# SLS 19RS-84

### ENGROSSED

2019 Regular Session

SENATE BILL NO. 107

## BY SENATORS GATTI, BISHOP, CARTER AND JOHNS

Prefiled pursuant to Article III, Section 2(A)(4)(b)(i) of the Constitution of Louisiana.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES. Adds post traumatic stress disorder to the list of injuries which are compensable for injured public employees. (8/1/19)

1	AN ACT
2	To amend and reenact R.S. 40:1374 and to enact R.S. 13:5555, R.S. 23:1036.1, and R.S.
3	33:2581.2, relative to financial security for certain public employees; to provide for
4	workers' compensation; to provide for certain sheriffs and deputy sheriffs; to provide
5	for certain fire employees; to provide for certain volunteer firefighters; to provide for
6	certain emergency medical services personnel; to provide for certain employees of
7	police departments; to provide for certain employees of state police; to provide for
8	post traumatic stress disorder as a compensable injury when the injury is suffered by
9	certain employees; to provide for definitions; to provide for legal presumptions; to
10	provide for rebuttal evidence; and to provide for related matters.
11	Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:
12	Section 1. R.S. 13:5555 is hereby enacted to read as follows:
13	<u>§5555.</u> Sheriffs and deputy sheriffs injured in the line of duty; benefits; post
14	traumatic stress injury; presumption of compensability; rebuttal
15	<u>evidence</u>
16	A. Any benefit payable to a sheriff or deputy sheriff which provides
17	coverage for temporary or permanent disability to all sheriffs or sheriff's

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1	deputies who suffer an injury or disease arising out of and in the course and
2	scope of their employment shall include coverage for post traumatic stress
3	<u>injury.</u>
4	<b>B.</b> For purposes of this Section, the following definitions shall apply:
5	(1) "Post traumatic stress injury" means those injuries which are defined
6	as "post traumatic stress disorder" by the most recently published edition of the
7	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders by the American
8	Psychiatric Association.
9	(2) "Psychiatrist" shall have the same meaning as it is defined pursuant
10	<u>to R.S. 23:1371.1.</u>
11	(3) "Psychologist" shall have the same meaning as it is defined pursuant
12	<u>to R.S. 23:1371.1.</u>
13	<b>C.(1) Any sheriff or deputy sheriff who is diagnosed by a psychiatrist or</b>
14	psychologist with post traumatic stress injury, either during employment or
15	thereafter, shall be presumed, prima facie, to have a disease or infirmity
16	connected with his employment.
17	(2) Once diagnosed with post traumatic stress injury as provided for in
18	Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, the sheriff or deputy sheriff affected or his
19	survivors shall be entitled to all rights and benefits as granted by state law to
20	one suffering an occupational disease and who is entitled as service connected
21	in the line of duty, regardless of whether the employee is employed at the time
22	of diagnosis. Such disease or infirmity shall be presumed, prima facie, to have
23	developed during employment and shall be presumed, prima facie, to have been
24	caused by or to have resulted from the nature of the work performed.
25	<b>D.(1)</b> The presumptions in Subsection C of this Section may only be
26	rebutted by clear and convincing evidence.
27	(2) In determining whether the evidence presented has successfully
28	rebutted the presumptions in Subsection C, the trier of facts may consider any
29	of the following factors:

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1	(a) The length of time between the beginning and the end of the period
2	of employment and the date of the diagnosis.
3	(b) Whether there has been any trauma or traumatic events between the
4	beginning and the end of the period of employment as an employee and the date
5	of the diagnosis.
6	(c) Whether the individual diagnosed had been previously diagnosed
7	with post traumatic stress injury prior to his employment.
8	Section 2. R.S. 23:1036.1 is hereby enacted to read as follows:
9	§1036.1. Volunteer firefighters; coverage for post traumatic stress injury;
10	presumption of compensability; rebuttal evidence
11	A. Any workers' compensation policy which provides coverage for a
12	volunteer member of a fire company, pursuant to R.S. 23:1036, shall include
13	coverage for post traumatic stress injury.
14	<b>B.</b> For purposes of this Section, the following definitions shall apply:
15	(1) "Post traumatic stress injury" means those injuries which are defined
16	as "post traumatic stress disorder" by the most recently published edition of the
17	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders by the American
18	Psychiatric Association.
19	(2) "Psychiatrist" shall have the same meaning as it is defined pursuant
20	to R.S. 23:1371.1.
21	(3) "Psychologist" shall have the same meaning as it is defined pursuant
22	to R.S. 23:1371.1.
23	(4) "Volunteer member" shall have the same meaning as it is defined
24	pursuant to R.S. 23:1036.
25	(5) "Volunteer service" means that service performed by a volunteer
26	member, for one or more fire companies, who is entitled to workers'
27	compensation benefits pursuant to R.S. 23:1036.
28	C.(1) Any volunteer member who is diagnosed by a psychiatrist or
29	psychologist with post traumatic stress injury, either during his period of

1	voluntary service or thereafter, shall be presumed, prima facie, to have a
2	disease or infirmity connected with his volunteer service.
3	(2) Once diagnosed with post traumatic stress injury as provided for in
4	Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, the volunteer member affected or his
5	survivors shall be entitled to all rights and benefits as granted by state laws to
6	one suffering an occupational disease and is entitled as service connected in the
7	line of duty, regardless of whether he is engaged in volunteer service at the time
8	of diagnosis. Such disease or infirmity shall be presumed, prima facie, to have
9	developed during the period of volunteer service and shall be presumed, prima
10	facie, to have been caused by or to have resulted from the nature of the work
11	performed.
12	<b>D.(1)</b> The presumptions in Subsection C of this Section may only be
13	rebutted by clear and convincing evidence.
14	(2) In determining whether the evidence presented has successfully
15	rebutted the presumptions in Subsection C, the trier of facts may consider any
16	of the following factors:
17	(a) The length of time between the beginning and the end of the period
18	of volunteer service and the date of the diagnosis.
19	(b) Whether there has been any trauma or traumatic events between the
20	beginning and the end of the period of volunteer service as a volunteer member
21	and the date of the diagnosis.
22	(c) Whether the individual diagnosed had been previously diagnosed
23	with post traumatic stress injury prior to his volunteer service.
24	Section 3. R.S. 33:2581.2 is hereby enacted to read as follows:
25	§2581.2. Post Traumatic Stress Injury; presumption of compensability;
26	rebuttal evidence
27	A. Any benefit payable to any emergency medical services personnel,
28	any employee of a police department, or any fire employee for temporary and
29	permanent disability when the employee suffers an injury or disease arising out

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1	of and in the course and scope of their employment, shall include coverage for
2	<u>post traumatic stress injury.</u>
3	<b>B.</b> For purposes of this Section, the following definitions shall apply:
4	(1) "Emergency medical services personnel" shall have the same
5	meaning as it is defined pursuant to R.S. 40:1075.3 so long as the emergency
6	medical services personnel is employed pursuant to this Chapter.
7	(2) "Employee of a police department" shall have the same meaning as
8	it is defined pursuant to R.S. 33:2211.
9	(3) "Fire employee" means any person employed in the fire department
10	of any municipality, parish, or fire protection district that maintains full-time
11	regularly paid fire department employment, regardless of the specific duties of
12	such person within the fire department. "Fire employee" also includes
13	employees of nonprofit corporations under contract with a fire protection
14	district or other political subdivision to provide fire protection services,
15	including operators of the fire-alarm system when such operators are members
16	of the regularly constituted fire department.
17	(4) "Post traumatic stress injury" means those injuries which are defined
18	as "post traumatic stress disorder" by the most recently published edition of the
19	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders by the American
20	Psychiatric Association.
21	(5) "Psychiatrist" shall have the same meaning as it is defined pursuant
22	to R.S. 23:1371.1.
23	(6) "Psychologist" shall have the same meaning as it is defined pursuant
24	to R.S. 23:1371.1.
25	C.(1) Any emergency medical services personnel, any employee of a
26	police department, any fire employee, or any volunteer fireman who is
27	diagnosed by a psychiatrist or psychologist with post traumatic stress injury,
28	either during employment in the classified service in the state of Louisiana
29	pursuant to this Chapter or thereafter, shall be presumed, prima facie, to have

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1	a disease or infirmity connected with his employment.
2	(2) Once diagnosed with post traumatic stress injury as provided for in
3	<u>Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, the employee affected or his survivors shall be</u>
4	entitled to all rights and benefits as granted by state law to one suffering an
5	occupational disease and who is entitled as service connected in the line of duty,
6	regardless of whether the employee is employed at the time of diagnosis. Such
7	disease or infirmity shall be presumed, prima facie, to have developed during
8	employment and shall be presumed, prima facie, to have been caused by or to
9	have resulted from the nature of the work performed.
10	<b>D.(1)</b> The presumptions in Subsection C of this Section may only be
11	rebutted by clear and convincing evidence.
12	(2) In determining whether the evidence presented has successfully
13	rebutted the presumptions in Subsection C, the trier of facts may consider any
14	of the following factors:
15	(a) The length of time between the beginning and the end of the period
16	of employment and the date of the diagnosis.
17	(b) Whether there has been any trauma or traumatic events between the
18	beginning and the end of the period of employment as an employee and the date
19	of the diagnosis.
20	(c) Whether the individual diagnosed had been previously diagnosed
21	with post traumatic stress injury prior to his employment in the classified
22	service in the state of Louisiana.
23	Section 4. R.S. 40:1374 is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:
24	§1374. Worker's Workers' compensation law; employees deemed within;
25	coverage for post traumatic stress injury; presumption of
26	compensability; rebuttal evidence
27	$\underline{\mathbf{A}}$ . Every employee of the division of state police, except the head thereof,
28	shall be considered an employee of the state within the meaning of the worker's
29	workers' compensation law of this state and entitled to the benefits of all the

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1	provisions of that law applicable to state employees.
2	<b>B.</b> Any workers' compensation policy which provides coverage for an
3	employee of the division of state police, pursuant to this Section, shall include
4	coverage for post traumatic stress injury.
5	C. For purposes of this Section, the following definitions shall apply:
6	(1) "Post traumatic stress injury" means those injuries which are defined
7	as "post traumatic stress disorder" by the most recently published edition of the
8	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders by the American
9	Psychiatric Association.
10	(2) "Psychiatrist" shall have the same meaning as it is defined pursuant
11	to R.S. 23:1371.1.
12	(3) "Psychologist" shall have the same meaning as it is defined pursuant
13	<u>to R.S. 23:1371.1.</u>
14	C.(1) Any employee of the division of state police who is diagnosed by a
15	psychiatrist or psychologist with post traumatic stress injury, either during
16	employment in the classified service in the state of Louisiana pursuant to this
17	Chapter or thereafter, shall be presumed, prima facie, to have a disease or
18	infirmity connected with his employment.
19	(2) Once diagnosed with post traumatic stress injury as provided for in
20	Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, the employee affected or his survivors shall be
21	entitled to all rights and benefits as granted by state law to one suffering an
22	occupational disease and is entitled as service connected in the line of duty,
23	regardless of whether the employee is employed at the time of diagnosis. Such
24	disease or infirmity shall be presumed, prima facie, to have developed during
25	employment and shall be presumed, prima facie, to have been caused by or to
26	have resulted from the nature of the work performed.
27	<b>D.(1)</b> The presumptions in Subsection C of this Section may only be
28	rebutted by clear and convincing evidence.
29	(2) In determining whether the evidence presented has successfully

1	rebutted the presumptions in Subsection C, the trier of facts may consider any
2	of the following factors:
3	(a) The length of time between the beginning and the end of the period
4	of employment and the date of the diagnosis.
5	(b) Whether there has been any trauma or traumatic events between the
6	beginning and the end of the period of employment as an employee and the date
7	of the diagnosis.
8	(c) Whether the individual diagnosed had been previously diagnosed
9	with post traumatic stress injury prior to his employment in the classified
10	service in the state of Louisiana.

The original instrument and the following digest, which constitutes no part of the legislative instrument, were prepared by Carla S. Roberts.

# DIGEST SB 107 2019 Regular Session Gatti

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that any benefit payable to a sheriff or deputy sheriff which provides coverage for temporary or permanent disability to all sheriffs or sheriff's deputies who suffer an injury or disease arising out of and in the course and scope of their employment shall include coverage for post traumatic stress injury.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that the following definitions shall apply to benefit payable to a sheriff or deputy sheriff:

- (1) "Post traumatic stress injury" means those injuries which are defined as "post traumatic stress disorder" by the most recently published edition of the *Diagnostic* and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders by the American Psychiatric Association.
- (2) "Psychiatrist" shall have the same meaning as it is defined pursuant to present law.
- (3) "Psychologist" shall have the same meaning as it is defined pursuant to present law.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that any sheriff or deputy sheriff who is diagnosed by a psychiatrist or psychologist with post traumatic stress injury, either during employment or thereafter, shall be presumed, prima facie, to have a disease or infirmity connected with his employment.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that, once diagnosed with post traumatic stress injury, the sheriff or deputy sheriff affected or his survivors shall be entitled to all rights and benefits as granted by <u>present law</u> to which one suffering an occupational disease and is entitled as service connected in the line of duty, regardless of whether the employee is employed at the time of diagnosis.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that the presumptions that the post traumatic stress was attributable to employment as a sheriff or deputy sheriff may only be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence. <u>Proposed law</u> provides that, in determining whether the evidence presented has

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successfully rebutted the presumptions in <u>proposed law</u>, the trier of facts may consider any of the following factors:

- (1) The length of time between the beginning and the end of the period of employment and the date of the diagnosis.
- (2) Whether there has been any trauma or traumatic events between the beginning and the end of the period of employment as an employee and the date of the diagnosis.
- (3) Whether the individual diagnosed had been previously diagnosed with post traumatic stress injury prior to his employment.

<u>Present law</u> declares that the services provided by volunteer fire departments are vital for fire prevention and suppression to the safety of the citizens of the state. <u>Present law</u> requires the state fire marshal obtain workers' compensation coverage for volunteer members who participate in the normal functions of the fire company.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> but requires that, upon the purchase of a new policy or renewal of an existing policy, that any workers' compensation policy which provides coverage for a volunteer member of a fire company, pursuant to <u>present law</u>, will include coverage for post traumatic stress injury.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that the following definitions shall apply to any workers' compensation policy which provides coverage for a volunteer member of a fire company:

- (1) "Post traumatic stress injury" means those injuries which are defined as "post traumatic stress disorder" by the most recently published edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders by the American Psychiatric Association.
- (2) "Psychiatrist" shall have the same meaning as it is defined pursuant to present law.
- (3) "Psychologist" shall have the same meaning as it is defined pursuant to present law.
- (4) "Volunteer member" shall have the same meaning as it is defined pursuant to present <u>law</u>.
- (5) "Volunteer service" means that service performed by a volunteer member, for one or more fire companies, who is entitled to workers' compensation benefits pursuant to <u>present law</u>.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that any volunteer member of a fire company who is diagnosed by a psychiatrist or psychologist with post traumatic stress injury, either during his period of voluntary service or thereafter, shall be presumed, prima facie, to have a disease or infirmity connected with his volunteer service.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that, once diagnosed with post traumatic stress injury as provided for in <u>proposed law</u>, the volunteer member affected or his survivors shall be entitled to all rights and benefits as granted by <u>present law</u> to one suffering from an occupational disease is entitled as service connected in the line of duty, regardless of whether he is engaged in volunteer service at the time of diagnosis.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that, once a fire department volunteer member is diagnosed with post traumatic stress injury, the presumption may only be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence. <u>Proposed law</u> provides that, in determining whether the evidence presented has successfully rebutted the presumptions in <u>proposed law</u>, the trier of facts may consider any of the following factors:

(1) The length of time between the beginning and the end of the period of volunteer

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- (2) Whether there has been any trauma or traumatic events between the beginning and the end of the period of volunteer service as a volunteer member and the date of the diagnosis.
- (3) Whether the individual diagnosed had been previously diagnosed with post traumatic stress injury prior to his volunteer service.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that any benefit payable to any local emergency medical services personnel, any employee of a local police department, or any local fire employee for temporary and permanent disability when the employee suffers an injury or disease arising out of and in the course and scope of their employment, shall include coverage for post traumatic stress injury.

<u>Proposed law</u> defines "fire employee" as any person employed in the fire department of any municipality, parish, or fire protection district that maintains full-time regularly paid fire department employment, regardless of the specific duties of such person within the fire department. "Fire employee" also includes employees of nonprofit corporations under contract with a fire protection district or other political subdivision to provide fire protection services, including operators of the fire-alarm system when such operators are members of the regularly constituted fire department."

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that the following definitions shall apply to post traumatic stress injury benefits payable to a local emergency medical services personnel, any employee of a local police department, or any local fire employee:

- (1) "Post traumatic stress injury" means those injuries which are defined as "post traumatic stress disorder" by the most recently published edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders by the American Psychiatric Association.
- (2) "Psychiatrist" shall have the same meaning as it is defined pursuant to present law.
- (3) "Psychologist" shall have the same meaning as it is defined pursuant to present law.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that any local emergency medical services personnel, any employee of a local police department, or any local fire employee who is diagnosed by a psychiatrist or psychologist with post traumatic stress injury, either during employment or thereafter, shall be presumed, prima facie, to have a disease or infirmity connected with his employment.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that, once diagnosed with post traumatic stress injury any local emergency medical services personnel, any employee of a local police department, or any local fire employee affected or his survivors will be entitled to all rights and benefits as granted by state law to one suffering an occupational disease and is entitled as service connected in the line of duty, regardless of whether the employee is employed at the time of diagnosis.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that the presumption that the post traumatic stress was attributable to employment as a local emergency medical services personnel, any employee of a local police department, or any local fire employee may only be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence. <u>Proposed law</u> provides that, in determining whether the evidence presented has successfully rebutted the presumptions in <u>proposed law</u>, the trier of facts may consider any of the following factors:

(1) The length of time between the beginning and the end of the period of employment and the date of the diagnosis.

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- (2) Whether there has been any trauma or traumatic events between the beginning and the end of the period of employment as an employee and the date of the diagnosis.
- (3) Whether the individual diagnosed had been previously diagnosed with post traumatic stress injury prior to his employment.

<u>Present law</u> provides that every employee of the division of state police, except the head thereof, shall be considered an employee of the state within the meaning of the workers' compensation law of this state and entitled to the benefits of all the provisions of that law applicable to state employees.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> but adds that any purchase of a new policy of renewal of an existing workers' compensation policy which provides coverage for an employee of the division of state police, pursuant to <u>present law</u>, shall include coverage for post traumatic stress injury.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that the following definitions shall apply to benefits payable to an employee of the division of state police:

- (1) "Post traumatic stress injury" means those injuries which are defined as "post traumatic stress disorder" by the most recently published edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders by the American Psychiatric Association.
- (2) "Psychiatrist" shall have the same meaning as it is defined pursuant to present law.
- (3) "Psychologist" shall have the same meaning as it is defined pursuant to present law.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that an employee of the division of state police who is diagnosed by a psychiatrist or psychologist with post traumatic stress injury, either during employment or thereafter, shall be presumed, prima facie, to have a disease or infirmity connected with his employment.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that, once diagnosed with post traumatic stress injury the employee of the division of state police affected or his survivors shall be entitled to all rights and benefits as granted by state law to which one suffering an occupational disease and is entitled as service connected in the line of duty, regardless of whether the employee is employed at the time of diagnosis.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that the presumption that the post traumatic stress was attributable to employment as an employee of the division of state police may only be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence. <u>Proposed law</u> provides that, in determining whether the evidence presented has successfully rebutted the presumptions in <u>proposed law</u>, the trier of facts may consider any of the following factors:

- (1) The length of time between the beginning and the end of the period of employment and the date of the diagnosis.
- (2) Whether there has been any trauma or traumatic events between the beginning and the end of the period of employment as an employee and the date of the diagnosis.
- (3) Whether the individual diagnosed had been previously diagnosed with post traumatic stress injury prior to his employment.

Effective August 1, 2019.

(Amends R.S. 40:1374; adds R.S. 13:5555, R.S. 23:1036.1, and R.S. 33:2581.2)

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## Summary of Amendments Adopted by Senate

# Committee Amendments Proposed by Senate Committee on Labor and Industrial Relations to the original bill

1. Adds employees of nonprofit corporations under contract with a fire protection district to the definition of "fire employee".