

FINAL BILL REPORT

SSB 5890

C 62 L 22
Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Clarifying eligibility for the presumption for workers' compensation for all personnel working at a radiological hazardous waste facility.

Sponsors: Senate Committee on Labor, Commerce & Tribal Affairs (originally sponsored by Senators Keiser, Conway, Dhingra, Hasegawa, Kuderer, Lovick, Nobles, Saldaña, Stanford, Wellman and Wilson, C.).

Senate Committee on Labor, Commerce & Tribal Affairs
House Committee on Labor & Workplace Standards

Background:

For United States Department of Energy (US DOE) Hanford site workers, there exists a prima facie presumption that certain diseases and conditions listed are occupational diseases for workers' compensation purposes.

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.

The prima facie presumption applies to the following:

- respiratory disease;
- any heart problems, experienced within 72 hours of exposure to fumes, toxic substances, or chemicals at the site;
- certain cancer;
- beryllium sensitization, and acute and chronic beryllium disease; and
- neurological disease.

The presumption for cancer only applies to any active or former US DOE Hanford site worker who:

- has cancer that develops or manifests itself; and

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

- either was given a qualifying medical exam upon becoming a US DOE Hanford site worker that showed no evidence of cancer, or was not given a qualifying medical exam because an exam was not required.

The presumption applies to the following cancers:

- leukemia;
- certain primary or secondary lung cancers;
- certain primary or secondary bone cancers;
- primary or secondary renal (kidney) cancer;
- lymphomas, other than Hodgkin's disease;
- Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia and mycosis fungoides; and
- primary cancer of the thyroid, breast, esophagus, stomach, pharynx, small intestine, pancreas, bile ducts, gall bladder, salivary gland, urinary bladder, brain—with limitations, colon, ovary, and liver—with limitations.

The presumption extends to an applicable US DOE site worker following termination of service for the lifetime of that individual. A worker or the survivor of a worker who has died as a result of one of these conditions or diseases, and whose claim was denied by order of the Department of Labor and Industries (L&I), the Board of Industrial Insurance Appeals, or a court, can file a new claim for the same exposure and contended condition or disease. These provisions apply to decisions made after June 7, 2018, without regard to the date of last injurious exposure or claim filing.

Provisions regarding attorneys' fees and costs on appeal are provided.

"Hanford nuclear site" and "Hanford site" and "site" means the approximately 560 square miles in southeastern Washington State, excluding leased land, state-owned lands, and lands owned by the Bonneville Power Administration, which is owned by the United States and which is commonly known as the Hanford reservation.

"United States Department of Energy Hanford site workers" and "Hanford site worker" means any person, including a contractor or subcontractor, who was engaged in the performance of work, either directly or indirectly, for the United States, regarding projects and contracts at the Hanford nuclear site and who worked on the site at the 200 east, 200 west, 300 area, environmental restoration disposal facility site, central plateau, or the river corridor locations for at least one eight-hour shift while covered under the workers' compensation provisions.

State law defines mixed waste as a dangerous, extremely hazardous, or acutely hazardous waste that contains both a nonradioactive hazardous component and, as defined by federal law, source, special nuclear, or by-product material subject to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

High-level radioactive waste is the aqueous waste resulting from the operation of the first

cycle solvent extraction system, or equivalent and the concentrated waste from subsequent extraction cycles, or equivalent, in a facility for reprocessing irradiated reactor fuels, or irradiated fuel from nuclear power reactors.

The United States filed suit in the U.S. District Court for the Ninth Circuit against Washington State and related parties regarding these provisions. The court granted summary judgment in favor of the state, which was affirmed by a panel of the court of appeals. The United States has appealed the case to the United States Supreme Court. On January 10, 2022, the court agreed to review the judgment of the Ninth Circuit in this case.

Summary: The definitions for Hanford nuclear site and United States Department of Energy Hanford site workers are replaced with definitions for radiological hazardous waste facility and exposed worker(s).

The presumption that certain diseases are occupational diseases for workers' compensation for these workers is removed for communicable respiratory and neurological diseases.

"Exposed worker(s)" means a worker working at a radiological hazardous waste facility for at least an eight hour shift covered under this title, including conducting an inspection of the facility.

"Radiological hazardous waste facility" means any structure and its lands where high-level radioactive waste or mixed waste as defined above is stored or disposed of, except certain military installations.

Votes on Final Passage:

Senate	32	17
House	68	27

Effective: March 11, 2022