#### SECOND REGULAR SESSION

### HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

# **HOUSE BILL NO. 2267**

# **100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

5080H.03C

DANA RADEMAN MILLER, Chief Clerk

## 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.

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Section A. Sections 287.140, 287.141, 287.800, and 287.801, RSMo, are repealed and

- 2 five new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 287.140, 287.141, 287.201,
- 3 287.800, and 287.801, to read as follows:
  - 287.140. 1. In addition to all other compensation paid to the employee under this
- 2 section, the employee shall receive and the employer shall provide such medical, surgical,
- 3 chiropractic, and hospital treatment, including nursing, custodial, ambulance and medicines, as
- 4 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 shall have the right to select his own physician, surgeon,
- or other such requirement at his own expense. Where the requirements are furnished by a public
- 7 hospital or other institution, payment therefor shall be made to the proper authorities. Regardless
- 8 of whether the health care provider is selected by the employer or is selected by the employee
- 9 at the employee's expense, the health care provider shall have the affirmative duty to
- 10 communicate fully with the employee regarding the nature of the employee's injury and
- 11 recommended treatment exclusive of any evaluation for a permanent disability rating. Failure
- 12 to perform such duty to communicate shall constitute a disciplinary violation by the provider
- 13 subject to the provisions of chapter 620. When an employee is required to submit to medical
- 14 examinations or necessary medical treatment at a place outside of the local or metropolitan area
- 15 from the employee's principal place of employment, the employer or its insurer shall advance or
- 16 reimburse the employee for all necessary and reasonable expenses; except that an injured
- 17 employee who resides outside the state of Missouri and who is employed by an employer located

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.

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
- 52 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 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 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.
- 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

89 employer has a financial interest in the institution or facility to which the patient is being 90 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 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.
  - 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 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.
- 107 (2) The notice shall include:
- 108 (a) The name of the employer;
  - (b) The name of the insurer, if known;
- (c) The name of the employee receiving the services;
- 111 (d) The general nature of the injury, if known; and
- (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 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 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.
- (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.
- 287.141. 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 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.

- 6. In every case where physical rehabilitation shall be ordered, the director of the division may, in his discretion, order the employer or insurer to furnish transportation to the injured employee to such rehabilitation facility or 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 hereby created to the appellate court may be taken and governed in all respects in the same manner as appeals in workers' compensation cases generally under section 287.495.

## 287.201. 1. For the purposes of this section, the following terms mean:

- (1) "Director", the director of the division of workers' compensation;
- (2) "Dispute", a written complaint submitted by or on behalf of an employee regarding the modification, delay, or denial of quality of health care services pursuant to a medical review decision;
- (3) "Medical necessity" and "medically necessary", medical treatment that is reasonably required to cure or relieve the injured employee of the effects of his or her injury;
- (4) "Medical review decision", a decision to modify, delay, or deny, based in whole or in part on medical necessity to cure or relieve, a treatment recommendation or recommendations by a physician prior to, retrospectively, or concurrent with the provision of medical treatment.
- 2. Any dispute regarding the modification, delay, or denial of health care service or aid received by an employee under 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 medical 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 a competitive bidding process consistent with the provisions of chapter 34.
- 3. (1) An independent medical review organization whose services are procured under subsection 2 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 professionals assigned to review the dispute by the independent medical review organization shall hold nonrestricted licenses to practice in a state of the United States and

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in the same or a similar specialty as typically manages the medical condition, procedure, or treatment under review.

- (2) An independent medical review organization, any experts it designates to conduct a review, or any officer, director, or employee of the independent medical review organization, shall not own or control, be a subsidiary of, or in any way be owned or controlled by, or exercise control with:
  - (a) A workers' compensation insurance carrier;
- 34 (b) A national, state, or local trade association of workers' compensation insurance 35 carriers; or
  - (c) A national, state, or local trade association of health care professionals.
  - (3) An independent medical review organization shall not have a material, professional, familial, or financial conflict of interest, as determined by the director, with any of the following:
- 40 (a) The workers' compensation insurance carrier that is the subject of the 41 independent medical review;
  - (b) The employee whose treatment is the subject of the independent medical review or the employee's authorized representative;
  - (c) Any officer, director, or management employee of the workers' compensation insurance carrier that is the subject of the independent medical review;
  - (d) The health care professional, the health care professional's medical group, or the independent practice association recommending the 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 aid would be provided, if known; or
  - (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 medical review organization shall be knowledgeable in the treatment of the employee's medical condition, knowledgeable about the proposed treatment, and knowledgeable about the guidelines and protocols in the area of treatment under review.
  - (5) All independent medical review organizations shall disclose to the division, within thirty days, any donations, payments, or other material remuneration from any private party materially related to workers' compensation disputes.
  - 4. 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

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the director, an independent medical review organization shall submit to the director its decision of the issues reviewed. If the independent medical 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.

- 5. If the director, upon the request of the employer or employee party to the dispute, finds that the medical dispute includes an illness or injury that has a high degree of complexity in diagnosis and treatment and that there are few health care professionals with experience in the diagnosis and treatment of such illness or injury, the director shall require a modified independent medical review. The modified independent medical review shall include a panel of three experts in the appropriate discipline and specialty, and such experts shall render a decision based on their collective expertise, the medical record, and all other relevant information. The parties to the dispute under a modified independent medical review shall be permitted to provide testimony to the review panel, in a format determined by the director. In addition to all other data the director requires as part of all reports from an independent medical review organization, the director shall also be provided with the name and credentials of all health care professionals responsible for the review and subsequent decision and report under this subsection. The report supplied to the parties shall include a clear recitation of the health care professionals' credentials and relevant experience; however, the director shall redact the names of the health care professionals from the report.
- 6. (1) Any decision relating to a dispute filed under this section shall be based upon a review of the written record before the reviewing entity, except as provided in this section. The director shall certify the decision as binding after ten calendar days, subject to any appeals as allowed under the provisions of this subsection or subsection 7 of this section.
- (2) Within ten calendar days of the transmission of the decision of the independent medical review organization to the employer or employee party to the decision, either party may request a further review from the director. The director shall order further review by the independent medical review organization if the director finds that the independent medical review organization's decision was:
  - (a) The result of a plainly erroneous express or implied finding of fact;
- (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 medical review organization;

99 (c) The result of fraud; or

- 100 (d) The result of a violation of subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection 3 of this section.
  - 7. (1) If the director fails to order further review under subsection 6 of this section, the employer or employee party to the decision may request, within ten calendar days, review by an administrative law judge if such party has evidence that the independent medical review organization's decision was:
    - (a) The result of a plainly erroneous express or implied finding of fact;
  - (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 of the review file to the independent medical review organization;
    - (c) The result of fraud; or
    - (d) The result of a violation of subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection 3 of this section.
- 111 (2) An administrative law judge shall have twenty-one calendar days to review the decision submitted to it under this subsection.
  - (3) An administrative law judge shall remit a decision back to the director for a new independent medical review if it finds that the decision of the independent medical review organization was:
    - (a) The result of a plainly erroneous express or implied finding of fact;
  - (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 medical review organization;
    - (c) The result of fraud; or
    - (d) The result of a violation of subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection 3 of this section.
  - (4) If the administrative law judge determines that the decision of the independent medical review organization did not violate the standards described in subdivision (3) of this subsection, the independent medical review organization's decision shall be binding.
  - 8. The director shall establish a system whereby the division randomly reviews the decisions made by independent medical review organizations as a quality assurance measure, in addition to the appeals process outlined in subsections 6 and 7 of this section.
  - 9. The division shall require the employer party to a dispute to pay the costs associated with the independent medical review in its case. Such payment shall, in turn, be remitted by the division to the independent medical review organization within thirty days of the independent medical review organization's submission of its decision to the division or at the time that all appeals under subsections 6 and 7 of this section have been exhausted.

- 10. The sole function of an independent medical review organization shall be to determine the proper treatment of an injury when the proposed treatment is in dispute and not for any other purpose. An independent medical review organization shall not render decisions on legal questions relating to the causation of an injury or occupational disease, whether an injury or occupational disease arises out of or in the course of employment, or any other legal issue under the workers' compensation law.
- 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 medical review organization selected under 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 medical review organization selected under 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 287.201.

