1	WORKERS' COMPENSATION BENEFITS FOR
2	VOLUNTEER SAFETY OFFICERS
3	2002 GENERAL SESSION
4	STATE OF UTAH
5	Sponsor: Neil A. Hansen
6	This act modifies the Volunteer Government Workers Act to address workers' compensation
7	coverage of voluntary firefighters and auxiliary police officers and to make conforming and
8	technical changes.
9	This act affects sections of Utah Code Annotated 1953 as follows:
10	AMENDS:
11	67-20-2, as last amended by Chapter 79, Laws of Utah 1999
12	67-20-3, as last amended by Chapter 13, Laws of Utah 1998
13	67-20-7, as last amended by Chapter 240, Laws of Utah 1996
14	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
15	Section 1. Section 67-20-2 is amended to read:
16	67-20-2. Definitions.
17	As used in this chapter:
18	(1) "Agency" means:
19	(a) any department, institution, office, college, university, authority, division, board,
20	bureau, commission, council, or other agency of the state;
21	(b) any county, city, town, school district, or special improvement or taxing district; or
22	(c) any other political subdivision.
23	(2) "Compensatory service worker" means:
24	(a) any person who has been convicted of a criminal offense;
25	(b) any youth who has been adjudged delinquent; or
26	(c) any person or youth who:
27	(i) has been diverted from the criminal or juvenile justice system; and



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28	(ii) performs a public service for an agency as a condition of the person or youth's:
29	(A) sentence;
30	(B) diversion;
31	(C) probation; or
32	(D) parole.
33	(3) (a) "Volunteer" means any person who donates service without pay or other
34	compensation except expenses actually and reasonably incurred as approved by the supervising
35	agency.
36	(b) "Volunteer" does not include:
37	(i) any person participating in human subjects research to the extent that the participation
38	is governed by federal law or regulation inconsistent with this chapter; or
39	(ii) compensatory service workers.
40	(c) "Volunteer" includes a juror or potential juror appearing in response to a summons for
41	a trial jury or grand jury.
42	(4) "Volunteer safety officer" means an individual who:
43	(a) (i) is an auxiliary $\hat{\mathbf{h}}$ [police] PEACE $\hat{\mathbf{h}}$ officer as provided in Section 53-13-112; or
44	(ii) (A) is on the rolls of a fire department as a firefighter; and
45	(B) is not regularly employed as a firefighter; and
46	(b) is a volunteer when serving as a firefighter.
47	Section 2. Section 67-20-3 is amended to read:
48	67-20-3. Purposes for which volunteer considered a government employee.
49	[A] Except for a volunteer safety officer as provided in Section 67-20-7, a volunteer is
50	considered a government employee for purposes of:
51	(1) receiving workers' compensation medical benefits, which shall be the exclusive remedy
52	for all injuries and occupational diseases as provided under Title 34A, Chapter 2, Workers'
53	Compensation Act, and Chapter 3, Utah Occupational Disease Act;
54	(2) the operation of motor vehicles or equipment if the volunteer is properly licensed and
55	authorized to do so; and
56	(3) liability protection and indemnification normally afforded paid government employees.
57	Section 3. Section 67-20-7 is amended to read:
58	67-20-7. Workers' compensation benefits for volunteer safety officers.

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(1) In addition to the purposes set out in Subsections 67-20-3(2) and (3), a volunteer
[firefighter, as defined in Section 49-5-103,] safety officer is considered an [agency] employee of
an agency for the purpose of receiving workers' compensation benefits under Title [35A] 34A,
Chapter [3] 2, Workers' Compensation Act., and Chapter [3a] 3, Utah Occupational Disease Act.
(2) [These] (a) In accordance with Section 34A-2-105, the workers' compensation benefits
described in Subsection (1) are the exclusive remedy against the agency, or an officer, agent, or
employee of the agency, for all injuries and occupational diseases resulting from [his] the volunteer
safety officer's services for the agency as a volunteer [firefighter] safety officer. [Compensation]
(b) For purposes of Subsection (2)(a), the agency for whom the volunteer safety officer
provides services as a volunteer safety officer is considered the employer of the volunteer safety
officer.
(3) (a) Subject to Subsections (3)(b) and (c), to compute the workers' compensation
benefits for a volunteer safety officer, the average weekly wage of the volunteer safety officer shall
be computed [as indicated in Section 49-5-802] by multiplying the state's average weekly wage
<u>by 105%</u> .
(b) Beginning on January 1, 2004, the Labor Commission shall every two years:
(i) review:
(A) the percentage under this Subsection (3) that is multiplied by the state's average
weekly wage; and
(B) the lowest monthly salary in a city of the first class for a:
(I) firefighter; or
(II) police officer; and
(ii) may by rule increase the percentage that is multiplied by the state's average weekly
wage if the Labor Commission determines that an increase is necessary to make that percentage
comparative to the salaries described in Subsection (3)(b)(i)(B).
(c) If, pursuant to Subsection (3)(b), the Labor Commission by rule increases the
percentage that is multiplied by the state's average weekly wage, the Labor Commission may
increase or decrease the percentage set out in rule after a review required by Subsection (3)(b),

except that the percentage may not decrease below 105%.

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Legislative Review Note as of 11-28-01 1:00 PM

Under the current provisions of the Volunteer Government Workers Act, volunteer firefighters receive greater workers' compensation benefits than do other volunteers. This bill extends the differential treatment to volunteer auxiliary police officers. Under equal protection principles of the Constitution of the United States and the uniform operation of the laws provisions of the Utah Constitution, there are limits on a legislature's ability to establish classifications and then treat members of the classes differently. In addition, because of the exclusive remedy element of workers' compensation, the open courts provision of the Utah Constitution may be implicated if the remedies provided under workers' compensation are found inadequate. In examining the permissibility of classes, courts look to factors such as the relationship between the class and the legislative objective being pursued.

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel