To amend section 4123.68 of the Revised Code to make COVID-19 contracted by specified types of employees an occupational disease under the Workers' Compensation Law under certain circumstances and to declare an emergency.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO:

Section 1. That section 4123.68 of the Revised Code be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 4123.68. Every employee who is disabled because of the contraction of an occupational disease or the dependent of an employee whose death is caused by an occupational disease, is entitled to the compensation provided by sections 4123.55 to 4123.59 and 4123.66 of the Revised Code subject to the modifications relating to occupational diseases contained in this chapter. An order of the administrator issued under this section is appealable pursuant to sections 4123.511 and 4123.512 of the Revised Code.

The following diseases are occupational diseases and compensable as such when contracted by an employee in the course of the employment in which such employee was engaged and due to
the nature of any process described in this section. A disease which meets the definition of an occupational disease is compensable pursuant to this chapter though it is not specifically listed in this section.

SCHEDULE

Description of disease or injury and description of process:

(A) Anthrax: Handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides, and skins.

(B) Glanders: Care of any equine animal suffering from glanders; handling carcass of such animal.

(C) Lead poisoning: Any industrial process involving the use of lead or its preparations or compounds.

(D) Mercury poisoning: Any industrial process involving the use of mercury or its preparations or compounds.

(E) Phosphorous poisoning: Any industrial process involving the use of phosphorous or its preparations or compounds.

(F) Arsenic poisoning: Any industrial process involving the use of arsenic or its preparations or compounds.

(G) Poisoning by benzol or by nitro-derivatives and amido-derivatives of benzol (dinitro-benzol, anilin, and others): Any industrial process involving the use of benzol or nitro-derivatives or amido-derivatives of benzol or its preparations or compounds.

(H) Poisoning by gasoline, benzine, naphtha, or other volatile petroleum products: Any industrial process involving
the use of gasoline, benzine, naphtha, or other volatile
gasoline products.

(I) Poisoning by carbon bisulphide: Any industrial process
involving the use of carbon bisulphide or its preparations or
compounds.

(J) Poisoning by wood alcohol: Any industrial process
involving the use of wood alcohol or its preparations.

(K) Infection or inflammation of the skin on contact
surfaces due to oils, cutting compounds or lubricants, dust,
liquids, fumes, gases, or vapors: Any industrial process
involving the handling or use of oils, cutting compounds or
lubricants, or involving contact with dust, liquids, fumes,
gases, or vapors.

(L) Epithelion cancer or ulceration of the skin or of the
corneal surface of the eye due to carbon, pitch, tar, or tarry
compounds: Handling or industrial use of carbon, pitch, or tarry
compounds.

(M) Compressed air illness: Any industrial process carried
on in compressed air.

(N) Carbon dioxide poisoning: Any process involving the
evolution or resulting in the escape of carbon dioxide.

(O) Brass or zinc poisoning: Any process involving the
manufacture, founding, or refining of brass or the melting or
smelting of zinc.

(P) Manganese dioxide poisoning: Any process involving the
grinding or milling of manganese dioxide or the escape of
manganese dioxide dust.

(Q) Radium poisoning: Any industrial process involving the
use of radium and other radioactive substances in luminous 75
paint.

(R) Tenosynovitis and prepatellar bursitis: Primary 77
tenosynovitis characterized by a passive effusion or crepitus 78
into the tendon sheath of the flexor or extensor muscles of the 79
hand, due to frequently repetitive motions or vibrations, or 80
prepatellar bursitis due to continued pressure.

(S) Chrome ulceration of the skin or nasal passages: Any 82
industrial process involving the use of or direct contact with 83
chromic acid or bichromates of ammonium, potassium, or sodium or 84
their preparations.

(T) Potassium cyanide poisoning: Any industrial process 86
involving the use of or direct contact with potassium cyanide. 87

(U) Sulphur dioxide poisoning: Any industrial process in 88
which sulphur dioxide gas is evolved by the expansion of liquid 89
sulphur dioxide.

(V) Berylliosis: Berylliosis means a disease of the lungs 91
caused by breathing beryllium in the form of dust or fumes, 92
producing characteristic changes in the lungs and demonstrated 93
by x-ray examination, by biopsy or by autopsy.

This chapter does not entitle an employee or the 95
employee's dependents to compensation, medical treatment, or 96
payment of funeral expenses for disability or death from 97
berylliosis unless the employee has been subjected to injurious 98
exposure to beryllium dust or fumes in the employee's employment 99
in this state preceding the employee's disablement and only in 100
the event of such disability or death resulting within eight 101
years after the last injurious exposure; provided that such 102
eight-year limitation does not apply to disability or death from 103
exposure occurring after January 1, 1976. In the event of death following continuous total disability commencing within eight years after the last injurious exposure, the requirement of death within eight years after the last injurious exposure does not apply.

Before awarding compensation for partial or total disability or death due to berylliosis, the administrator of workers' compensation shall refer the claim to a qualified medical specialist for examination and recommendation with regard to the diagnosis, the extent of the disability, the nature of the disability, whether permanent or temporary, the cause of death, and other medical questions connected with the claim. An employee shall submit to such examinations, including clinical and x-ray examinations, as the administrator requires. In the event that an employee refuses to submit to examinations, including clinical and x-ray examinations, after notice from the administrator, or in the event that a claimant for compensation for death due to berylliosis fails to produce necessary consents and permits, after notice from the administrator, so that such autopsy examination and tests may be performed, then all rights for compensation are forfeited. The reasonable compensation of such specialist and the expenses of examinations and tests shall be paid, if the claim is allowed, as part of the expenses of the claim, otherwise they shall be paid from the surplus fund.

(W) Cardiovascular, pulmonary, or respiratory diseases incurred by firefighters or police officers following exposure to heat, smoke, toxic gases, chemical fumes and other toxic substances: Any cardiovascular, pulmonary, or respiratory disease of a firefighter or police officer caused or induced by the cumulative effect of exposure to heat, the inhalation of smoke, toxic gases, chemical fumes and other toxic substances in
the performance of the firefighter's or police officer's duty constitutes a presumption, which may be refuted by affirmative evidence, that such occurred in the course of and arising out of the firefighter's or police officer's employment. For the purpose of this section, "firefighter" means any regular member of a lawfully constituted fire department of a municipal corporation or township, whether paid or volunteer, and "police officer" means any regular member of a lawfully constituted police department of a municipal corporation, township or county, whether paid or volunteer.

This chapter does not entitle a firefighter, or police officer, or the firefighter's or police officer's dependents to compensation, medical treatment, or payment of funeral expenses for disability or death from a cardiovascular, pulmonary, or respiratory disease, unless the firefighter or police officer has been subject to injurious exposure to heat, smoke, toxic gases, chemical fumes, and other toxic substances in the firefighter's or police officer's employment in this state preceding the firefighter's or police officer's disablement, some portion of which has been after January 1, 1967, except as provided in division (E) of section 4123.57 of the Revised Code.

Compensation on account of cardiovascular, pulmonary, or respiratory diseases of firefighters and police officers is payable only in the event of temporary total disability, permanent total disability, or death, in accordance with section 4123.56, 4123.58, or 4123.59 of the Revised Code. Medical, hospital, and nursing expenses are payable in accordance with this chapter. Compensation, medical, hospital, and nursing expenses are payable only in the event of such disability or death resulting within eight years after the last injurious exposure; provided that such eight-year limitation does not
apply to disability or death from exposure occurring after January 1, 1976. In the event of death following continuous total disability commencing within eight years after the last injurious exposure, the requirement of death within eight years after the last injurious exposure does not apply.

This chapter does not entitle a firefighter or police officer, or the firefighter's or police officer's dependents, to compensation, medical, hospital, and nursing expenses, or payment of funeral expenses for disability or death due to a cardiovascular, pulmonary, or respiratory disease in the event of failure or omission on the part of the firefighter or police officer truthfully to state, when seeking employment, the place, duration, and nature of previous employment in answer to an inquiry made by the employer.

Before awarding compensation for disability or death under this division, the administrator shall refer the claim to a qualified medical specialist for examination and recommendation with regard to the diagnosis, the extent of disability, the cause of death, and other medical questions connected with the claim. A firefighter or police officer shall submit to such examinations, including clinical and x-ray examinations, as the administrator requires. In the event that a firefighter or police officer refuses to submit to examinations, including clinical and x-ray examinations, after notice from the administrator, or in the event that a claimant for compensation for death under this division fails to produce necessary consents and permits, after notice from the administrator, so that such autopsy examination and tests may be performed, then all rights for compensation are forfeited. The reasonable compensation of such specialists and the expenses of examination and tests shall be paid, if the claim is allowed, as part of the
expenses of the claim, otherwise they shall be paid from the surplus fund.

(X)(1) Cancer contracted by a firefighter: Cancer contracted by a firefighter who has been assigned to at least six years of hazardous duty as a firefighter constitutes a presumption that the cancer was contracted in the course of and arising out of the firefighter's employment if the firefighter was exposed to an agent classified by the international agency for research on cancer or its successor organization as a group 1 or 2A carcinogen.

(2) The presumption described in division (X)(1) of this section is rebuttable in any of the following situations:

(a) There is evidence that the firefighter's exposure, outside the scope of the firefighter's official duties, to cigarettes, tobacco products, or other conditions presenting an extremely high risk for the development of the cancer alleged, was probably a significant factor in the cause or progression of the cancer.

(b) There is evidence that shows, by a preponderance of competent scientific evidence, that exposure to the type of carcinogen alleged did not or could not have caused the cancer being alleged.

(c) There is evidence that the firefighter was not exposed to an agent classified by the international agency for research on cancer as a group 1 or 2A carcinogen.

(d) There is evidence that the firefighter incurred the type of cancer alleged before becoming a member of the fire department.

(e) The firefighter is seventy years of age or older.
(3) The presumption described in division (X)(1) of this section does not apply if it has been more than fifteen years since the firefighter was last assigned to hazardous duty as a firefighter.

(4) Compensation for cancer contracted by a firefighter in the course of hazardous duty under division (X) of this section is payable only in the event of temporary total disability, working wage loss, permanent total disability, or death, in accordance with division (A) or (B)(1) of section 4123.56 and sections 4123.58 and 4123.59 of the Revised Code.

(5) As used in division (X) of this section, "hazardous duty" has the same meaning as in 5 C.F.R. 550.902, as amended.

(Y) Silicosis: Silicosis means a disease of the lungs caused by breathing silica dust (silicon dioxide) producing fibrous nodules distributed through the lungs and demonstrated by x-ray examination, by biopsy or by autopsy.

(Z) Coal miners' pneumoconiosis: Coal miners' pneumoconiosis, commonly referred to as "black lung disease," resulting from working in the coal mine industry and due to exposure to the breathing of coal dust, and demonstrated by x-ray examination, biopsy, autopsy or other medical or clinical tests.

This chapter does not entitle an employee or the employee's dependents to compensation, medical treatment, or payment of funeral expenses for disability or death from silicosis, asbestosis, or coal miners' pneumoconiosis unless the employee has been subject to injurious exposure to silica dust (silicon dioxide), asbestos, or coal dust in the employee's employment in this state preceding the employee's disablement,
some portion of which has been after October 12, 1945, except as
provided in division (E) of section 4123.57 of the Revised Code.

Compensation on account of silicosis, asbestosis, or coal
miners' pneumoconiosis are payable only in the event of
temporary total disability, permanent total disability, or
death, in accordance with sections 4123.56, 4123.58, and 4123.59
of the Revised Code. Medical, hospital, and nursing expenses are
payable in accordance with this chapter. Compensation, medical,
hospital, and nursing expenses are payable only in the event of
such disability or death resulting within eight years after the
last injurious exposure; provided that such eight-year
limitation does not apply to disability or death occurring after
January 1, 1976, and further provided that such eight-year
limitation does not apply to any asbestosis cases. In the event
of death following continuous total disability commencing within
eight years after the last injurious exposure, the requirement
of death within eight years after the last injurious exposure
does not apply.

This chapter does not entitle an employee or the
employee's dependents to compensation, medical, hospital and
nursing expenses, or payment of funeral expenses for disability
or death due to silicosis, asbestosis, or coal miners'
pneumoconiosis in the event of the failure or omission on the
part of the employee truthfully to state, when seeking
employment, the place, duration, and nature of previous
employment in answer to an inquiry made by the employer.

Before awarding compensation for disability or death due
to silicosis, asbestosis, or coal miners' pneumoconiosis, the
administrator shall refer the claim to a qualified medical
specialist for examination and recommendation with regard to the
diagnosis, the extent of disability, the cause of death, and
other medical questions connected with the claim. An employee
shall submit to such examinations, including clinical and x-ray
examinations, as the administrator requires. In the event that
an employee refuses to submit to examinations, including
clinical and x-ray examinations, after notice from the
administrator, or in the event that a claimant for compensation
for death due to silicosis, asbestosis, or coal miners'
pneumoconiosis fails to produce necessary consents and permits,
after notice from the commission, so that such autopsy
examination and tests may be performed, then all rights for
compensation are forfeited. The reasonable compensation of such
specialist and the expenses of examinations and tests shall be
paid, if the claim is allowed, as a part of the expenses of the
claim, otherwise they shall be paid from the surplus fund.

(AA) Radiation illness: Any industrial process involving
the use of radioactive materials.

Claims for compensation and benefits due to radiation
illness are payable only in the event death or disability
occurred within eight years after the last injurious exposure
provided that such eight-year limitation does not apply to
disability or death from exposure occurring after January 1,
1976. In the event of death following continuous disability
which commenced within eight years of the last injurious
exposure the requirement of death within eight years after the
last injurious exposure does not apply.

(BB) Asbestosis: Asbestosis means a disease caused by
inhalation or ingestion of asbestos, demonstrated by x-ray
examination, biopsy, autopsy, or other objective medical or
clinical tests.
(CC)(1) COVID-19: COVID-19 contracted by an employee described in division (CC)(2) of this section during the emergency declared by Executive Order 2020-01D, issued March 9, 2020, constitutes a presumption, which may be refuted by affirmative evidence, that COVID-19 was contracted in the course of and arising out of the employee's employment. This division applies only to claims arising during the period of the emergency declared by Executive Order 2020-01D, issued on March 9, 2020, and to claims arising during the fourteen-day period after that emergency ends.

(2) Division (CC)(1) of this section applies to an employee employed at any of the following:

(a) A nursing home or residential care facility, as those terms are defined in section 3721.01 of the Revised Code;

(b) A health care facility or location, as that term is defined in section 2305.234 of the Revised Code.

All conditions, restrictions, limitations, and other provisions of this section, with reference to the payment of compensation or benefits on account of silicosis or coal miners' pneumoconiosis apply to the payment of compensation or benefits on account of any other occupational disease of the respiratory tract resulting from injurious exposures to dust.

The refusal to produce the necessary consents and permits for autopsy examination and testing shall not result in forfeiture of compensation provided the administrator finds that such refusal was the result of bona fide religious convictions or teachings to which the claimant for compensation adhered prior to the death of the decedent.

Section 2. That existing section 4123.68 of the Revised
As Introduced

Code is hereby repealed.

Section 3. This act is hereby declared to be an emergency measure necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety. The reason for such necessity is that immediate action is crucial to protecting the public health during an outbreak of COVID-19. Therefore, this act shall go into immediate effect.