 287.120, 287.127, 287.140, 287.150, 287.200, 287.223, 287.240, 287.300, 287.420, 287.480, and 287.780, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof thirteen new sections relating to workers' compensation.

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

Section A. Sections 287.020, 287.063, 287.067, 287.120, 287.127, 287.140, 287.150,

- 2 287.200, 287.223, 287.240, 287.300, 287.420, 287.480, and 287.780, RSMo, are repealed and
- thirteen new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 287.020, 287.063, 287.067,
- 4 287.120, 287.127, 287.140, 287.150, 287.200, 287.240, 287.300, 287.420, 287.480, and 287.780,
- 5 to read as follows:
 - 287.020. 1. The word "employee" as used in this chapter shall be construed to mean
- every person in the service of any employer, as defined in this chapter, under any contract of hire,
- 3 express or implied, oral or written, or under any appointment or election, including executive
- 4 officers of corporations. Except as otherwise provided in section 287.200, any reference to any
- 5 employee who has been injured shall, when the employee is dead, also include his or her
- 6 dependents, and other persons to whom compensation may be payable. The word "employee"
- 7 shall also include all minors who work for an employer, whether or not such minors are
- 8 employed in violation of law, and all such minors are hereby made of full age for all purposes
- 9 under, in connection with, or arising out of this chapter. The word "employee" shall not include
- an individual who is the owner, as defined in subdivision (42) of section 301.010, and operator
- 11 of a motor vehicle which is leased or contracted with a driver to a for-hire motor carrier
- 12 operating within a commercial zone as defined in section 390.020 or 390.041, or operating under
- 13 a certificate issued by the Missouri department of transportation or by the United States

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

Department of Transportation, or any of its subagencies. The word "employee" also shall not include any person performing services for board, lodging, aid, or sustenance received from any religious, charitable, or relief organization.

- 2. The word "accident" as used in this chapter shall mean an unexpected 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 event during a single work shift. An injury is not compensable because work was 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 **or occupational disease** 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] all other [factor] factors combined, causing both the resulting medical condition and disability.
- (2) An injury by accident or occupational disease shall be deemed to arise out of and in the course of the employment only if:
- (a) It is reasonably apparent, upon consideration of all the circumstances, that the accident **or occupational disease** is the prevailing factor in causing the injury; [and]
- (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 employment in normal nonemployment life; and
- (c) The employee was engaged in a work activity to the greater benefit of his or her employer when the occupational disease was contracted or the accident occurred.
 - (3) An injury resulting directly or indirectly from idiopathic causes is not 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, 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 therefrom. These terms shall in no case except as specifically provided in this 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.

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

- 5. Injuries sustained in company-owned or subsidized automobiles in accidents that occur while traveling from the employee's home to the [employer's] employee's principal place of business or from the [employer's] employee'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, financial institutions and professional registration of the state of Missouri or such agency of government as shall exercise the powers and duties now conferred and imposed upon the department of insurance, financial institutions and professional registration of the state of Missouri.
- 8. 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.
- 9. For the purposes of this chapter, the term "minor" means a person who 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 287.250 shall control.
- 10. In applying the provisions of this chapter, it is the intent of the 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 course of the employment" to include, but not be limited to, holdings in: Bennett 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, 984 S.W.2d 512 (Mo.banc 1999) and all cases citing, interpreting, applying, or following those cases.
- 11. For the purposes of this chapter, "occupational diseases due to toxic exposure" shall only include the following: mesothelioma, asbestosis, berylliosis, coal worker's pneumoconiosis,

84 brochiolitis obliterans, silicosis, silicotuberculosis, manganism, acute myelogenous leukemia, 85 and myelodysplastic syndrome.

- 287.063. 1. An employee shall be conclusively deemed to have been exposed to the hazards of an occupational disease when for any length of time, however short, he **or she** is employed in an occupation or process in which the hazard of the disease exists, subject to the provisions relating to occupational disease due to repetitive motion, as is set forth in subsection 8 of section 287.067.
- 2. The employer liable for the compensation in this section provided shall be the employer in whose employment the employee was last exposed to the hazard of the occupational disease prior to evidence of disability, regardless of the length of time of such last exposure, subject to the notice provision of section 287.420.
 - 3. The statute of limitation referred to in section 287.430 shall not begin to run in cases of occupational disease until [it becomes reasonably discoverable and apparent] the employee is medically advised that an injury has been sustained related to such exposure, except that in cases of loss of hearing due to industrial noise said limitation shall not begin to run until the employee is eligible to file a claim as hereinafter provided in section 287.197.
 - 287.067. 1. In this chapter the term "occupational disease" is hereby defined to mean, unless a different meaning is clearly indicated by the context, an identifiable disease **or repetitive trauma injury** arising with or without human fault out of and in the course of the employment **as described in subsection 3 of section 287.020**. Ordinary diseases of life to which the general public is exposed outside of the employment shall not be compensable, except where the diseases follow as an incident of an occupational disease as defined in this section. The disease need not to have been foreseen or expected but after its contraction it must appear to have had its origin in a risk connected with the employment and to have flowed from that source as a rational consequence.
 - 2. An injury or death by occupational disease is compensable only if the occupational exposure 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. Ordinary, gradual deterioration, or progressive degeneration of the body caused by aging or by the normal activities of day-to-day living shall not be compensable.
- 3. An injury due to repetitive motion is recognized as an occupational disease for purposes of this chapter. An occupational disease due to repetitive motion is compensable only if the occupational exposure 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. Ordinary,

gradual deterioration, or progressive degeneration of the body caused by aging or by the normal activities of day-to-day living shall not be compensable. The injury shall arise out of and in the course of employment as described in subsection 3 of section 287.020.

- 4. "Loss of hearing due to industrial noise" is recognized as an occupational disease for purposes of this chapter and is hereby defined to be a loss of hearing in one or both ears due to prolonged exposure to harmful noise in employment. "Harmful noise" means sound capable of producing occupational deafness.
- 5. "Radiation disability" is recognized as an occupational disease for purposes of this chapter and is hereby defined to be that disability due to radioactive properties or substances or to Roentgen rays (X-rays) or exposure to ionizing radiation caused by any process involving the use of or direct contact with radium or radioactive properties or substances or the use of or direct exposure to Roentgen rays (X-rays) or ionizing radiation.
- 6. Disease of the lungs or respiratory tract, hypotension, hypertension, or disease of the heart or cardiovascular system, including carcinoma, may be recognized as occupational diseases for the purposes of this chapter and are defined to be disability due to exposure to smoke, gases, carcinogens, inadequate oxygen, of paid firefighters of a paid fire department or paid police officers of a paid police department certified under chapter 590 if a direct causal relationship is established, or psychological stress of firefighters of a paid fire department or paid peace officers of a police department who are certified under chapter 590 if a direct causal relationship is established.
- 7. Any employee who is exposed to and contracts any contagious or communicable disease arising out of and in the course of his or her employment shall be eligible for benefits under this chapter as an occupational disease.
- 8. With regard to occupational disease due to repetitive motion, if the exposure to the repetitive motion which is found to be the cause of the injury is for a period of less than three months and the evidence demonstrates that the exposure to the repetitive motion with the immediate prior employer was the prevailing factor in causing the injury, the prior employer shall be liable for such occupational disease.
- 287.120. 1. Every employer subject to the provisions of this chapter shall be liable, irrespective of negligence, to furnish compensation under the provisions of this chapter for personal injury or death of the employee by accident or occupational disease arising out of and in the course of the employee's employment. Any employee of such employer shall not be liable for any injury or death for which compensation is recoverable under this chapter and every employer and employees of such employer shall be released from all other liability whatsoever, whether to the employee or any other person, except that an employee shall not be released from liability for injury or death if the employee engaged in an affirmative negligent act that

9 purposefully and dangerously caused or increased the risk of injury. The term "accident" as used 10 in this section shall include, but not be limited to, injury or death of the employee caused by the 11 unprovoked violence or assault against the employee by any person.

- 2. The rights and remedies herein granted to an employee shall exclude all other rights and remedies of the employee, his wife, her husband, parents, personal representatives, dependents, heirs or next kin, at common law or otherwise, on account of such injury or death by accident or occupational disease, except such rights and remedies as are not provided for by this chapter.
- 3. No compensation shall be allowed under this chapter for the injury or death due to the employee's intentional self-inflicted injury, but the burden of proof of intentional self-inflicted injury shall be on the employer or the person contesting the claim for allowance.
- 4. Where the injury is caused by the failure of the employer to comply with any statute in this state or any lawful order of the division or the commission, the compensation and death benefit provided for under this chapter shall be increased fifteen percent.
- 5. Where the injury is caused by the failure of the employee to use safety devices where provided by the employer, or from the employee's failure to obey any reasonable rule adopted by the employer for the safety of employees, the [compensation and death] indemnity benefit provided for herein shall be reduced at least twenty-five but not more than fifty percent; provided, that it is shown that the employee had actual knowledge of the rule so adopted by the employer; and provided, further, that the employer had, prior to the injury, made a reasonable effort to cause his or her employees to use the safety device or devices and to obey or follow the rule so adopted for the safety of the employees.
- 6. (1) Where the employee fails to obey any rule or policy adopted by the employer relating to a drug-free workplace or the use of alcohol or nonprescribed controlled drugs in the workplace, the [compensation and death] indemnity benefit provided for herein shall be reduced fifty percent if the injury was sustained in conjunction with the use of alcohol or nonprescribed controlled drugs.
- (2) If, however, the use of alcohol or nonprescribed controlled drugs in violation of the employer's rule or policy is the proximate cause of the injury, then the benefits or compensation otherwise payable under this chapter for death or disability shall be forfeited.
- (3) The voluntary use of alcohol to the percentage of blood alcohol sufficient under Missouri law to constitute legal intoxication shall give rise to a rebuttable presumption that the voluntary use of alcohol under such circumstances was the proximate cause of the injury. A preponderance of the evidence standard shall apply to rebut such presumption. An employee's refusal to take a test for alcohol or a nonprescribed controlled substance, as defined by section 195.010, at the request of the employer shall result in the forfeiture of benefits under this chapter

45 if the employer had sufficient cause to suspect use of alcohol or a nonprescribed controlled 46 substance by the claimant or if the employer's policy clearly authorizes post-injury testing.

- 7. Where the employee's participation in a recreational activity or program is the prevailing cause of the injury, benefits or compensation otherwise payable under this chapter for death or disability shall be forfeited regardless that the employer may have promoted, sponsored or supported the recreational activity or program, expressly or impliedly, in whole or in part. The forfeiture of benefits or compensation shall not apply when [:
- 52 (1) The employee was directly ordered by the employer to participate in such recreational activity or program;
- 54 (2) The employee was paid wages or travel expenses while participating in such 55 recreational activity or program; or

 - 8. Mental injury resulting from work-related stress does not arise out of and in the course of the employment, unless it is demonstrated that the stress is work related and was extraordinary and unusual **by comparison with employees working in the same position**. The amount of work stress shall be measured by objective standards and actual events.
- 9. A mental injury is not considered to arise out of and in the course of the employment if it resulted from any disciplinary action, work evaluation, job transfer, layoff, demotion, termination or any similar action taken in good faith by the employer.
- 10. The ability of a firefighter to receive benefits for psychological stress under section 287.067 shall not be diminished by the provisions of subsections 8 and 9 of this section.
 - 287.127. 1. Beginning January 1, 1993, all employers shall post a notice at their place of employment, in a sufficient number of places on the premises to assure that such notice will reasonably be seen by all employees. An employer for whom services are performed by individuals who may not reasonably be expected to see a posted notice shall notify each such employee in writing of the contents of such notice. The notice shall include:
 - (1) That the employer is operating under and subject to the provisions of the Missouri workers' compensation law;
 - (2) That employees must report all injuries immediately to the employer by advising the employer personally, the employer's designated individual or the employee's immediate boss, supervisor or foreman and that the employee may lose the right to receive compensation if the injury or illness is not reported within thirty days or in the case of occupational illness or disease, within thirty days of [the time he or she is reasonably aware of work relatedness of the injury or

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illness] when medically advised of the contraction of an occupational disease; employees who fail to notify their employer within thirty days may jeopardize their ability to receive compensation, and any other benefits under this chapter;

- (3) The name, address and telephone number of the insurer, if insured. If self-insured, the name, address and telephone number of the employer's designated individual responsible for reporting injuries or the name, address and telephone number of the adjusting company or service company designated by the employer to handle workers' compensation matters;
- (4) The name, address and the toll-free telephone number of the division of workers' compensation;
- (5) That the employer will supply, upon request, additional information provided by the division of workers' compensation;
 - (6) That a fraudulent action by the employer, employee or any other person is unlawful.
- 2. The division of workers' compensation shall develop the notice to be posted and shall distribute such notice free of charge to employers and insurers upon request. Failure to request such notice does not relieve the employer of its obligation to post the notice. If the employer carries workers' compensation insurance, the carrier shall provide the notice to the insured within thirty days of the insurance policy's inception date.
- 3. Any employer who willfully violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment, and each such violation or each day such violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

287.140. 1. In addition to all other compensation paid to the employee under this section, the employee shall receive and the employer shall provide such medical, surgical, chiropractic, and hospital treatment, including nursing, custodial, ambulance and medicines, as may reasonably be required after the injury or disability, to cure and relieve from the effects of 5 the injury. If the employee desires, he or she shall have the right to select his or her own physician, surgeon, or other such requirement at his or her own expense. requirements are furnished by a public hospital or other institution, payment therefor shall be made to the proper authorities. Regardless of whether the health care provider is selected by the employer or is selected by the employee at the employee's expense, the health care provider shall 10 have the affirmative duty to communicate fully with the employee regarding the nature of the employee's injury and recommended treatment exclusive of any evaluation for a permanent 11 12 disability rating. Failure to perform such duty to communicate shall constitute a disciplinary 13 violation by the provider subject to the provisions of chapter 620. When an employee is required to submit to medical examinations or 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 reimbursement, as such term is used in 8 CSR 50-2.030, as amended, shall be filed not later than:
- (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 before July 1, 2013; and
- (2) One year from the date the first notice of dispute of the medical charge was received by the health care provider if such services were rendered after July 1, 2013.

Notice shall be presumed to occur no later than five business days after 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 **or her** 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 furnish an injured employee with artificial legs, arms, hands, surgical orthopedic joints, or eyes, or braces, as needed, for life whenever the division or the 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 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 reactivated only after the claimant can show good cause for the reactivation of this claim and the claim shall be made only for the payment of medical procedures involving life-threatening surgical procedures or if the claimant 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.]
- 9. Nothing in this chapter shall prevent an employee being provided treatment for his **or her** injuries by prayer or spiritual means if the employer does not object to the treatment.
- 10. The employer shall have the right to select the licensed treating physician, surgeon, chiropractic physician, or other health care provider; provided, however, that such physicians, surgeons or other health care providers shall offer only those services authorized within the scope of their licenses. For the purpose of this subsection, subsection 2 of section 287.030 shall not apply.

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86 11. Any physician or other health care provider who orders, directs or refers a patient for 87 treatment, testing, therapy or rehabilitation at any institution or facility shall, at or prior to the 88 time of the referral, disclose in writing if such health care provider, any of his or her partners 89 or his or her employer has a financial interest in the institution or facility to which the patient 90 is being referred, to the following:

91 (1) The patient;

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- 92 (2) The employer of the patient with workers' compensation liability for the injury or 93 disease being treated;
 - (3) The workers' compensation insurer of such employer; and
 - (4) The workers' compensation adjusting company for such insurer.
 - 12. Violation of subsection 11 of this section is a class A misdemeanor.
 - (1) No hospital, physician or other health care provider, other than a hospital, physician or health care provider selected by the employee at his **or her** own expense pursuant to subsection 1 of this section, shall bill or attempt to collect any fee or any portion of a fee for services rendered to an employee due to a work-related injury or report to any credit reporting agency any failure of the employee to make such payment, when an injury covered by this chapter has occurred and such hospital, physician or health care provider has received actual notice given in writing by the employee, the employer or the employer's insurer. Actual notice shall be deemed received by the hospital, physician or health care provider five days after mailing by certified mail by the employer or insurer to the hospital, physician or health care provider.
 - (2) The notice shall include:
 - (a) The name of the employer;
 - (b) The name of the insurer, if known;
 - (c) The name of the employee receiving the services;
 - (d) The general nature of the injury, if known; and
- 112 (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, 114 physician or other health care provider shall be entitled to pursue the employee for any unpaid 115 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 117 the time notice is given to the division by a hospital, physician or other health care provider 118 pursuant to subdivision (6) of this subsection, until a determination of noncompensability in 119 regard to the injury which is the basis of such services is made, or in the event there is an appeal 120 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.
- (6) A hospital, physician or other health care provider whose services have been authorized in advance by the employer or insurer may give notice to the 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 the employee, employer and the employer's insurer. Where such notice has been filed, the administrative law judge may order direct payment from the proceeds of any settlement or award to the hospital, physician or other health care provider for such fees as are determined by the division. The notice shall be on a form prescribed by the division.
- 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.
- 287.150. 1. Where a third person is liable to the employee or to the dependents, for the injury or death, the employer shall be subrogated to the right of the employee or to the dependents against such third person, and the recovery by such employer shall not be limited to the amount payable as compensation to such employee or dependents, but such employer may recover any amount which such employee or his **or her** dependents would have been entitled to recover. Any recovery by the employer against such third person shall be apportioned between the employer and employee or his **or her** dependents using the provisions of subsections 2 and 3 of this section.
 - 2. When a third person is liable for the death of an employee and compensation is paid or payable under this chapter, and recovery is had by a dependent under this chapter either by judgment or settlement for the wrongful death of the employee, the employer shall have a subrogation lien on any recovery and shall receive or have credit for sums paid or payable under this chapter to any of the dependents of the deceased employee to the extent of the settlement or

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recovery by such dependents for the wrongful death. Recovery by the employer and credit for future installments shall be computed using the provisions of subsection 3 of this section relating to comparative fault of the employee.

- 3. Whenever recovery against the third person is effected by the employee or his **or her** dependents, the employer shall pay from his **or her** share of the recovery a proportionate share of the expenses of the recovery, including a reasonable attorney fee. After the expenses and attorney fee have been paid, the balance of the recovery shall be apportioned between the employer and the employee or his **or her** dependents in the same ratio that the amount due the employer bears to the total amount recovered if there is no finding of comparative fault on the part of the employee, or the total damages determined by the trier of fact if there is a finding of comparative fault on the part of the employee. Notwithstanding the foregoing provision, the balance of the recovery may be divided between the employer and the employee or his **or her** dependents as they may otherwise agree. Any part of the recovery found to be due to the employer, the employee or his **or her** dependents shall be paid forthwith and any part of the recovery paid to the employee or his **or her** dependents under this section shall be treated by them as an advance payment by the employer on account of any future installments of compensation in the following manner:
- (1) The total amount paid to the employee or his **or her** dependents shall be treated as an advance payment if there is no finding of comparative fault on the part of the employee; or
- (2) A percentage of the amount paid to the employee or his **or her** dependents equal to the percentage of fault assessed to the third person from whom recovery is made shall be treated as an advance payment if there is a finding of comparative fault on the part of the employee.
- 4. In any case in which an injured employee has been paid benefits from the second injury fund as provided in subsection 3 of section 287.141, and recovery is had against the third party liable to the employee for the injury, the second injury fund shall be subrogated to the rights of the employee against said third party to the extent of the payments made to him **or her** from such fund, subject to provisions of subsections 2 and 3 of this section.
- 5. No construction design professional who is retained to perform professional services on a construction project or any employee of a construction design professional who is assisting or representing the construction design professional in the performance of professional services on the site of the construction project shall be liable for any injury resulting from the employer's failure to comply with safety standards on a construction project for which compensation is recoverable under the workers' compensation law, unless responsibility for safety practices is specifically assumed by contract. The immunity provided by this subsection to any construction design professional shall not apply to the negligent preparation of design plans or specifications.
 - 6. Any provision in any contract or subcontract, where one party is an employer in the

construction group of code classifications, which purports to waive subrogation rights provided under this section in anticipation of a future injury or death is hereby declared against public policy and void. Each contract of insurance for workers' compensation shall require the insurer to diligently pursue all subrogation rights of the employer and shall require the employer to fully cooperate with the insurer in pursuing such recoveries, except that the employer may enter into compromise agreements with an insurer in lieu of the insurer pursuing subrogation against another party. The amount of any subrogation recovery by an insurer shall be credited against the amount of the actual paid losses in the determination of such employer's experience modification factor within forty-five days of the collection of such amount.

[7. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, when a third person or party is liable to the employee, to the dependents of an employee, or to any person eligible to sue for the employee's wrongful death as provided is section 537.080 in a case where the employee suffers or suffered from an occupational disease due to toxic exposure and the employee, dependents, or persons eligible to sue for wrongful death are compensated under this chapter, in no case shall the employer then be subrogated to the rights of an employee, dependents, or persons eligible to sue for wrongful death against such third person or party when the occupational disease due to toxic exposure arose from the employee's work for employer.]

287.200. 1. Compensation for permanent total disability shall be paid 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 **until the employee reaches the age of seventy**. 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 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;
- (2) For all injuries occurring on or after September 28, 1986, but before 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 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-five 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;

- (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;
- (4) For all injuries occurring on or after 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 five percent of the state average weekly wage;
- (5) For all injuries occurring on or after September 28, 1981, the weekly 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 employee'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 **or her** 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 **or her** 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.
- [4. For all claims filed on or after January 1, 2014, for occupational diseases due to toxic exposure which result in a permanent total disability or death, benefits in this chapter shall be provided as follows:
- (1) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, such amount as due to the employee during said employee's life as provided for under this chapter for an award of

56 permanent total disability and death, except such amount shall only be paid when benefits under 57 subdivisions (2) and (3) of this subsection have been exhausted;

- (2) For occupational diseases due to toxic exposure, but not including mesothelioma, an amount equal to two hundred percent of the state's average weekly wage as of the date of diagnosis for one hundred weeks paid by the employer; and
- (3) In cases where occupational diseases due to toxic exposure are diagnosed to be mesothelioma:
- (a) For employers that have elected to accept mesothelioma liability under this subsection, an additional amount of three hundred percent of the state's average weekly wage for two hundred twelve weeks shall be paid by the employer or group of employers such employer is a member of. Employers that elect to accept mesothelioma liability under this subsection may do so by either insuring their liability, by qualifying as a self-insurer, or by becoming a member of a group insurance pool. A group of employers may enter into an agreement to pool their liabilities under this subsection. If such group is joined, individual members shall not be required to qualify as individual self-insurers. Such group shall comply with section 287.223. In order for an employer to make such an election, the employer shall provide the department with notice of such an election in a manner established by the department. The provisions of this paragraph shall expire on December 31, 2038; or
- (b) For employers who reject mesothelioma under this subsection, then the exclusive remedy provisions under section 287.120 shall not apply to such liability. The provisions of this paragraph shall expire on December 31, 2038; and
- (4) The provisions of subdivision (2) and paragraph (a) of subdivision (3) of this subsection shall not be subject to suspension of benefits as provided in subsection 3 of this section; and
- (5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter to the contrary, should the employee die before the additional benefits provided for in subdivision (2) and paragraph (a) of subdivision (3) of this subsection are paid, the additional benefits are payable to the employee's spouse or children, natural or adopted, legitimate or illegitimate, in addition to benefits provided under section 287.240. If there is no surviving spouse or children and the employee has received less than the additional benefits provided for in subdivision (2) and paragraph (a) of subdivision (3) of this subsection the remainder of such additional benefits shall be paid as a single payment to the estate of the employee;
- (6) The provisions of subdivision (1) of this subsection shall not be construed to affect the employee's ability to obtain medical treatment at the employer's expense or any other benefits otherwise available under this chapter.

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5. Any employee who obtains benefits under subdivision (2) of subsection 4 of this section for acquiring asbestosis who later obtains an award for mesothelioma shall not receive 93 more benefits than such employee would receive having only obtained benefits for mesothelioma 94 under this section.

287.240. If the injury causes death, either with or without disability, the compensation therefor shall be as provided in this section:

- (1) In all cases the employer shall pay direct to the persons furnishing the same the reasonable expense of the burial of the deceased employee not exceeding five thousand dollars. But no person shall be entitled to compensation for the burial expenses of a deceased employee unless he or she has furnished the same by authority of the widow or widower, the nearest relative of the deceased employee in the county of his or her death, his or her personal representative, or the employer, who shall have the right to give the authority in the order named. All fees and charges under this section shall be fair and reasonable, shall be subject to regulation by the division or the commission and shall be limited to such as are fair and reasonable for similar service to persons of a like standard of living. The division or the commission shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine all disputes as to the charges. If the deceased employee leaves no dependents, the death benefit in this subdivision provided shall be the limit of the liability of the employer under this chapter on account of the death, except as herein provided for burial expenses and except as provided in section 287.140; provided that in all cases when the employer admits or does not deny liability for the burial expense, it shall be paid within thirty days after written notice, that the service has been rendered, has been delivered to the employer. The notice may be sent by registered mail, return receipt requested, or may be made by personal delivery;
- (2) The employer shall also pay to the total dependents of the employee a death benefit based on the employee's average weekly [earnings during the year immediately preceding the injury that results in the death of the employee wage, as provided in section 287.250. The amount of compensation for death, which shall be paid in installments in the same manner that compensation is required to be paid under this chapter, shall be computed as follows:
- (a) If the injury which caused the death occurred 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 employee's average weekly [earnings during the year immediately preceding the injury wage; provided that the weekly compensation paid under this paragraph 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. If there is a total dependent, no death benefits shall be payable to partial dependents or any other persons except as provided in subdivision (1) of this section];

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(b) If the injury which caused the death occurred on or after September 28, 1986, but before August 28, 1990, the weekly compensation shall be an amount equal to sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the employee's average weekly [earnings during the year immediately preceding the injury] wage; provided that the weekly compensation paid under this paragraph shall not exceed an amount equal to seventy-five 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[. If there is a total dependent, no death benefit shall be payable to partial dependents or any other persons except as provided in subdivision (1) of this section];

- (c) If the injury which caused the death occurred 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] wage as of the date of the injury; provided that the weekly compensation paid under this paragraph shall not exceed an amount equal to one hundred percent of the state average weekly wage;
- (d) If the injury which caused the death occurred on or after 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] wage as of the date of the injury; provided that the weekly compensation paid under this paragraph shall not exceed an amount equal to one hundred five percent of the state average weekly wage;
- (e) If the injury which caused the death occurred on or after September 28, 1981, the weekly compensation shall in no event be less than forty dollars per week;
- (3) [If there are partial dependents, and no total dependents, a part of the death benefit herein provided in the case of total dependents, determined by the proportion of his contributions to all partial dependents by the employee at the time of the injury, shall be paid by the employer to each of the dependents proportionately;
- (a) A wife upon a husband with whom she lives or who is legally liable for her support, and a husband upon a wife with whom he lives or who is legally liable for his support; provided that on the death or remarriage of a widow or widower, the death benefit shall cease unless there be other total dependents entitled to any death benefits under this chapter. In the event of remarriage, a lump sum payment equal in amount to the benefits due for a period of two years shall be paid to the widow or widower. Thereupon the periodic death benefits shall cease unless there are other [tetal] dependents entitled to any death benefit under this chapter, in which event

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the periodic benefits to which such widow or widower would have been entitled had he or she not died or remarried shall be divided among such other [total] dependents and paid to them during their period of entitlement under this chapter; **or**

- A natural, posthumous, or adopted child or children, whether legitimate or (b) illegitimate, under the age of eighteen years, or over that age if physically or mentally incapacitated from wage earning, upon the parent legally liable for the support or with whom he, she, or they are living at the time of the death of the parent. In case there is a wife or a husband mentally or physically incapacitated from wage earning, dependent upon a wife or husband, and a child or more than one child thus dependent, the death benefit shall be divided among them in such proportion as may be determined by the commission after considering their ages and other facts bearing on the dependency. In all other cases questions of [total or partial] the degree of dependency shall be determined in accordance with the facts at the time of the injury, and in such other cases if there is more than one person wholly dependent the death benefit shall be divided equally among them. The payment of death benefits to a child or other dependent as provided in this paragraph shall cease when the dependent dies, attains the age of eighteen years, or becomes physically and mentally capable of wage earning over that age, or until twenty-two years of age if the child of the deceased is in attendance and remains as a full-time student in any accredited educational institution, or if at eighteen years of age the dependent child is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States on active duty; provided, however, that such dependent child shall be entitled to compensation during four years of full-time attendance at a fully accredited educational institution to commence prior to twenty-three years of age and immediately upon cessation of his or her active duty in the Armed Forces, unless there are other [total] dependents entitled to the death benefit under this chapter;
- [(5)] (4) The division or the commission may, in its discretion, order or award the share of compensation of any such child to be paid to the parent, grandparent, or other adult next of kin or conservator of the child for the latter's support, maintenance and education, which order or award upon notice to the parties may be modified from time to time by the commission in its discretion with respect to the person to whom shall be paid the amount of the order or award remaining unpaid at the time of the modification;
- [(6)] (5) The payments of compensation by the employer in accordance with the order or award of the division or the commission shall discharge the employer from all further obligations as to the compensation;
- [(7)] (6) All death benefits in this chapter shall be paid in installments in the same manner as provided for disability compensation;
- 103 [(8)] (7) Every employer shall keep a record of the correct names and addresses of the dependents of each of his **or her** employees, and upon the death of an employee by accident

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arising out of and in the course of his **or her** employment shall so far as possible immediately furnish the division with such names and addresses;

[9] (8) Dependents receiving death benefits under the provisions of this chapter shall annually report to the division as to marital status in the case of a widow or widower or age and physical or mental condition of a dependent child. The division shall provide forms for the making of such reports.

287.300. If [the] an employer [is] has not insured [his] its liability hereunder, its liability shall be primary and direct. If [he is] insured [his], its liability shall be secondary and indirect, and [his] its insurer shall be primarily and directly liable hereunder to the injured employee, his **or her** dependents or other persons entitled to rights hereunder. On the request of the division or the commission and at every hearing the employer shall produce and furnish it with a copy of his or her policy of insurance, and on demand the employer shall furnish the injured employee, or his or her dependents, with the correct name and address of his or her insurer, and his or her failure to do so shall be prima facie evidence of his or her failure to insure, but the presumption shall be conclusively rebutted by an entry of appearance of his or her insurer. Both the employer and his **or her** insurer shall be parties to all agreements or awards of compensation, but the same shall not be enforceable against the employer, except on motion and proof of default by the insurer. Service on the employer shall be sufficient to give the division or the commission jurisdiction over the person of both the employer and his or her insurer, and the appearance of the employer in any proceeding shall also constitute the appearance of his or her insurer, provided that after appearance by an insurer, the insurer shall be entitled to notice of all proceedings hereunder.

287.420. No proceedings for compensation for any accident under this chapter shall be maintained unless written notice of the time, place and nature of the injury, and the name and address of the person injured, has been given to the employer no later than thirty days after the accident, unless the employer was not prejudiced by failure to receive the notice. No proceedings for compensation for any occupational disease or repetitive trauma under this chapter shall be maintained unless written notice of the time, place, and nature of the injury, and the name and address of the person injured, has been given to the employer no later than thirty days after [the diagnosis of the condition] being medically advised of an occupational disease unless the employee can prove the employer was not prejudiced by failure to receive the notice.

287.480. 1. If an application for review is made to the commission within twenty days from the date of the award by any party, all parties to the case are automatically retained as a party or parties to the appeal, and the full commission, if the first hearing was not held before the full commission, shall review the evidence, or, if considered advisable, as soon as practicable hear the parties at issue, their representatives and witnesses and shall make an award

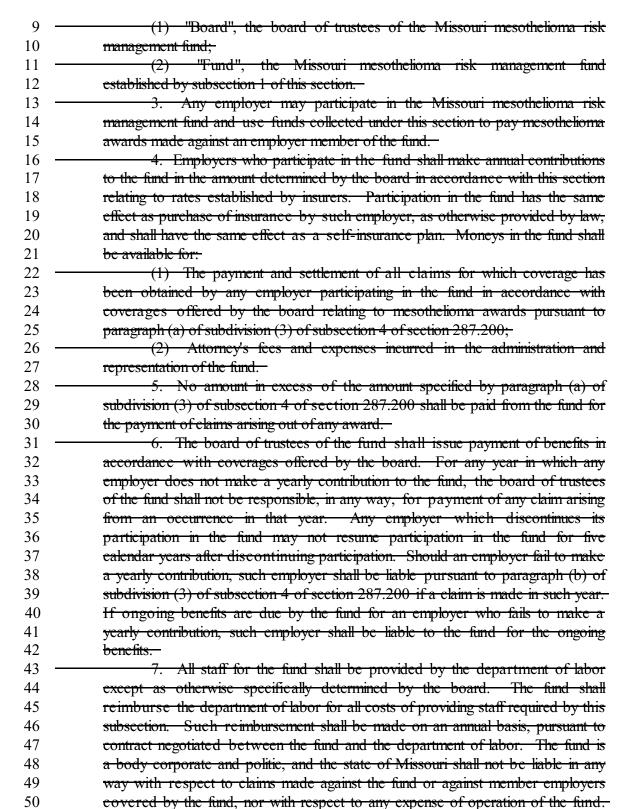
and file it in like manner as specified in section 287.470. Any notice of appeal, application or other paper required under this law to be filed with the division or the commission shall, when mailed to or transmitted by electronic facsimile meeting the requirements of the division and received by the division or the commission, be deemed to be filed as of the date endorsed by the United States post office on the envelope or container in which such paper is received, or the date received if filed by facsimile. In instances where the last day for the filing of any such paper falls on a Sunday or legal holiday, the filing shall be deemed timely if accomplished on the next day subsequent which is neither a Sunday or a legal holiday. When filing by electronic facsimile meeting the requirements of the division, the parties shall, on the same date as the facsimile transmission, mail by the United States mail the original and the requisite number of copies to the commission.

2. An employer who has been determined by the division to be an employer subject to and operating pursuant to this chapter and has also been determined to be uninsured may file an application for review but such application for review shall be accompanied with and attached to the application for review a bond which shall be conditioned for the satisfaction of the award in full, and if for any reason the appeal is dismissed or if the award is affirmed or modified, to satisfy in full such modification of the award as the commission may award. The surety on such bond shall be a bank, savings and loan institution or an insurance company licensed to do business in the state of Missouri. No appeal to the commission shall be considered filed unless accompanied by such bond and such bond shall also be a prerequisite for appeal as provided in section 287.495 and such appeal pursuant to section 287.495 shall not be considered filed unless accompanied by such bond. If any other employer pursuant to section 287.040 would be liable, the employee shall be paid benefits from the bond until the bond is exhausted before the section 287.040 employer is required to pay.

287.780. No employer or agent shall discharge or [in any way] discriminate against any employee for exercising any of his **or her** rights under this chapter **when the exercising of such rights is the motivating factor in the discharge or discrimination**. Any employee who has been discharged or discriminated against shall have a civil action for damages against his **or her** employer.

[287.223. 1. There is hereby created the "Missouri Mesothelioma Risk Management Fund", which shall be a body corporate and politic. The board of trustees of this fund shall have the powers and duties specified in this section and such other powers as may be necessary or proper to enable it, its officers, employees and agents to carry out fully and effectively all the purposes of this section.

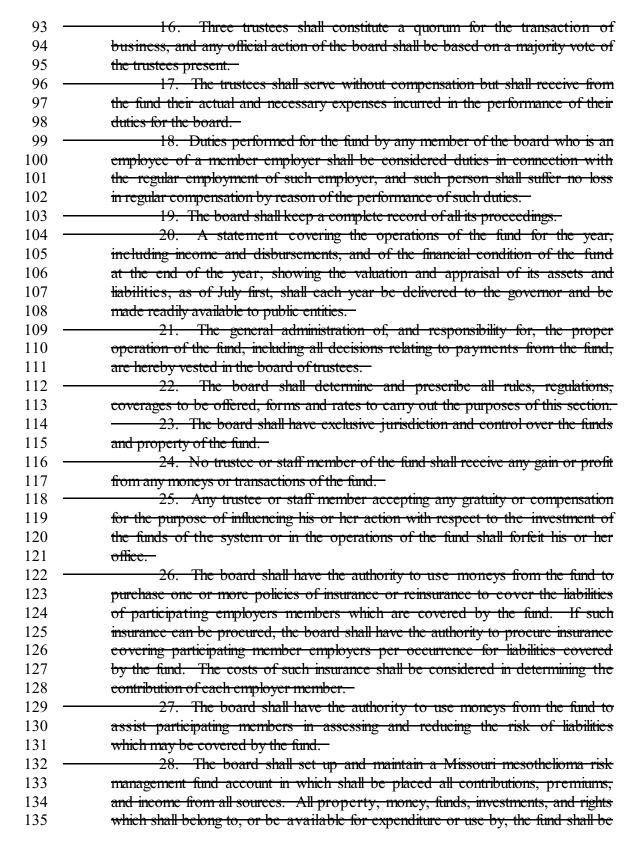
2. Unless otherwise clearly indicated by the context, the following words and terms as used in this section mean:



51 Money in the fund is not state money nor is it money collected or received by the 52 53 8. Each participating employer shall notify the board of trustees of the fund within seven working days of the time notice is received that a claim for 54 55 benefits has been made against the employer. The employer shall supply information to the board of trustees of the fund concerning any claim upon 56 request. It shall also notify the board of trustees of the fund upon the closing of 57 58 anv claim. 59 The board may contract with independent insurance agents, authorizing such agents to accept contributions to the fund from employers on 60 61 behalf of the board upon such terms and conditions as the board deems necessary, and may provide a reasonable method of compensating such agents. Such 62 compensation shall not be additional to the contribution to the fund. 63 64 10. There is hereby established a "Board of Trustees of the Missouri Mesothelioma Risk Management Fund", which shall consist of the director of the 65 department of labor, and four members, appointed by the governor with the 66 advice and consent of the senate, who are officers or employees of those 67 68 employers participating in the fund. No more than two members appointed by the governor shall be of the same political party. The members appointed by the 69 70 governor shall serve four-year terms, except that the original appointees shall be appointed for the following terms: one for one year, one for two years, one for 71 three years, and one for four years. Any vacancies occurring on the board shall 72 73 be filled in the same manner. In appointing the initial board of trustees the governor may anticipate which public entities will participate in the fund, and the 74 75 appointees may serve the terms designated herein, unless they sooner resign or are removed in accordance with law. 76 77 11. No trustee shall be liable personally in any way with respect to claims made against the fund or against member employers covered by the fund. 78 12. The board shall elect one of their members as chairman. He or she 79 80 shall preside over meetings of the board and perform such other duties as shall 81 be required by action of the board. 82 13. The chairman shall appoint another board member as vice chairman, 83 and the vice chairman shall perform the duties of the chairman in the absence of the latter or upon his inability or refusal to act. 84 85 14. The board shall appoint a secretary who shall have charge of the 86 offices and records of the fund, subject to the direction of the board. 15. The board shall meet in Jefferson City, Missouri, upon the written 87 call of the chairman or by the agreement of any three members of the board. 88 89 Notice of the meeting shall be delivered to all other trustees in person or by depositing notice in a United States post office in a properly stamped and 90 91 addressed envelope not less than six days prior to the date fixed for the meeting.

The board may meet at any time by unanimous mutual consent.

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136 dedicated to and held in trust for the purposes set out in this section and no other. The board shall have power, in the name of and on behalf of the fund, to 137 purchase, acquire, hold, invest, lend, lease, sell, assign, transfer, and dispose of 138 all property, rights, and securities, and enter into written contracts, all as may be 139 necessary or proper to carry out the purposes of this section. 140 29. All moneys received by or belonging to the fund shall be paid to the 141 secretary and deposited by him or her to the credit of the fund in one or more 142 banks or trust companies. No such money shall be deposited in or be retained by 143 any bank and trust company which does not have on deposit with the board at the 144 time the kind and value of collateral required by section 30.270 for depositories 145 146 of the state treasurer. The secretary shall be responsible for all funds, securities, and property belonging to the fund, and shall give such corporate surety bond for 147 the faithful handling of the same as the board shall require. 148 149 30. So far as practicable, the funds and property of the fund shall be kept safely invested so as to earn a reasonable return. The board may invest the funds 150 of the fund as permitted by the laws of Missouri relating to the investment of the 151 capital, reserve, and surplus funds of casualty insurance companies organized 152 153 under the laws of Missouri. 154 31. If contributions to the fund do not produce sufficient funds to pay any 155 claims which may be due, the board shall assess and each member, including any member who has withdrawn but was a member in the year in which the 156 assessment is required, shall pay such additional amounts which are each 157 158 member's proportionate share of total claims allowed and due. The provisions of this subsection shall apply retroactively to the creation of the Missouri 159 mesothelioma risk management fund. 160 32. The board, in order to carry out the purposes for which the fund is 161 162 established, may select and employ, or contract with, persons experienced in insurance underwriting, accounting, the servicing of claims, and ratemaking, who 163 shall serve at the board's pleasure, as technical advisors in establishing the annual 164 contribution, or may call upon the director of the department of insurance, 165 financial institutions and professional registration for such services. 166 167 33. Nothing in this section shall be construed to broaden or restrict the liability of the member employers participating in the fund beyond the provisions 168 of this section, nor to abolish or waive any defense at law which might otherwise 169 170 be available to any employer member. 171 34. If, at the end of any fiscal year, the fund has a balance exceeding projected needs, and adequate reserves, the board may in its discretion refund on 172

a pro rata basis to all participating employer members an amount based on the

contributions of the public entity for the immediately preceding year.