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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; Ĥ→ [or] ←Ĥ
58	(v) a firefighter, as defined in Section 34A-3-113 Ĥ→ [:];
58a	(vi) a correctional officer, as defined in Section 53-13-104; or
58b	(vii) an emergency dispatch operator. ←Ĥ

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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 Ĥ→:
 - (a) $\leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$ a first responder $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow [\cdot]$; and
- 100b (b) after the individual becomes a first responder, the individual is diagnosed with a
 100c mental health condition by a licensed physician or other licensed health care professional. ←Ĥ

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