

AN ACT

1 relating to civil claims involving exposure to asbestos and silica.

2 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

3 SECTION 1. FINDINGS; PURPOSE. (a) The Legislature of the  
4 State of Texas makes findings as stated in this section.  
5

6 (b) Asbestos is a mineral that was used extensively in  
7 industrial applications, especially between the 1940s and the  
8 1970s. It is estimated that as many as 27 million American workers  
9 were exposed to asbestos between 1940 and 1979. Exposure to  
10 asbestos, particularly through inhalation of asbestos fibers, has  
11 allegedly been linked to certain malignant and nonmalignant  
12 diseases, including mesothelioma and asbestosis. These diseases  
13 have latency periods of up to 40 years.

14 (c) Over the last three decades, hundreds of thousands of  
15 lawsuits alleging asbestos-related disease have been filed  
16 throughout the United States. In the early 1990s, between 15,000  
17 and 20,000 new lawsuits alleging asbestos-related disease were  
18 filed each year. By the late 1990s, the number of new lawsuits  
19 alleging asbestos-related disease filed each year was more than  
20 double the number of yearly filings seen in the early 1990s. By one  
21 estimate, the number of asbestos lawsuits pending in state and  
22 federal courts in the United States doubled in the 1990s, from  
23 approximately 100,000 to more than 200,000 claims.

24 (d) In 1991, the Judicial Conference Ad Hoc Committee on

1 Asbestos Litigation, appointed by United States Supreme Court Chief  
2 Justice William Rehnquist, found that "the [asbestos litigation]  
3 situation has reached critical dimensions and is getting worse."  
4 In 1997, the United States Supreme Court acknowledged that the  
5 country was in the midst of an "asbestos-litigation crisis."  
6 *AmChem Products, Inc. v. Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591, 597 (1997).

7 (e) Texas has not been spared this crisis. In the period  
8 from 1988 to 2000, more lawsuits alleging asbestos-related disease  
9 were filed in Texas than in any other state. Thousands of asbestos  
10 lawsuits are pending in Texas courts today.

11 (f) This asbestos litigation crisis is due, in part, to  
12 screening of persons with possible occupational exposure to  
13 asbestos and to the existence of statutes of limitations that begin  
14 to run based merely on knowledge of a possible asbestos-related  
15 disease or symptom. The screening process identifies individuals  
16 with radiographically detectable markings on their lungs that are  
17 consistent with asbestos-related disease regardless of whether the  
18 individuals have any physical impairment. The identified  
19 individuals then file lawsuits, in part to avoid the running of  
20 limitations triggered by the discovery that they may have an  
21 asbestos-related injury. Many of the identified individuals (at  
22 least one estimate puts the figure as high as 90 percent of  
23 identified individuals) are not experiencing any symptoms of  
24 asbestos-related disease and are not suffering from any  
25 asbestos-related illness affecting their daily functions.

26 (g) The crush of asbestos litigation has been costly to  
27 employers, employees, litigants, and the court system. In 2003,

1 the American Bar Association Commission on Asbestos Litigation  
2 noted that in 1982, the nation's single largest supplier of  
3 asbestos-containing insulation products, the Johns-Manville  
4 Corporation, "declared bankruptcy due to the burden of the asbestos  
5 litigation." Since then, more than 70 other companies have  
6 declared bankruptcy due to the burden of asbestos litigation. It is  
7 estimated that between 60,000 and 128,000 American workers already  
8 have lost their jobs as a result of asbestos-related bankruptcies  
9 and that eventually 423,000 jobs will be lost due to  
10 asbestos-related bankruptcies. Each worker who loses a job due to  
11 an asbestos-related bankruptcy loses between \$25,000 and \$50,000 in  
12 wages over the worker's career. These workers also have seen the  
13 value of their 401(k) retirement plans drop by 25 percent or more  
14 due to these bankruptcies.

15 (h) Additionally, it is estimated that asbestos litigation  
16 has already cost over \$54 billion, with well over half of this  
17 expense going to attorney's fees and other litigation costs. The  
18 crowded dockets that result from the crush of asbestos cases filed  
19 by persons who are not functionally or physically impaired by any  
20 asbestos-related illness severely hampers the ability of seriously  
21 ill claimants to seek redress in the courts. Those claimants who  
22 have had their day in court often find that the value of their  
23 recovery is seriously reduced when the company against whom the  
24 judgment was rendered files bankruptcy due to the weight of  
25 asbestos litigation brought by unimpaired claimants.

26 (i) Silica is a naturally occurring mineral and is the  
27 second most common constituent of the earth's crust. Crystalline

1 silica in the form of quartz is present in sand, gravel, soil, and  
2 rocks.

3 (j) Silica sand is the primary raw material for the  
4 production of glass, including container glass (bottles and jars),  
5 flat glass (windows), and other forms of glass. Silica sand is used  
6 to make foundry molds and cores. Industrial minerals that contain  
7 silica are the essential raw materials for the manufacture of  
8 ceramics, which include industrial ceramics, sanitary ware  
9 (bathrooms), and tableware (plates and cups). Crushed stone and  
10 sand and gravel (aggregates), most of which contain crystalline  
11 silica, are the primary raw materials in concrete and asphalt;  
12 these materials are used in the construction of roads, sidewalks,  
13 building foundations, and many other things. Sandstone and  
14 granite, both of which contain silica, are used as building  
15 materials.

16 (k) The primary adverse health effect associated with  
17 silica is silicosis. Silicosis is a lung disease characterized by  
18 fibrosis, or scarring, and is caused by prolonged overexposure to  
19 respirable silica through inhalation. Additionally, silica  
20 inhaled from occupational sources was classified as a lung  
21 carcinogen in 1996.

22 (l) Silicosis has been recognized as an occupational  
23 disease for over 100 years. By the 1930s, the federal government  
24 had launched a silica-awareness campaign, which led to greater  
25 protection for workers exposed to silica dust. By the early 1970s,  
26 the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration had  
27 begun to regulate occupational exposure to respirable silica. In

1 1999, the United States Centers for Disease Control and  
2 Prevention/National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health  
3 called the reduction in occupational lung diseases, including  
4 silicosis, one of the ten great public health achievements of the  
5 20th century. The United States Centers for Disease Control and  
6 Prevention/National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health  
7 data disclose a substantial decrease in silicosis since 1968 (the  
8 first year the data were collected). As a result, the number of  
9 silica lawsuits filed each year was relatively predictable through  
10 2001. This trend has changed. The number of new lawsuits alleging  
11 silica-related disease being filed each year has risen  
12 precipitously in recent years. For example, one of America's  
13 largest suppliers of industrial sand had more than 15,000 new  
14 claims filed in the first six months of 2003, which is three times  
15 the number of claims it had in all of 2002 and more than 10 times the  
16 number of claims it had in all of 2001.

17 (m) Silica claims, like asbestos claims, often arise when an  
18 individual is identified as having markings on the individual's  
19 lungs that are possibly consistent with silica exposure, but the  
20 individual has no functional or physical impairment from any  
21 silica-related disease. The identified individuals, like those  
22 alleging asbestos-related injury, file lawsuits under the theory  
23 that they must do so to avoid having their claims barred by  
24 limitations even though they have no current impairment and may  
25 never have impairment. It is, therefore, necessary to address  
26 silica-related litigation.

27 (n) It is the purpose of this Act to protect the right of

1 people with impairing asbestos-related and silica-related injuries  
2 to pursue their claims for compensation in a fair and efficient  
3 manner through the Texas court system, while at the same time  
4 preventing scarce judicial and litigant resources from being  
5 misdirected by the claims of individuals who have been exposed to  
6 asbestos or silica but have no functional or physical impairment  
7 from asbestos-related or silica-related disease. To that end, this  
8 Act:

9 (1) adopts medically accepted standards for  
10 differentiating between individuals with nonmalignant  
11 asbestos-related or silica-related disease causing functional  
12 impairment and individuals with no functional impairment;

13 (2) provides a method to obtain the dismissal of  
14 lawsuits in which the exposed person has no functional impairment,  
15 while at the same time protecting a person's right to bring suit on  
16 discovering an impairing asbestos-related or silica-related  
17 injury; and

18 (3) creates an extended period before limitations  
19 begin to run in which to bring claims for injuries caused by the  
20 inhalation or ingestion of asbestos or by the inhalation of silica  
21 to preserve the right of those who have been exposed to asbestos or  
22 silica but are not yet impaired to bring a claim later in the event  
23 that they develop an impairing asbestos-related or silica-related  
24 disease or injury.

25 SECTION 2. Title 4, Civil Practice and Remedies Code, is  
26 amended by adding Chapter 90 to read as follows:

1           CHAPTER 90. CLAIMS INVOLVING ASBESTOS AND SILICA

2           Sec. 90.001. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter:

3           (1) "Asbestos" means chrysotile, amosite,  
4 crocidolite, tremolite asbestos, anthophyllite asbestos,  
5 actinolite asbestos, and any of these minerals that have been  
6 chemically treated or altered.

7           (2) "Asbestos-related injury" means personal injury  
8 or death allegedly caused, in whole or in part, by inhalation or  
9 ingestion of asbestos.

10          (3) "Asbestosis" means bilateral diffuse interstitial  
11 fibrosis of the lungs caused by inhalation of asbestos fibers.

12          (4) "Certified B-reader" means a person who has  
13 successfully completed the x-ray interpretation course sponsored  
14 by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health  
15 (NIOSH) and passed the B-reader certification examination for x-ray  
16 interpretation and whose NIOSH certification is current at the time  
17 of any readings required by this chapter.

18          (5) "Chest x-ray" means chest films that are taken in  
19 accordance with all applicable state and federal regulatory  
20 standards and in the posterior-anterior view.

21          (6) "Claimant" means an exposed person and any person  
22 who is seeking recovery of damages for or arising from the injury or  
23 death of an exposed person.

24          (7) "Defendant" means a person against whom a claim  
25 arising from an asbestos-related injury or a silica-related injury  
26 is made.

27          (8) "Exposed person" means a person who is alleged to

1 have suffered an asbestos-related injury or a silica-related  
2 injury.

3 (9) "FEV1" means forced expiratory volume in the first  
4 second, which is the maximal volume of air expelled in one second  
5 during performance of simple spirometric tests.

6 (10) "FVC" means forced vital capacity, which is the  
7 maximal volume of air expired with maximum effort from a position of  
8 full inspiration.

9 (11) "ILO system of classification" means the  
10 radiological rating system of the International Labor Office in  
11 "Guidelines for the Use of ILO International Classification of  
12 Radiographs of Pneumoconioses" (2000), as amended.

13 (12) "MDL pretrial court" means the district court to  
14 which related cases are transferred for consolidated or coordinated  
15 pretrial proceedings under Rule 13, Texas Rules of Judicial  
16 Administration.

17 (13) "MDL rules" means the rules adopted by the  
18 supreme court under Subchapter H, Chapter 74, Government Code.

19 (14) "Mesothelioma" means a rare form of cancer  
20 allegedly caused in some instances by exposure to asbestos in which  
21 the cancer invades cells in the membrane lining:

22 (A) the lungs and chest cavity (the pleural  
23 region);

24 (B) the abdominal cavity (the peritoneal  
25 region); or

26 (C) the heart (the pericardial region).

27 (15) "Nonmalignant asbestos-related injury" means an



1 asbestos-related injury other than mesothelioma or other cancer.

2 (16) "Nonmalignant silica-related injury" means a  
3 silica-related injury other than cancer.

4 (17) "Physician board certified in internal medicine"  
5 means a physician who is certified by the American Board of Internal  
6 Medicine or the American Osteopathic Board of Internal Medicine.

7 (18) "Physician board certified in occupational  
8 medicine" means a physician who is certified in the subspecialty of  
9 occupational medicine by the American Board of Preventive Medicine  
10 or the American Osteopathic Board of Preventive Medicine.

11 (19) "Physician board certified in oncology" means a  
12 physician who is certified in the subspecialty of medical oncology  
13 by the American Board of Internal Medicine or the American  
14 Osteopathic Board of Internal Medicine.

15 (20) "Physician board certified in pathology" means a  
16 physician who holds primary certification in anatomic pathology or  
17 clinical pathology from the American Board of Pathology or the  
18 American Osteopathic Board of Internal Medicine and whose  
19 professional practice:

20 (A) is principally in the field of pathology; and

21 (B) involves regular evaluation of pathology  
22 materials obtained from surgical or postmortem specimens.

23 (21) "Physician board certified in pulmonary  
24 medicine" means a physician who is certified in the subspecialty of  
25 pulmonary medicine by the American Board of Internal Medicine or  
26 the American Osteopathic Board of Internal Medicine.

27 (22) "Plethysmography" means the test for determining

1 lung volume, also known as "body plethysmography," in which the  
2 subject of the test is enclosed in a chamber that is equipped to  
3 measure pressure, flow, or volume change.

4 (23) "Pulmonary function testing" means spirometry,  
5 lung volume, and diffusion capacity testing performed in accordance  
6 with Section 90.002 using equipment, methods of calibration, and  
7 techniques that meet:

8 (A) the criteria incorporated in the American  
9 Medical Association Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent  
10 Impairment and reported in 20 C.F.R. Part 404, Subpart P, Appendix  
11 1, Part (A), Sections 3.00(E) and (F)(2003); and

12 (B) the interpretative standards in the Official  
13 Statement of the American Thoracic Society entitled "Lung Function  
14 Testing: Selection of Reference Values and Interpretative  
15 Strategies," as published in 144 American Review of Respiratory  
16 Disease 1202-1218 (1991).

17 (24) "Report" means a report required by Section  
18 90.003, 90.004, or 90.010(f)(1).

19 (25) "Respirable," with respect to silica, means  
20 particles that are less than 10 microns in diameter.

21 (26) "Serve" means to serve notice on a party in  
22 compliance with Rule 21a, Texas Rules of Civil Procedure.

23 (27) "Silica" means a respirable form of crystalline  
24 silicon dioxide, including alpha quartz, cristobalite, and  
25 tridymite.

26 (28) "Silica-related injury" means personal injury or  
27 death allegedly caused, in whole or in part, by inhalation of

1 silica.

2 (29) "Silicosis" means interstitial fibrosis of the  
3 lungs caused by inhalation of silica, including:

4 (A) acute silicosis, which may occur after  
5 exposure to very high levels of silica within a period of months to  
6 five years after the initial exposure;

7 (B) accelerated silicosis; and

8 (C) chronic silicosis.

9 Sec. 90.002. PULMONARY FUNCTION TESTING. Pulmonary  
10 function testing required by this chapter must be interpreted by a  
11 physician:

12 (1) who is licensed in this state or another state of  
13 the United States;

14 (2) who is board certified in pulmonary medicine,  
15 internal medicine, or occupational medicine; and

16 (3) whose license and certification were not on  
17 inactive status at the time the testing was interpreted.

18 Sec. 90.003. REPORTS REQUIRED FOR CLAIMS INVOLVING  
19 ASBESTOS-RELATED INJURY. (a) A claimant asserting an  
20 asbestos-related injury must serve on each defendant the following  
21 information:

22 (1) a report by a physician who is board certified in  
23 pulmonary medicine, occupational medicine, internal medicine,  
24 oncology, or pathology and whose license and certification were not  
25 on inactive status at the time the report was made stating that:

26 (A) the exposed person has been diagnosed with  
27 malignant mesothelioma or other malignant asbestos-related cancer;

1 and

2 (B) to a reasonable degree of medical  
3 probability, exposure to asbestos was a cause of the diagnosed  
4 mesothelioma or other cancer in the exposed person; or

5 (2) a report by a physician who is board certified in  
6 pulmonary medicine, internal medicine, or occupational medicine  
7 and whose license and certification were not on inactive status at  
8 the time the report was made that:

9 (A) verifies that the physician or a medical  
10 professional employed by and under the direct supervision and  
11 control of the physician:

12 (i) performed a physical examination of the  
13 exposed person, or if the exposed person is deceased, reviewed  
14 available records relating to the exposed person's medical  
15 condition;

16 (ii) took a detailed occupational and  
17 exposure history from the exposed person or, if the exposed person  
18 is deceased, from a person knowledgeable about the alleged exposure  
19 or exposures that form the basis of the action; and

20 (iii) took a detailed medical and smoking  
21 history that includes a thorough review of the exposed person's  
22 past and present medical problems and their most probable cause;

23 (B) sets out the details of the exposed person's  
24 occupational, exposure, medical, and smoking history and verifies  
25 that at least 10 years have elapsed between the exposed person's  
26 first exposure to asbestos and the date of diagnosis;

27 (C) verifies that the exposed person has:

1                   (i) a quality 1 or 2 chest x-ray that has  
2 been read by a certified B-reader according to the ILO system of  
3 classification as showing:

4                   (a) bilateral small irregular  
5 opacities (s, t, or u) with a profusion grading of 1/1 or higher,  
6 for an action filed on or after May 1, 2005;

7                   (b) bilateral small irregular  
8 opacities (s, t, or u) with a profusion grading of 1/0 or higher,  
9 for an action filed before May 1, 2005; or

10                   (c) bilateral diffuse pleural  
11 thickening graded b2 or higher including blunting of the  
12 costophrenic angle; or

13                   (ii) pathological asbestosis graded 1(B) or  
14 higher under the criteria published in "Asbestos-Associated  
15 Diseases," 106 Archives of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine 11,  
16 Appendix 3 (October 8, 1982);

17                   (D) verifies that the exposed person has  
18 asbestos-related pulmonary impairment as demonstrated by pulmonary  
19 function testing showing:

20                   (i) forced vital capacity below the lower  
21 limit of normal or below 80 percent of predicted and FEV1/FVC ratio  
22 (using actual values) at or above the lower limit of normal or at or  
23 above 65 percent; or

24                   (ii) total lung capacity, by  
25 plethysmography or timed gas dilution, below the lower limit of  
26 normal or below 80 percent of predicted;

27                   (E) verifies that the physician has concluded

1 that the exposed person's medical findings and impairment were not  
2 more probably the result of causes other than asbestos exposure  
3 revealed by the exposed person's occupational, exposure, medical,  
4 and smoking history; and

5 (F) is accompanied by copies of all ILO  
6 classifications, pulmonary function tests, including printouts of  
7 all data, flow volume loops, and other information demonstrating  
8 compliance with the equipment, quality, interpretation, and  
9 reporting standards set out in this chapter, lung volume tests,  
10 diagnostic imaging of the chest, pathology reports, or other  
11 testing reviewed by the physician in reaching the physician's  
12 conclusions.

13 (b) The detailed occupational and exposure history required  
14 by Subsection (a)(2)(A)(ii) must describe:

15 (1) the exposed person's principal employments and  
16 state whether the exposed person was exposed to airborne  
17 contaminants, including asbestos fibers and other dusts that can  
18 cause pulmonary impairment; and

19 (2) the nature, duration, and frequency of the exposed  
20 person's exposure to airborne contaminants, including asbestos  
21 fibers and other dusts that can cause pulmonary impairment.

22 (c) If a claimant's pulmonary function test results do not  
23 meet the requirements of Subsection (a)(2)(D)(i) or (ii), the  
24 claimant may serve on each defendant a report by a physician who is  
25 board certified in pulmonary medicine, internal medicine, or  
26 occupational medicine and whose license and certification were not  
27 on inactive status at the time the report was made that:

1           (1) verifies that the physician has a  
2 physician-patient relationship with the exposed person;

3           (2) verifies that the exposed person has a quality 1 or  
4 2 chest x-ray that has been read by a certified B-reader according  
5 to the ILO system of classification as showing bilateral small  
6 irregular opacities (s, t, or u) with a profusion grading of 2/1 or  
7 higher;

8           (3) verifies that the exposed person has restrictive  
9 impairment from asbestosis and includes the specific pulmonary  
10 function test findings on which the physician relies to establish  
11 that the exposed person has restrictive impairment;

12           (4) verifies that the physician has concluded that the  
13 exposed person's medical findings and impairment were not more  
14 probably the result of causes other than asbestos exposure revealed  
15 by the exposed person's occupational, exposure, medical, and  
16 smoking history; and

17           (5) is accompanied by copies of all ILO  
18 classifications, pulmonary function tests, including printouts of  
19 all data, flow volume loops, and other information demonstrating  
20 compliance with the equipment, quality, interpretation, and  
21 reporting standards set out in this chapter, lung volume tests,  
22 diagnostic imaging of the chest, pathology reports, or other  
23 testing reviewed by the physician in reaching the physician's  
24 conclusions.

25           (d) If a claimant's radiologic findings do not meet the  
26 requirements of Subsection (a)(2)(C)(i), the claimant may serve on  
27 each defendant a report by a physician who is board certified in

1 pulmonary medicine, internal medicine, or occupational medicine  
2 and whose license and certification were not on inactive status at  
3 the time the report was made that:

4 (1) verifies that the physician has a  
5 physician-patient relationship with the exposed person;

6 (2) verifies that the exposed person has  
7 asbestos-related pulmonary impairment as demonstrated by pulmonary  
8 function testing showing:

9 (A) either:

10 (i) forced vital capacity below the lower  
11 limit of normal or below 80 percent of predicted and total lung  
12 capacity, by plethysmography, below the lower limit of normal or  
13 below 80 percent of predicted; or

14 (ii) forced vital capacity below the lower  
15 limit of normal or below 80 percent of predicted and FEV1/FVC ratio  
16 (using actual values) at or above the lower limit of normal or at or  
17 above 65 percent; and

18 (B) diffusing capacity of carbon monoxide below  
19 the lower limit of normal or below 80 percent of predicted;

20 (3) verifies that the exposed person has a computed  
21 tomography scan or high-resolution computed tomography scan  
22 showing either bilateral pleural disease or bilateral parenchymal  
23 disease consistent with asbestos exposure;

24 (4) verifies that the physician has concluded that the  
25 exposed person's medical findings and impairment were not more  
26 probably the result of causes other than asbestos exposure as  
27 revealed by the exposed person's occupational, exposure, medical,



1 and smoking history; and

2 (5) is accompanied by copies of all computed  
3 tomography scans, ILO classifications, pulmonary function tests,  
4 including printouts of all data, flow volume loops, and other  
5 information demonstrating compliance with the equipment, quality,  
6 interpretation, and reporting standards set out in this chapter,  
7 lung volume tests, diagnostic imaging of the chest, pathology  
8 reports, or other testing reviewed by the physician in reaching the  
9 physician's conclusions.

10 Sec. 90.004. REPORTS REQUIRED FOR CLAIMS INVOLVING  
11 SILICA-RELATED INJURY. (a) A claimant asserting a silica-related  
12 injury must serve on each defendant a report by a physician who is  
13 board certified in pulmonary medicine, internal medicine,  
14 oncology, pathology, or, with respect to a claim for silicosis,  
15 occupational medicine and whose license and certification were not  
16 on inactive status at the time the report was made that:

17 (1) verifies that the physician or a medical  
18 professional employed by and under the direct supervision and  
19 control of the physician:

20 (A) performed a physical examination of the  
21 exposed person, or if the exposed person is deceased, reviewed  
22 available records relating to the exposed person's medical  
23 condition;

24 (B) took a detailed occupational and exposure  
25 history from the exposed person or, if the exposed person is  
26 deceased, from a person knowledgeable about the alleged exposure or  
27 exposures that form the basis of the action; and

1                   (C) took a detailed medical and smoking history  
2 that includes a thorough review of the exposed person's past and  
3 present medical problems and their most probable cause;

4                   (2) sets out the details of the exposed person's  
5 occupational, exposure, medical, and smoking history;

6                   (3) verifies that the exposed person has one or more of  
7 the following:

8                   (A) a quality 1 or 2 chest x-ray that has been  
9 read by a certified B-reader according to the ILO system of  
10 classification as showing:

11                   (i) bilateral           predominantly           nodular  
12 opacities (p, q, or r) occurring primarily in the upper lung fields,  
13 with a profusion grading of 1/1 or higher, for an action filed on or  
14 after May 1, 2005; or

15                   (ii) bilateral           predominantly           nodular  
16 opacities (p, q, or r) occurring primarily in the upper lung fields,  
17 with a profusion grading of 1/0 or higher, for an action filed  
18 before May 1, 2005;

19                   (B) pathological           demonstration           of           classic  
20 silicotic nodules exceeding one centimeter in diameter as published  
21 in "Diseases Associated with Exposure to Silica and Nonfibrous  
22 Silicate Minerals," 112 Archives of Pathology and Laboratory  
23 Medicine 7 (July 1988);

24                   (C) progressive massive fibrosis radiologically  
25 established by large opacities greater than one centimeter in  
26 diameter; or

27                   (D) acute silicosis; and

1           (4) is accompanied by copies of all ILO  
2 classifications, pulmonary function tests, including printouts of  
3 all data, flow volume loops, and other information demonstrating  
4 compliance with the equipment, quality, interpretation, and  
5 reporting standards set out in this chapter, lung volume tests,  
6 diagnostic imaging of the chest, pathology reports, or other  
7 testing reviewed by the physician in reaching the physician's  
8 conclusions.

9           (b) If the claimant is asserting a claim for silicosis, the  
10 report required by Subsection (a) must also verify that:

11           (1) there has been a sufficient latency period for the  
12 applicable type of silicosis;

13           (2) the exposed person has at least Class 2 or higher  
14 impairment due to silicosis, according to the American Medical  
15 Association Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment and  
16 reported in 20 C.F.R. Part 404, Subpart P, Appendix 1, Part (A),  
17 Sections 3.00(E) and (F) (2003); and

18           (3) the physician has concluded that the exposed  
19 person's medical findings and impairment were not more probably the  
20 result of causes other than silica exposure revealed by the exposed  
21 person's occupational, exposure, medical, and smoking history.

22           (c) If the claimant is asserting a claim for silica-related  
23 lung cancer, the report required by Subsection (a) must also:

24           (1) include a diagnosis that the exposed person has  
25 primary lung cancer and that inhalation of silica was a substantial  
26 contributing factor to that cancer; and

27           (2) verify that at least 15 years have elapsed from the

1 date of the exposed person's first exposure to silica until the date  
2 of diagnosis of the exposed person's primary lung cancer.

3 (d) If the claimant is asserting a claim for any disease  
4 other than silicosis and lung cancer alleged to be related to  
5 exposure to silica, the report required by Subsection (a) must also  
6 verify that the physician has diagnosed the exposed person with a  
7 disease other than silicosis or silica-related lung cancer and has  
8 concluded that the exposed person's disease is not more probably  
9 the result of causes other than silica exposure.

10 (e) The detailed occupational and exposure history required  
11 by Subsection (a)(1)(B) must describe:

12 (1) the exposed person's principal employments and  
13 state whether the exposed person was exposed to airborne  
14 contaminants, including silica and other dusts that can cause  
15 pulmonary impairment; and

16 (2) the nature, duration, and frequency of the exposed  
17 person's exposure to airborne contaminants, including silica and  
18 other dusts that can cause pulmonary impairment.

19 Sec. 90.005. PROHIBITED BASIS FOR DIAGNOSIS. (a) For  
20 purposes of this chapter, a physician may not, as the basis for a  
21 diagnosis, rely on the reports or opinions of any doctor, clinic,  
22 laboratory, or testing company that performed an examination, test,  
23 or screening of the exposed person's medical condition that was  
24 conducted in violation of any law, regulation, licensing  
25 requirement, or medical code of practice of the state in which the  
26 examination, test, or screening was conducted.

27 (b) If a physician relies on any information in violation of

1 Subsection (a), the physician's opinion or report does not comply  
2 with the requirements of this chapter.

3 Sec. 90.006. SERVING REPORTS. (a) In an action filed on or  
4 after the date this chapter becomes law, a report prescribed by  
5 Section 90.003 or 90.004 must be served on each defendant not later  
6 than the 30th day after the date that defendant answers or otherwise  
7 enters an appearance in the action.

8 (b) In an action pending on the date this chapter becomes  
9 law and in which the trial, or any new trial or retrial following  
10 motion, appeal, or otherwise, commences on or before the 90th day  
11 after the date this chapter becomes law, a claimant is not required  
12 to serve a report on any defendant unless a mistrial, new trial, or  
13 retrial is subsequently granted or ordered.

14 (c) In an action pending on the date this chapter becomes  
15 law and in which the trial, or any new trial or retrial following  
16 motion, appeal, or otherwise, commences after the 90th day after  
17 the date this chapter becomes law, a report must be served on each  
18 defendant on or before the earlier of the following dates:

- 19 (1) the 60th day before trial commences; or  
20 (2) the 180th day after the date this chapter becomes  
21 law.

22 Sec. 90.007. MOTION TO DISMISS. (a) In an action filed on  
23 or after the date this chapter becomes law, if a claimant fails to  
24 timely serve a report on a defendant, or serves on the defendant a  
25 report that does not comply with the requirements of Section 90.003  
26 or 90.004, the defendant may file a motion to dismiss the claimant's  
27 asbestos-related claims or silica-related claims. The motion must

1 be filed on or before the 30th day after the date the report is  
2 served on the defendant. If a claimant fails to serve a report on  
3 the defendant, the motion must be filed on or before the 30th day  
4 after the date the report was required to be served on the defendant  
5 under Section 90.006. If the basis of the motion is that the  
6 claimant has served on the defendant a report that does not comply  
7 with Section 90.003 or 90.004, the motion must include the reasons  
8 why the report does not comply with that section.

9 (b) A claimant may file a response to a motion to dismiss on  
10 or before the 15th day after the date the motion to dismiss is  
11 served. A report required by Section 90.003 or 90.004 may be filed,  
12 amended, or supplemented within the time required for responding to  
13 a motion to dismiss. The service of an amended or supplemental  
14 report does not require the filing of an additional motion to  
15 dismiss if the reasons stated in the original motion to dismiss are  
16 sufficient to require dismissal under this chapter.

17 (c) Except as provided by Section 90.010(d) or (e), if the  
18 court is of the opinion that a motion to dismiss is meritorious, the  
19 court shall, by written order, grant the motion and dismiss all of  
20 the claimant's asbestos-related claims or silica-related claims,  
21 as appropriate, against the defendant. A dismissal under this  
22 section is without prejudice to the claimant's right, if any, to  
23 assert claims for an asbestos-related injury or a silica-related  
24 injury in a subsequent action.

25 (d) On the filing of a motion to dismiss under this section,  
26 all further proceedings in the action are stayed until the motion is  
27 heard and determined by the court.

1        (e) On the motion of a party showing good cause, the court  
2 may shorten or extend the time limits provided in this section for  
3 filing or serving motions, responses, or reports.

4        Sec. 90.008. VOLUNTARY DISMISSAL. Before serving a report  
5 required by Section 90.003 or 90.004, a claimant seeking damages  
6 arising from an asbestos-related injury or silica-related injury  
7 may voluntarily dismiss the claimant's action. If a claimant files  
8 a voluntary dismissal under this section, the claimant's voluntary  
9 dismissal is without prejudice to the claimant's right to file a  
10 subsequent action seeking damages arising from an asbestos-related  
11 injury or a silica-related injury.

12        Sec. 90.009. JOINDER OF CLAIMANTS. Unless all parties  
13 agree otherwise, claims relating to more than one exposed person  
14 may not be joined for a single trial.

15        Sec. 90.010. MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION PROCEEDINGS.  
16 (a) The MDL rules apply to any action pending on the date this  
17 chapter becomes law in which the claimant alleges personal injury  
18 or death from exposure to asbestos or silica unless:

19                (1) the action was filed before September 1, 2003, and  
20 trial has commenced or is set to commence on or before the 90th day  
21 after the date this chapter becomes law, except that the MDL rules  
22 shall apply to the action if the trial does not commence on or  
23 before the 90th day after the date this chapter becomes law;

24                (2) the action was filed before September 1, 2003, and  
25 the claimant serves a report that complies with Section 90.003 or  
26 90.004 on or before the 90th day after the date this chapter becomes  
27 law; or

1           (3) the action was filed before September 1, 2003, and  
2 the exposed person has been diagnosed with malignant mesothelioma,  
3 other malignant asbestos-related cancer, or malignant  
4 silica-related cancer.

5           (b) If the claimant fails to serve a report complying with  
6 Section 90.003 or 90.004 on or before the 90th day after the date  
7 this chapter becomes law under Subsection (a)(2), the defendant may  
8 file a notice of transfer to the MDL pretrial court. If the MDL  
9 pretrial court determines that the claimant served a report that  
10 complies with Section 90.003 or 90.004 on or before the 90th day  
11 after the date this chapter becomes law, the MDL pretrial court  
12 shall remand the action to the court in which the action was filed.  
13 If the MDL pretrial court determines that the report was not served  
14 on or before the 90th day after the date this chapter becomes law or  
15 that the report served does not comply with Section 90.003 or  
16 90.004, the MDL pretrial court shall retain jurisdiction over the  
17 action pursuant to the MDL rules.

18           (c) In an action transferred to an MDL pretrial court in  
19 which the exposed person is living and has been diagnosed with  
20 malignant mesothelioma, other malignant asbestos-related cancer,  
21 malignant silica-related cancer, or acute silicosis, the MDL  
22 pretrial court shall expedite the action in a manner calculated to  
23 provide the exposed person with a trial or other disposition in the  
24 shortest period that is fair to all parties and consistent with the  
25 principles of due process. The MDL pretrial court should, as far as  
26 reasonably possible, ensure that such action is brought to trial or  
27 final disposition within six months from the date the action is



1 transferred to the MDL pretrial court, provided that all discovery  
2 and case management requirements of the MDL pretrial court have  
3 been satisfied.

4 (d) In an action pending on the date this chapter becomes  
5 law that is transferred to or pending in an MDL pretrial court and  
6 in which the claimant does not serve a report that complies with  
7 Section 90.003 or 90.004, the MDL pretrial court shall not dismiss  
8 the action pursuant to this chapter but shall retain jurisdiction  
9 over the action under the MDL rules. The MDL pretrial court shall  
10 not remand such action for trial unless:

11 (1) the claimant serves a report complying with  
12 Section 90.003 or 90.004; or

13 (2)(A) the claimant does not serve a report that  
14 complies with Section 90.003 or 90.004;

15 (B) the claimant serves a report complying with  
16 Subsection (f)(1); and

17 (C) the court, on motion and hearing, makes the  
18 findings required by Subsection (f)(2).

19 (e) In an action filed on or after the date this chapter  
20 becomes law that is transferred to an MDL pretrial court and in  
21 which the claimant does not serve on a defendant a report that  
22 complies with Section 90.003 or 90.004, the MDL pretrial court  
23 shall, on motion by a defendant, dismiss the action under Section  
24 90.007 unless:

25 (1) the claimant serves a report that complies with  
26 Subsection (f)(1); and

27 (2) the court, on motion and hearing, makes the

1 findings required by Subsection (f)(2).

2 (f) In an action in which the claimant seeks remand for  
3 trial under Subsection (d)(2) or denial of a motion to dismiss under  
4 Subsection (e):

5 (1) the claimant shall serve on each defendant a  
6 report that:

7 (A) complies with the requirements of Sections  
8 90.003(a)(2)(A), (B), (E), and (F) and 90.003(b) or Sections  
9 90.004(a)(1), (2), and (4) and 90.004(e); and

10 (B) verifies that:

11 (i) the physician making the report has a  
12 physician-patient relationship with the exposed person;

13 (ii) pulmonary function testing has been  
14 performed on the exposed person and the physician making the report  
15 has interpreted the pulmonary function testing;

16 (iii) the physician making the report has  
17 concluded, to a reasonable degree of medical probability, that the  
18 exposed person has radiographic, pathologic, or computed  
19 tomography evidence establishing bilateral pleural disease or  
20 bilateral parenchymal disease caused by exposure to asbestos or  
21 silica; and

22 (iv) the physician has concluded that the  
23 exposed person has asbestos-related or silica-related physical  
24 impairment comparable to the impairment the exposed person would  
25 have had if the exposed person met the criteria set forth in Section  
26 90.003 or 90.004; and

27 (2) the MDL pretrial court shall determine whether:

1           (A) the report and medical opinions offered by  
2 the claimant are reliable and credible;

3           (B) due to unique or extraordinary physical or  
4 medical characteristics of the exposed person, the medical criteria  
5 set forth in Sections 90.003 and 90.004 do not adequately assess the  
6 exposed person's physical impairment caused by exposure to asbestos  
7 or silica; and

8           (C) the claimant has produced sufficient  
9 credible evidence for a finder of fact to reasonably find that the  
10 exposed person is physically impaired as the result of exposure to  
11 asbestos or silica to a degree comparable to the impairment the  
12 exposed person would have had if the exposed person met the criteria  
13 set forth in Section 90.003 or 90.004.

14           (g) A court's determination under Subsection (f) shall be  
15 made after conducting an evidentiary hearing at which the claimant  
16 and any defendant to the action may offer supporting or  
17 controverting evidence. The parties shall be permitted a  
18 reasonable opportunity to conduct discovery before the evidentiary  
19 hearing.

20           (h) The court shall state its findings under Subsection  
21 (f)(2) in writing and shall address in its findings:

22           (1) the unique or extraordinary physical or medical  
23 characteristics of the exposed person that justify the application  
24 of this section; and

25           (2) the reasons the criteria set forth in Sections  
26 90.003 and 90.004 do not adequately assess the exposed person's  
27 physical impairment caused by exposure to asbestos or silica.

1        (i) Any findings made by a court under Subsection (f) are  
2 not admissible for any purpose at a trial on the merits.

3        (j) Subsections (d)(2) and (e)-(i) apply only in  
4 exceptional and limited circumstances in which the exposed person  
5 does not satisfy the medical criteria of Section 90.003 or 90.004  
6 but can demonstrate meaningful asbestos-related or silica-related  
7 physical impairment that satisfies the requirements of Subsection  
8 (f). Subsections (d)(2) and (e)-(i) have limited application and  
9 shall not be used to negate the requirements of this chapter.

10       (k) On or before September 1, 2010, each MDL pretrial court  
11 having jurisdiction over cases to which this chapter applies shall  
12 deliver a report to the governor, lieutenant governor, and the  
13 speaker of the house of representatives stating:

14           (1) the number of cases on the court's multidistrict  
15 litigation docket as of August 1, 2010;

16           (2) the number of cases on the court's multidistrict  
17 litigation docket as of August 1, 2010, that do not meet the  
18 criteria of Section 90.003 or 90.004, to the extent known;

19           (3) the court's evaluation of the effectiveness of the  
20 medical criteria established by Sections 90.003 and 90.004;

21           (4) the court's recommendation, if any, as to how  
22 medical criteria should be applied to the cases on the court's  
23 multidistrict litigation docket as of August 1, 2010; and

24           (5) any other information regarding the  
25 administration of cases in the MDL pretrial courts that the court  
26 deems appropriate.

27        Sec. 90.011. BANKRUPTCY. Nothing in this chapter is

1 intended to affect the rights of any party in a bankruptcy  
2 proceeding or affect the ability of any person to satisfy the claim  
3 criteria for compensable claims or demands under a trust  
4 established pursuant to a plan of reorganization under Chapter 11  
5 of the United States Bankruptcy Code (11 U.S.C. Section 1101 et  
6 seq.).

7 Sec. 90.012. SUPREME COURT RULEMAKING. The supreme court  
8 may promulgate amendments to the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure  
9 regarding the joinder of claimants in asbestos-related actions or  
10 silica-related actions if the rules are consistent with Section  
11 90.009.

12 SECTION 3. Subsection (a), Section 16.003, Civil Practice  
13 and Remedies Code, is amended to read as follows:

14 (a) Except as provided by Sections 16.010, 16.0031, and  
15 16.0045, a person must bring suit for trespass for injury to the  
16 estate or to the property of another, conversion of personal  
17 property, taking or detaining the personal property of another,  
18 personal injury, forcible entry and detainer, and forcible detainer  
19 not later than two years after the day the cause of action accrues.

20 SECTION 4. Subchapter A, Chapter 16, Civil Practice and  
21 Remedies Code, is amended by adding Section 16.0031 to read as  
22 follows:

23 Sec. 16.0031. ASBESTOS-RELATED OR SILICA-RELATED INJURIES.  
24 (a) In an action for personal injury or death resulting from an  
25 asbestos-related injury, as defined by Section 90.001, the cause of  
26 action accrues for purposes of Section 16.003 on the earlier of the  
27 following dates:

1           (1) the date of the exposed person's death; or

2           (2) the date that the claimant serves on a defendant a  
3 report complying with Section 90.003 or 90.010(f).

4           (b) In an action for personal injury or death resulting from  
5 a silica-related injury, as defined by Section 90.001, the cause of  
6 action accrues for purposes of Section 16.003 on the earlier of the  
7 following dates:

8           (1) the date of the exposed person's death; or

9           (2) the date that the claimant serves on a defendant a  
10 report complying with Section 90.004 or 90.010(f).

11           SECTION 5. Subsection (a), Section 51.014, Civil Practice  
12 and Remedies Code, is amended to read as follows:

13           (a) A person may appeal from an interlocutory order of a  
14 district court, county court at law, or county court that:

15           (1) appoints a receiver or trustee;

16           (2) overrules a motion to vacate an order that  
17 appoints a receiver or trustee;

18           (3) certifies or refuses to certify a class in a suit  
19 brought under Rule 42 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure;

20           (4) grants or refuses a temporary injunction or grants  
21 or overrules a motion to dissolve a temporary injunction as  
22 provided by Chapter 65;

23           (5) denies a motion for summary judgment that is based  
24 on an assertion of immunity by an individual who is an officer or  
25 employee of the state or a political subdivision of the state;

26           (6) denies a motion for summary judgment that is based  
27 in whole or in part upon a claim against or defense by a member of

1 the electronic or print media, acting in such capacity, or a person  
2 whose communication appears in or is published by the electronic or  
3 print media, arising under the free speech or free press clause of  
4 the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, or Article  
5 I, Section 8, of the Texas Constitution, or Chapter 73;

6 (7) grants or denies the special appearance of a  
7 defendant under Rule 120a, Texas Rules of Civil Procedure, except  
8 in a suit brought under the Family Code;

9 (8) grants or denies a plea to the jurisdiction by a  
10 governmental unit as that term is defined in Section 101.001;

11 (9) denies all or part of the relief sought by a motion  
12 under Section 74.351(b), except that an appeal may not be taken from  
13 an order granting an extension under Section 74.351; [~~or~~]

14 (10) grants relief sought by a motion under Section  
15 74.351(1); or

16 (11) denies a motion to dismiss filed under Section  
17 90.007.

18 SECTION 6. Subsection (d), Section 22.225, Government Code,  
19 is amended to read as follows:

20 (d) A petition for review is allowed to the supreme court  
21 for an appeal from an interlocutory order described by Section  
22 51.014(a)(3), [~~or~~] (6), or (11), Civil Practice and Remedies Code.

23 SECTION 7. Subsection (a), Section 23.101, Government Code,  
24 is amended to read as follows:

25 (a) The trial courts of this state shall regularly and  
26 frequently set hearings and trials of pending matters, giving  
27 preference to hearings and trials of the following:

1           (1) temporary injunctions;

2           (2) criminal actions, with the following actions given  
3 preference over other criminal actions:

4                 (A) criminal actions against defendants who are  
5 detained in jail pending trial;

6                 (B) criminal actions involving a charge that a  
7 person committed an act of family violence, as defined by Section  
8 71.004, Family Code; and

9                 (C) an offense under:

10                         (i) Section 21.11, Penal Code;

11                         (ii) Chapter 22, Penal Code, if the victim  
12 of the alleged offense is younger than 17 years of age;

13                         (iii) Section 25.02, Penal Code, if the  
14 victim of the alleged offense is younger than 17 years of age; or

15                         (iv) Section 25.06, Penal Code;

16           (3) election contests and suits under the Election  
17 Code;

18           (4) orders for the protection of the family under  
19 Subtitle B, Title 4, Family Code;

20           (5) appeals of final rulings and decisions of the  
21 Texas Workers' Compensation Commission and claims under the Federal  
22 Employers' Liability Act and the Jones Act; ~~and~~

23           (6) appeals of final orders of the commissioner of the  
24 General Land Office under Section 51.3021, Natural Resources Code;  
25 and

26           (7) actions in which the claimant has been diagnosed  
27 with malignant mesothelioma, other malignant asbestos-related



1 cancer, malignant silica-related cancer, or acute silicosis.

2 SECTION 8. Subchapter E, Chapter 21, Insurance Code, is  
3 amended by adding Article 21.53X to read as follows:

4 Art. 21.53X. PROHIBITED PRACTICES RELATED TO EXPOSURE TO  
5 ASBESTOS OR SILICA. (a) In this article, "health benefit plan"  
6 means a plan that provides benefits for medical, surgical, or other  
7 treatment expenses incurred as a result of a health condition, a  
8 mental health condition, an accident, sickness, or substance abuse,  
9 including an individual, group, blanket, or franchise insurance  
10 policy or insurance agreement, a group hospital service contract,  
11 or an individual or group evidence of coverage or similar coverage  
12 document. The term includes:

13 (1) a small employer health benefit plan or a health  
14 benefit plan written to provide coverage with a cooperative under  
15 Chapter 26 of this code;

16 (2) a standard health benefit plan offered under  
17 Article 3.80 of this code or Section 9N, Texas Health Maintenance  
18 Organization Act (Article 20A.09N, Vernon's Texas Insurance Code);  
19 and

20 (3) a health benefit plan offered under Chapter 1551,  
21 1575, 1579, or 1601 of this code.

22 (b) This article applies to any entity that offers a health  
23 benefit plan or an annuity or life insurance policy or contract in  
24 this state, including:

25 (1) a stock or mutual life, health, or accident  
26 insurance company;

27 (2) a group hospital service corporation operating

1 under Chapter 842 of this code;

2 (3) a fraternal benefit society operating under  
3 Chapter 885 of this code;

4 (4) a stipulated premium insurance company operating  
5 under Chapter 884 of this code;

6 (5) a Lloyd's plan operating under Chapter 941 of this  
7 code;

8 (6) an exchange operating under Chapter 942 of this  
9 code;

10 (7) a health maintenance organization operating under  
11 Chapter 843 of this code;

12 (8) a multiple employer welfare arrangement that holds  
13 a certificate of authority under Chapter 846 of this code;

14 (9) an approved nonprofit health corporation that  
15 holds a certificate of authority under Chapter 844 of this code;

16 (10) a statewide mutual assessment company operating  
17 under Chapter 881 of this code;

18 (11) a local mutual aid association operating under  
19 Chapter 886 of this code; and

20 (12) a local mutual burial association operating under  
21 Chapter 888 of this code.

22 (c) An entity that offers a health benefit plan or an  
23 annuity or life insurance policy or contract may not use the fact  
24 that a person has been exposed to asbestos fibers or silica or has  
25 filed a claim governed by Chapter 90, Civil Practice and Remedies  
26 Code, to reject, deny, limit, cancel, refuse to renew, increase the  
27 premiums for, or otherwise adversely affect the person's

1 eligibility for or coverage under the policy or contract.

2 SECTION 9. (a) Sections 90.009 and 16.0031, Civil Practice  
3 and Remedies Code, as added by this Act, apply to an action  
4 commenced on or after the effective date of this Act or pending on  
5 the effective date of this Act and in which the trial, or any new  
6 trial or retrial following motion, appeal, or otherwise, has not  
7 commenced on or before the effective date of this Act. An action  
8 commenced before the effective date of this Act in which trial has  
9 commenced on or before the effective date of this Act or in which  
10 there has been a final, unappealable disposition by order,  
11 judgment, voluntary dismissal, or otherwise is governed by the law  
12 applicable to the action immediately before the effective date of  
13 this Act, and that law is continued in effect for that purpose.  
14 Section 16.0031, Civil Practice and Remedies Code, as added by this  
15 Act, shall not operate to revive any claims that are barred by  
16 application of the law in effect immediately before the effective  
17 date of this Act.

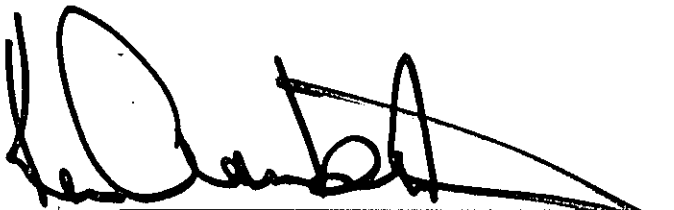
18 (b) Article 21.53X, Insurance Code, as added by this Act,  
19 applies only to a health benefit plan or an annuity or life  
20 insurance policy or contract delivered, issued for delivery, or  
21 renewed on or after the effective date of this Act. A health  
22 benefit plan or an annuity or life insurance policy or contract  
23 delivered, issued for delivery, or renewed before the effective  
24 date of this Act is governed by the law as it existed immediately  
25 before the effective date of this Act, and that law is continued in  
26 effect for that purpose.


27 SECTION 10. There is a direct appeal to the supreme court

1 from an order, however characterized, of a trial court granting or  
2 denying a temporary or otherwise interlocutory injunction or a  
3 permanent injunction on the grounds of the constitutionality or  
4 unconstitutionality, or other validity or invalidity, under the  
5 state or federal constitution of all or any part of this Act. The  
6 direct appeal is an accelerated appeal.

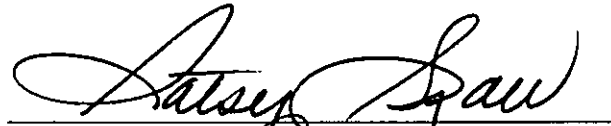
7           SECTION 11. Section 90.007, Civil Practice and Remedies  
8 Code, as added by this Act, allowing the dismissal of claims for  
9 failing to serve reports complying with the requirements of  
10 Sections 90.003 and 90.004, Civil Practice and Remedies Code,  
11 Subsection (d), Section 90.010, Civil Practice and Remedies Code,  
12 as added by this Act, setting standards for certain cases to be  
13 remanded for trial from MDL pretrial courts, and Section 16.0031,  
14 Civil Practice and Remedies Code, as added by this Act, relating to  
15 the limitations period for asbestos-related and silica-related  
16 causes of action, are not severable, and none of those sections  
17 would have been enacted without the others. If any of those  
18 provisions are held invalid, all of those provisions are invalid.  
19 If any other provision of this Act or its application to any person  
20 or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect  
21 other provisions or applications of this Act, and to this end the  
22 provisions of this Act, other than Section 90.007, Subsection (d),  
23 Section 90.010, and Section 16.0031, Civil Practice and Remedies  
24 Code, as added by this Act, are declared severable.

25           SECTION 12. This Act takes effect September 1, 2005.

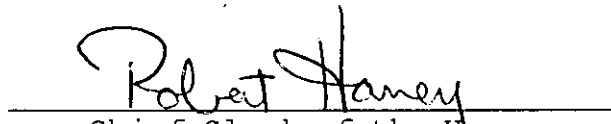
  
President of the Senate

  
Speaker of the House

I hereby certify that S.B. No. 15 passed the Senate on April 27, 2005, by the following vote: Yeas 30, Nays 0; and that the Senate concurred in House amendment on May 16, 2005, by the following vote: Yeas 30, Nays 0. \_\_\_\_\_

  
Secretary of the Senate

I hereby certify that S.B. No. 15 passed the House, with amendment, on May 11, 2005, by a non-record vote. \_\_\_\_\_

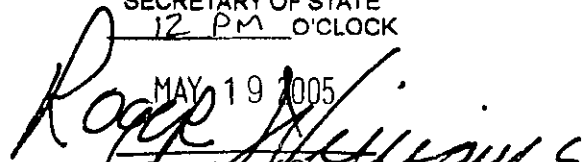
  
Chief Clerk of the House

Approved:

19 MAY 05  
Date

  
Governor

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE  
SECRETARY OF STATE  
12 PM O'CLOCK

  
MAY 19 2005  
Secretary of State