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28	34A-2-102. Definition of terms.
29	(1) As used in this chapter:
30	(a) "Average weekly wages" means the average weekly wages as determined under
31	Section 34A-2-409.
32	(b) "Award" means a final order of the commission as to the amount of compensation
33	due:
34	(i) an injured employee; or
35	(ii) a dependent of a deceased employee.
36	(c) "Compensation" means the payments and benefits provided for in this chapter or
37	Chapter 3, Utah Occupational Disease Act.
38	(d) (i) "Decision" means a ruling of:
39	(A) an administrative law judge; or
40	(B) in accordance with Section 34A-2-801:
41	(I) the commissioner; or
42	(II) the Appeals Board.
43	(ii) "Decision" includes:
44	(A) an award or denial of a medical, disability, death, or other related benefit under this
45	chapter or Chapter 3, Utah Occupational Disease Act; or
46	(B) another adjudicative ruling in accordance with this chapter or Chapter 3, Utah
47	Occupational Disease Act.
48	(e) "Director" means the director of the division, unless the context requires otherwise.
49	(f) "Disability" means an administrative determination that may result in an entitlement
50	to compensation as a consequence of becoming medically impaired as to function. Disability
51	can be total or partial, temporary or permanent, industrial or nonindustrial.
52	(g) "Division" means the Division of Industrial Accidents.
53	(h) "First responder" means:
54	(i) a law enforcement officer, as defined in Section 53-13-103;
55	(ii) an emergency medical technician, as defined in Section 26-8c-102;
56	(iii) an advanced emergency medical technician, as defined in Section 26-8c-102;
57	(iv) a paramedic, as defined in Section 26-8c-102; or
58	(v) a firefighter, as defined in Section 34A-3-113.

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[(h)] (i) "Impairment" is a purely medical condition reflecting an anatomical or functional abnormality or loss. Impairment may be either temporary or permanent, industrial or nonindustrial.

- [(i)] (j) "Order" means an action of the commission that determines the legal rights, duties, privileges, immunities, or other interests of one or more specific persons, but not a class of persons.
- [(j)] (k) (i) "Personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment" includes an injury caused by the willful act of a third person directed against an employee because of the employee's employment.
- (ii) "Personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment" does not include a disease, except as the disease results from the injury.
- [(k)] (1) "Safe" and "safety," as applied to employment or a place of employment, means the freedom from danger to the life or health of employees reasonably permitted by the nature of the employment.
 - (2) As used in this chapter and Chapter 3, Utah Occupational Disease Act:
 - (a) "Brother or sister" includes a half brother or sister.
 - (b) "Child" includes:

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- (i) a posthumous child; or
- (ii) a child legally adopted prior to an injury.
- 78 Section 2. Section **34A-2-402** is amended to read:

34A-2-402. Mental stress claims.

- (1) Physical, mental, or emotional injuries related to mental stress arising out of and in the course of employment shall be compensable under this chapter only when there is a sufficient legal and medical causal connection between the employee's injury and employment.
- (2) (a) Legal causation requires proof of extraordinary mental stress from a sudden stimulus arising predominantly and directly from employment.
- (b) The extraordinary and sudden nature of the alleged mental stress is judged according to an objective standard in comparison with contemporary national employment and nonemployment life.
- (3) Medical causation requires proof that the physical, mental, or emotional injury was medically caused by the mental stress that is the legal cause of the physical, mental, or

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(4) Good faith employer personnel actions including disciplinary actions, work evaluations, job transfers, layoffs, demotions, promotions, terminations, or retirements, may not form the basis of compensable mental stress claims under this chapter.

- (5) Alleged discrimination, harassment, or unfair labor practices otherwise actionable at law may not form the basis of compensable mental stress claims under this chapter.
- (6) An employee who alleges a compensable industrial accident involving mental stress bears the burden of proof to establish legal and medical causation by a preponderance of the evidence.
- (7) The legal and medical causal connection described in Subsection (1) is satisfied if an individual is a first responder.

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