BILL REQUEST - CODE REVISER'S OFFICE

BILL REQ. #: S-3596.1/18

ATTY/TYPIST: LL:amh

Creating a presumption of occupational disease for certain employees at the United States BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

department of energy Hanford site.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to the presumption of occupational disease for 2 certain employees at the United States department of energy Hanford
- 2 certain employees at the United States department of energy Hanford
- 3 site; and adding a new section to chapter 51.32 RCW.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 51.32 6 RCW to read as follows:
- 7 (1) The definitions in this section apply throughout this 8 section.
- 9 (a) "Hanford nuclear site" and "Hanford site" and "site" means 10 the approximately five hundred sixty square miles in southeastern 11 Washington state, excluding leased land, state-owned lands, and lands 12 owned by the Bonneville Power Administration, which is owned by the 13 United States and which is commonly known as the Hanford reservation.
- (b) "United States department of energy Hanford site workers" and 14 "Hanford site worker" means any person, including a contractor or 15 subcontractor, who was engaged in the performance of work, either 16 17 directly or indirectly, for the United States, regarding projects and contracts at the Hanford nuclear site and who worked on the site at 18 19 hundred east, two hundred west, two three hundred area, environmental restoration disposal facility site, central plateau, or 20

- the river corridor locations for at least one eight-hour shift while covered under this title.
 - (2)(a) For United States department of energy Hanford site workers, as defined in this section, who are covered under this title, there exists a prima facie presumption that the diseases and conditions listed in subsection (3) of this section are occupational diseases under RCW 51.08.140.
 - (b) This presumption of occupational disease may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence. Such evidence may include, but is not limited to, use of tobacco products, physical fitness and weight, lifestyle, hereditary factors, and exposure from other employment or nonemployment activities.
 - (3) The prima facie presumption applies to the following:
 - (a) Respiratory disease;

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- 15 (b) Any heart problems, experienced within seventy-two hours of 16 exposure to fumes, toxic substances, or chemicals at the site;
 - (c) Cancer, subject to subsection (4) of this section;
 - (d) Beryllium sensitization, and acute and chronic beryllium disease; and
 - (e) Neurological disease.
 - (4)(a) The presumption established for cancer only applies to any active or former United States department of energy Hanford site worker who has cancer that develops or manifests itself and who was given a qualifying medical examination upon becoming a United States department of energy Hanford site worker that showed no evidence of cancer.
 - (b) The presumption applies to the following cancers:
- 28 (i) Leukemia;
 - (ii) Primary or secondary lung cancer, including bronchi and trachea, sarcoma of the lung, other than in situ lung cancer that is discovered during or after a postmortem examination, but not including mesothelioma or pleura cancer;
- (iii) Primary or secondary bone cancer, including the bone form of solitary plasmacytoma, myelodysplastic syndrome, myelofibrosis with myeloid metaplasia, essential thrombocytosis or essential thrombocythemia, primary polycythemia vera (also called polycythemia rubra vera, P. vera, primary polycythemia, proliferative polycythemia, spent-phase polycythemia, or primary erythremia);
 - (iv) Primary or secondary renal (kidney) cancer;
- 40 (v) Lymphomas, other than Hodgkin's disease;

- 1 (vi) Waldenstrom's macroglubulinemia and mycosis fungoides; and (vii) Primary cancer of the: (A) Thyroid; (B) male or female 2 3 breast; (C) esophagus; (D) stomach; (E) pharynx, including all three areas, oropharynx, nasopharynx, and hypopharynx and the larynx. The 4 oropharynx includes base of tongue, soft palate and tonsils (the 5 hypopharynx includes the pyriform sinus); (F) small intestine; (G) б 7 pancreas; (H) bile ducts, including ampulla of vater; (I) gall bladder; (J) salivary gland; (K) urinary bladder; (L) brain 8 (malignancies only and not including intracranial endocrine glands 9 and other parts of the central nervous system or borderline 10 astrocytomas); (M) colon, including rectum and appendix; (N) ovary, 11 12 including fallopian tubes if both organs are involved; and (0) liver, except if cirrhosis or hepatitis B is indicated. 13
 - (5)(a) The presumption established in this section extends to an applicable United States department of energy Hanford site worker following termination of service for the lifetime of that individual.
 - (b) A worker or the survivor of a worker who has died as a result of one of the conditions or diseases listed in subsection (3) of this section, and whose claim was denied by order of the department, the board of industrial insurance appeals, or a court, can file a new claim for the same exposure and contended condition or disease.
 - (c) This section applies to decisions made after the effective date of this section, without regard to the date of last injurious exposure or claim filing.
 - (6)(a) When a determination involving the presumption established in this section is appealed to the board of industrial insurance appeals and the final decision allows the claim of benefits, the board of industrial insurance appeals shall order that all reasonable costs of the appeal, including attorneys' fees and witness fees, be paid to the worker or his or her beneficiary by the opposing party.
 - (b) When a determination involving the presumption established in this section is appealed to any court and the final decision allows the claim for benefits, the court shall order that all reasonable costs of appeal, including attorneys' fees and witness fees, be paid to the worker or his or her beneficiary by the opposing party.

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